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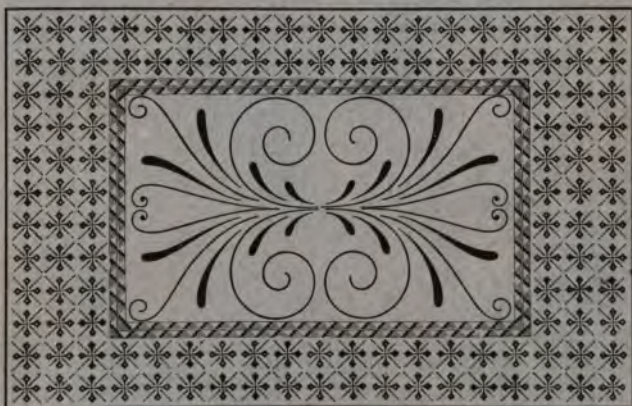
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UNIV. OF MICH.  
FEB 14 1908

Report of the  
Proceedings of the  
Illinois  
Pharmaceutical  
Association



Nineteenth Annual Meeting  
Eighteen Ninety-Eight











**PAUL G. SCHUH**  
**PRESIDENT ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 1897-8**

Report of Proceedings  
of the  
Illinois  
Pharmaceutical Association  
at its  
Nineteenth Annual Meeting  
held at  
Clifton Terrace, June 6-7-8, 1898  
with the  
Constitution and By-laws  
and the  
State Pharmacy Law



Frank Fleury, Secretary  
Springfield  
1898



# OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1897-8.

*President,*

PAUL G. SCHUH, CAIRO.

*First Vice-President,*

J. F. G. HELMER, PAXTON.

*Second Vice-President,*

W. H. GARRISON, PEARL.

*Third Vice-President.*

H. SWANNELL, CHAMPAIGN.

*Treasurer,*

W. F. BAUM, DANVILLE.

*Secretary,*

FRANK FLEURY, SPRINGFIELD.

*Assistant Secretary,*

GEORGE E. MARSH, ALTON.

*Executive Committee, 1897-8.*PREST. PAUL G. SCHUH, CAIRO, *Chairman.*

1st. District	OSCAR F. SCHMIDT,	Chicago.
2d "	J. H. WELLS,	Chicago.
3d "	O. F. FISCHER,	Chicago.
4th "	JOHN I. STRAW,	Chicago.
5th "	PAUL J. BEHRENS,	Chicago.
6th "	ANDREW SCHERER,	Chicago.
7th "	FRED M. SCHMIDT,	Chicago.
8th "	A. S. WRIGHT,	Woodstock.
9th "	WM. SINIGER,	Galena.
10th "	J. E. BREWER,	Monmouth.
11th "	J. S. MURPHY,	Pontiac.
12th "	J. J. SCHUBERT,	Kankakee.
13th "	WATSON FAULKNER,	Champaign.
14th "	H. M. EHRLICHER,	Pekin.
15th "	GEO. C. BARTELLS,	Camp Point.
16th "	L. C. DECK,	Girard.
17th "	C. C. REED,	Lincoln.
18th "	S. H. WYSS,	Alton.
19th "	WM. BOWER,	Olney.
20th "	B. E. WEBSTER,	Benton.
21st "	THOS. KNOEBEL,	E. St. Louis.
22d "	J. H. GRACE,	Harrisburg.

W. F. BAUM, Danville, *Treasurer.*FRANK FLEURY, Springfield, *Secretary.*GEO. E. MARSH, Alton, *Assistant Secretary.**Local Secretary.*

GEORGE F. BARTH, NORTH ALTON.

## COMMITTEES, 1897-8.

---

### *Legislation.*

LOUIS LEHMAN, 1229 N. Halsted St., Chicago.

F. H. VONACHEN, 622 N. Adams St., Peoria.

W. G. CARROTHERS, Fairfield.

### *Papers and Queries.*

WM. A. DYCHE, 64 State St., Chicago.

GEO. E. CASE, 465 State St., Chicago.

THOS. KNOEBEL, East St. Louis.

### *U. S. Pharmacopœia.*

C. S. N. HALLBERG, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

T. C. LOEHR, Carlinville.

OSCAR OLDBERG, 2421 Dearborn St., Chicago.

### *Trade Interests.*

T. V. WOOTEN, 943 W. Madison St., Chicago.

J. F. HESCHONG, 1016 N. Adams St., Peoria. M. C. METZGER, Cairo.

### *Adulteration.*

J. E. HUBER, 101 S. Jefferson St., Peoria.

A. D. THORBURN, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago. JOHN B. MOUNT, Joliet.

### *Prize Essays.*

EMIL THIELE, 5903 Wentworth Ave., Chicago.

W. M. SEMPILL, Clark and Madison St., Chicago.

H. H. ROGERS, Kankakee.

### *Unofficial Formulas.*

L. C. HOGAN, 6216 Wentworth Ave., Chicago.

F. J. KNOWLES, 475 Ogden Ave., Chicago. W. C. SIMPSON, Vienna.

### *Pharmacy Law.*

A. E. EBERT, 426 State St., Chicago.

C. S. N. HALLBERG, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

OSCAR OLDBERG, 2421 Dearborn St., Chicago.

F. M. SCHMIDT, 1007 Schiller Bldg., Chicago.

A. A. CULVER, Momence.

*Deceased Members.*

H. S. COWEN, Springfield.

J. M. EATON, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

MARSHALL FINCH, Rushville.

*Board of Pharmacy Records.*

G. F. LUTHRINGER, Petersburg.

LOUIS SOMMER, Springfield

E. VON HERMANN, 31st and Indiana Ave., Chicago.

*Apprenticeship.*

THOS. WHITFIELD, 240 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

WILHELM BODEMANN, 58 E. 43d St., Chicago.

T. S. ARNOLD, Watseka.

*Arrangements for Annual Meeting, 1898.*

S. H. WYSS, Alton. P. H. PAUL, Alton. JAY PHIL. HECK, Alton.

GEO. E. MARSH, Alton, Assistant Secretary.

GEO. F. BARTH, N. Alton, Local Secretary.

CHAS. M. WATSON, Greenville.

I. W. BLOOD, 39th and Langley Ave., Chicago.

*Transportation.*

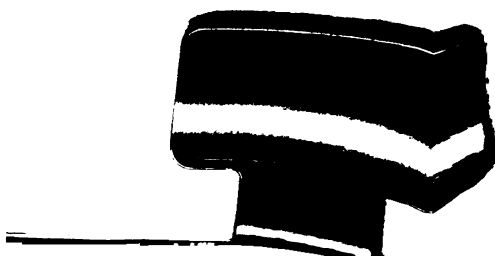
A. E. EBERT, 426 State St., Chicago.

H. M. WHELPLEY, 316 Clark Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

H. A. FISHER, Clifton P. O., Ill.

GEO. E. MARSH, Alton, Assistant Secretary.

GEO. F. BARTH, N. Alton, Local Secretary.



## DELEGATES, 1898.

*American Pharmaceutical Association, Baltimore, last Monday August, 1898.*

A. E. EBERT, 426 State St., Chicago.

F. M. SCHMIDT, Schiller Bldg., Chicago.

C. S. N. HALLBERG, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

G. HENRY SOHRBECK, Moline.

T. C. LOEHR, Carlinville.

*National Wholesale Drug Association St. Louis, Mo., 1898.*

E. VON HERMANN, 31st and Indiana Ave., Chicago.

FRITZ LUEDER, 511 South Adams St., Peoria.

H. STEINGOETTER, 115 East Main St., Belleville.

*American Medical Association, Denver, Colo., June 4, 1898.*

H. H. ROGERS, M.D., Kankakee.

T. H. PATTERSON, M.D., 3640 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

H. LEE HATCH, M. D., Jacksonville.

*Illinois Medical Association, Galesburg, May 17, 1898.*

W. H. GARRISON, M.D., Pearl.

J. E. WRIGHT, M.D., Geneseo.

M. B. CODDING, Galesburg.

*Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, Merrimac Highlands, June 6 to 9, 1898.*

A. E. EBERT, 426 State St., Chicago.

A. A. CULVER, Momence.

GEO. C. BARTELLS, Camp Point.

GEO. E. MARSH, Alton.

H. SWANNELL, Champaign.

*Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, Clear Lake, June 6, 7, 8, 1898.*

GUS LINDVALL, Moline.

HENRY AUMANN, Quincy.

A. A. FOSTER, Morrison.

*Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Ledge, August 3, 1898.*

GEO R. BAKER, Clark and Van Buren Sts., Chicago.

R. P. BRAUN, 3100 Wentworth Ave., Chicago.

S. MATHISON, 2126 Indiana Ave., Chicago.

*Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, Green Bay, August 10, 1898.*

W. W. PEARCE, Waukegan.

W. W. SAWYER, Rockford.

M. MAYNARD, Apple River.

*Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, Indianapolis, May, 1898.*

W. P. BOYD, Arcola.

F. G. IRWIN, Danville.

P. L. BLAND, Marshall.

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

### SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

#### *Presidents.*

W. W. MARMON .....	Bloomington .....	1880-1
F. C. BOURSCHIEDT .....	Peoria .....	1881-2
HENRY BIROTH .....	Chicago .....	1882-3
H. LECARON .....	Braidwood .....	1883-4
A. P. CUNNINGHAM .....	Champaign .....	1884-5
T. H. PATTERSON .....	Chicago .....	1885-6
B. F. GARDNER .....	Atlanta .....	1886-7
HENRY SMITH .....	Decatur .....	1887-8
HERMANN SCHROEDER .....	Quincy .....	1888-90
A. A. CULVER .....	Momence .....	1890-91
ROBERT C. HATTENHAUER .....	Peru .....	1891-2
H. LEE HATCH .....	Jacksonville .....	1892-3
EMIL THIELE .....	Chicago .....	1893-4
F. LUEDER .....	Peoria .....	1894-5
G. HENRY SOHRBECK .....	Moline .....	1895-6
W. K. FORSYTH .....	Chicago .....	1896-7
PAUL G. SCHUH .....	Cairo .....	1897-8
THEO. C. LOEHR .....	Carlinville .....	1898-9

#### *First Vice-Presidents.*

GEORGE BUCK .....	Chicago .....	1880-1
WM. BOWER .....	Olney .....	1881-2
H. LECARON .....	Braidwood .....	1882-3
HUGO W. C. MARTIN .....	Chicago .....	1883-4
IRA LACKEY .....	Bloomington .....	1884-5
F. A. PRICKETT .....	Carbondale .....	1885-6
F. A. DRUEHL .....	Chicago .....	1886-7
W. P. BOYD .....	Arcola .....	1887-8
W. M. BENTON .....	Peoria .....	1888-9
R. W. DILLER .....	Springfield .....	1889-90
D. S. DYSON .....	Bloomington .....	1890-1
H. LEE HATCH .....	Jacksonville .....	1891-2
THEO. C. LOEHR .....	Carlinville .....	1892-3
PAUL G. SCHUH .....	Cairo .....	1893-4
T. S. ARNOLD .....	Watseka .....	1894-5
T. KNOEBEL .....	East St. Louis .....	1895-6
M. B. TRAVIS .....	Saybrook .....	1896-7
J. F. G. HELMER .....	Paxton .....	1897-8
W. H. BROWN .....	Irving Park .....	1898-9

*Second Vice-Presidents.*

F. A. BOURSCHIEDT.....	Peoria.....	1880-1
A. A. BROWN.....	Sterling.....	1881-2
E. SMALLHAUSEN.....	Lawrenceville.....	1882-3
R. N. DODDS.....	Springfield.....	1883-4
G. H. SOHRBECK.....	Moline.....	1884-5
M. B. TRAVIS.....	Saybrook.....	1885-6
A. SHUMWAY.....	Lanark.....	1886-7
J. E. ESPEY.....	Chicago.....	1887-8
F. C. J. SHACKMAN.....	Newton.....	1888-9
THEO. C. LOEHR.....	Carlinville.....	1889-90
ANDREW SCHERER.....	Chicago.....	1890-1
FRANK S. FRIES.....	Kankakee.....	1891-2
THOMAS KNOEBEL.....	East St. Louis.....	1892-3
G. HENRY SOHRBECK.....	Moline.....	1893-4
G. F. LUTHRINGER.....	Petersburg.....	1894-5
I. W. BLOOD.....	Chicago.....	1895-6
L. A. MINNER.....	Murphysboro.....	1896-7
W. H. GARRISON.....	Pearl.....	1897-8
GEO. F. BARTH.....	Alton.....	1898-9

*Third Vice-Presidents.*

P. M. NICHOLS.....	Pana.....	1880-1
J. P. HENRY.....	Arcola.....	1881-2
J. P. BOYD.....	Quincy.....	1882-3
F. A. STEVENS.....	Newton.....	1883-4
A. J. MCINTOSH.....	Allendale.....	1884-5
JOHN R. PORTER.....	Rockford.....	1885-6
J. S. GREEN.....	Morrison.....	1886-7
C. F. PRICKETT.....	Carbondale.....	1887-8
F. L. SHINKLE.....	Martinville.....	1888-9
J. J. SCHUBERT.....	Kankakee.....	1889-90
THOS. KNOEBEL.....	East St. Louis.....	1890-1
M. B. TRAVIS.....	Saybrook.....	1891-2
CHAS. L. FELDKAMP.....	Chicago.....	1892-3
M. B. TRAVIS.....	Saybrook.....	1893-4
ELMER E. DAY.....	Elgin.....	1894-5
W. C. SIMPSON.....	Vienna.....	1895-6
W. W. SAWYER.....	Rockford.....	1896-7
H. SWANNELL.....	Champaign.....	1897-8
R. W. DILLER.....	Springfield.....	1898-9

*Secretaries.*

FRANK FLEURY.....	Springfield.....	1880-1
MATT. W. BORLAND.....	Chicago.....	1881-2
T. H. PATTERSON.....	Chicago.....	1882-5
T. N. JAMIESON.....	Chicago.....	1885-6
L. C. HOGAN.....	Englewood.....	1886-9
HUGO W. C. MARTIN.....	Chicago.....	1889-90
C. S. N. HALLBERG.....	Chicago.....	1890-2
FRANK FLEURY.....	Springfield.....	1892-9

*Assistant Secretary.*

GEORGE E. MARSH.....	Alton.....	1897-8
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*Treasurers.*

HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur.....	1880-1
A. P. CUNNINGHAM.....	Champaign.....	1881-2
W. P. BOYD.....	Arcola.....	1882-3
M. WILLIAMS.....	Taylorville...	1883-4
J. J. SCHUBERT.....	Kankakee.....	1884-5
B. F. GARDNER.....	Atlanta.....	1885-6
G. H. SOHRBECK.....	Moline.....	1886-7
C. A. STRATHMAN.....	El Paso.....	1887-8
DUNBAR S. DYSON.....	Bloomington.....	1888-90
A. L. MOODY.....	Lockport.....	1890-1
MELLIE WILLIAMS.....	Taylorville.....	1891-2
CHAS. C. REED.....	Lincoln.....	1892-3
C. L. FELDKAMP.....	Chicago.....	1893-4
H. LEE HATCH.....	Jacksonville.....	1894-5
H. H. ROGERS.....	Kankakee.....	1895-6
T. S. ARNOLD.....	Watseka.....	1896-7
W. F. BAUM.....	Danville.....	1897-8
GEO. C. BARTELLS.....	Camp Point.....	1898-9

*Local Secretaries.*

VICTOR H. DUMBECK.....	Peoria
WM. M. DALE.....	Chicago
FRANK FLEURY.....	Springfield
J. E. ESPEY.....	Bloomington
HUGO W. C. MARTIN.....	Chicago
H. C. PORTER.....	Rockford
HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur
W. M. BENTON.....	Peoria
J. O. CHRISTIE.....	Quincy
F. S. FRIES.....	1889-1890 and 1890-91, Kankakee
CHARLES RYAN.....	1892, Springfield
HENRY BIROTH.....	1893, Chicago
CHARLES A. STRATHMAN.....	1894, Peoria
T. J. KAVANAUGH.....	1895, Peoria
CHARLES T. BAUMANN.....	1896, Springfield
HENRY SWANNELL.....	1897, Champaign
GEORGE F. BARTH.....	1898, North Alton
THERON H. CARTER.....	1899, Danville

## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

OF THE

## ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

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## ARTICLE I.

This association will be called the ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

## ARTICLE II.

The object of this organization shall be to promote the interests of pharmacy by urging the enactment of such laws as will be found of mutual advantage to pharmacists and the public, by restricting the dispensing and sale of medicines to competent parties, to encourage a more thorough training of assistants, and finally, to bring the pharmacists of this state into more intimate social relations.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. This society shall consist of active and associate members.

SEC. 2. All registered pharmacists in the state of Illinois, whose names shall appear on the register of the Board of Pharmacy, shall be deemed members of the association.

SEC. 3. Any pharmacist in good professional and moral standing who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, residing in the state, whether in business for himself or in the employ of another pharmacist, shall be eligible to membership.

## ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this association shall be a president and three vice-presidents, a permanent secretary, a local secretary, (to be selected from place of next meeting), a treasurer, and an executive committee consisting of one member from each congressional district in this state (and of which committee the president, secretary, and treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members), all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

## ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The president, or in his absence or inability to serve, the vice-presidents in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the



association, call special meeting at the written request of twenty-five members, shall present at each annual meeting a report on the affairs of this association, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

SEC. 2. The secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the association. He shall read all communications, conduct all correspondence of the association, at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting, and, in conjunction with the executive committee, shall superintend such publications as the association shall direct. He shall notify members of committees of their appointment and election, and furnish each member of the committee with the names of their associates on said committees. He shall receive and collect all moneys for the association, giving receipts for the various amounts; keep a correct account thereof, and pay the same to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall give a sufficient bond *within 60 days of his election*, subject to the approval of the *president*.

SEC. 3. The treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the association, for which he shall be personally responsible, shall be authorized to pay all bills when countersigned by the president, and report the state of the treasury, when called upon by the executive committee. He shall give a sufficient bond *within 60 days of his election*, subject to the approval of the *president*.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the secretary and treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the association committed to their care.

SEC. 5. The executive committee shall have full power to act for, and have general charge of the affairs of the association in the intervals of the sessions of the association, provided that the action of such committee shall not contravene instructions of the association; and its action may at any time be overruled by the association. The committee shall organize by the adoption of rules, and with such officers and committees as it shall deem desirable or necessary. Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

#### ARTICLE VI.

This association may establish for its future government and regulation, such by-laws, not in conflict with this constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Every proposition to alter or amend this constitution shall be submitted in writing and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting, when, upon receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of this constitution.

## THE BY-LAWS.

## ARTICLE I.

Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Every member shall pay annually into the hands of the secretary the sum of one dollar. Any one in arrears at the annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, or receive the report of the proceedings of the association.

SEC. 2. On the payment of one dollar by any member of this association, he shall receive a certificate of membership which shall be issued by the secretary.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The president shall, *within 60 days after each annual meeting*, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be an *ex-officio* member), each to consist of three members, viz.: Committee on matters of trade interests, committee on papers and queries, committee on legislation, committee on Board of Pharmacy records, and committee on prize essays.

SEC. 2. The committee on trade interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the association.

SEC. 3. The committee on papers and queries shall prepare and present, near the close of each annual meeting, a number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and invite members of this association and other persons, as they deem proper, to prepare and present answers to the questions or upon other subjects of interest to the profession.

It shall be the province of the committee to receive and examine all papers being answers to queries, or volunteer papers which are presented and intended to be read at the meetings. It shall also be the duty of the committee to determine at each annual meeting the order in which the papers presented to the association shall be read.

SEC. 4. The committee on prize essays shall examine such papers as may be presented and read before this association. They shall determine which, if any of them, shall be of sufficient merit to justify the award of the prize or prizes offered by or through this association. Such award or awards shall be made within six months after the meeting at which the papers or essays were read, and at which said committee was appointed.

SEC. 5. The award of prizes by the committee on prize essays shall be determined with regard to the usefulness, originality, and other

merits of the paper, essay, or work presented; but no prize shall be awarded except in cases where the original work actually performed, or the practical utility of the additions to knowledge are of sufficient importance in the opinion of the committee to merit such reward. The decisions of the committee on prize essays shall be final, and the names and addresses of the recipients of prizes shall, together with their papers or essays, be furnished to the pharmaceutical journals for publication.

SEC. 6. The committee on legislation shall keep a record of, and compile for reference, the enactments of the different states regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of medicines. They shall report at each annual meeting of the association what legislation on the subject occurred during the year, and what additional legislation shall be desired in this state.

SEC. 7. The committee on Board of Pharmacy records, created by invitation of the Board of Pharmacy, shall, at such time as it shall elect, and at least annually, inspect the records, books, and examination papers of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, and shall annually report their observations to this association, with such suggestions and recommendations as said committee may deem available.

#### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. These by-laws shall not be suspended without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 2. Any amendment to these by-laws must be made in writing, read before the association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the votes of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these by-laws.

#### ARTICLE V.

All papers read before the association shall be referred to the executive committee, and shall, by their consent and under their direction, be published.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The proceedings of the association, the roll of officers, committees, and members shall be published annually, under the supervision of the secretary and executive committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the association.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the constitution or by-laws; but no person shall be expelled or removed except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Nominees for the State Board of Pharmacy shall be elected in the following manner: At each annual meeting of the association, twenty-five registered pharmacists of the state, having the qualifications as prescribed by the pharmacy law, shall be selected by the association, the names of said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the secretary to all registered pharmacists in the state, with the request that from such members, or others, as the said pharmacists shall severally prefer, five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the secretary. From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the association may, at its next annual meeting, elect three members whose names shall be submitted to the Governor as nominees of the association, as required by the State Pharmacy Act.

## ARTICLE IX.

Nominees for advisory board, department of pharmacy, University of Illinois, shall be elected in the following manner: At each annual meeting of the association, twenty-five registered pharmacists of the state, having the qualifications as prescribed by the pharmacy law, shall be selected by the association, the names of said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the secretary to all registered pharmacists in the state, with the request that from such members, or others, as the said pharmacists shall severally prefer, five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the secretary. From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the association may, at its next annual meeting, elect three members whose names shall be submitted to the president of the State University as nominees whom the association deems qualified to fill any vacancies which may occur in said advisory board.

## ARTICLE X.

The association invites manufacturers and others to exhibit at the annual meeting crude drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, and such objects as possess a general scientific or special pharmaceutical interest.

## ARTICLE XI.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes.
2. Applications for membership.
3. Election of officers.
4. President's address.
5. Reports of officers and committees.
6. Unfinished business.
7. Election of officers.
8. New business.
9. Installment of officers elect.
10. Adjournment.

## VOTING CARD BOARD OF PHARMACY, 1898.

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The following were nominated, to be voted upon by the registered pharmacists of Illinois, for recommendation to the Governor for the appointment of a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, to fill vacancy occurring December 30, 1897, by the expiration of the term of office of Mr. Albert Zimmermann, of Peoria:

### AT LARGE.

WILLIAM K. FORSYTH, Chicago.

WILLIAM G. MORRIS, Chicago.

G. HENRY SOHRBECK, Moline.

- |          |                                    |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| District | 1—FERDINAND C. SCHAPPER, Chicago.  |
| “        | 2—JAMES S. BARCLAY, Oak Park.      |
| “        | 3—HENRY GOETZ, Chicago.            |
| “        | 4—GEORGE H. ACKERMAN, Chicago.     |
| “        | 5—WILLIAM JAUNCEY, Chicago.        |
| “        | 6—C. B. WILSON, Chicago.           |
| “        | 7—RUDOLPH STANGOHR, Chicago.       |
| “        | 8—EDWIN HALL, Elgin.               |
| “        | 9—HERMAN J. MOOGK, Freeport.       |
| “        | 10—GRANT McFERSON, Kewanee.        |
| “        | 11—B. G. SEEBACH, Peru.            |
| “        | 12—THOMAS S. ARNOLD, Watseka.      |
| “        | 13—HENRY SWANNELL, Champaign.      |
| “        | 14—FRITZ LUEDER, Peoria.           |
| “        | 15—FRANK C. PARKER, Quincy.        |
| “        | 16—EDWARD SMITH, Carrollton.       |
| “        | 17—M. JERRIE HOGAN, Taylorville.   |
| “        | 18—FRANK R. MILNOR, Litchfield.    |
| “        | 19—JOHN C. BOYD, Paris.            |
| “        | 20—ISAAC N. KEEN, Fairfield.       |
| “        | 21—HENRY STEINGOETTER, Belleville. |
| “        | 22—MATTHIAS C. METZGER, Cairo.     |

ADVISORY COMMITTEE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
1898.

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The following were nominated to be voted upon by the registered pharmacists, for recommendation to the President of the University of Illinois, for appointment of a member of the Advisory Committee, Department of Pharmacy, University of Illinois (Chicago College of Pharmacy,) to fill vacancy occurring in 1897, by the expiration of the term of service of Dr. H. H. Rogers, of Kankakee:

AT LARGE.

ALBERT E. EBERT, Chicago.

HENRY BIROTH, Chicago.

ANDREW SCHERER, Chicago.

District	1—EMIL THIELE, Chicago.
"	2—JOHN P. GARNER, Austin.
"	3—W. C. SCUPHAM, Chicago.
"	4—WALTER A. BRABROOK, Chicago.
"	5—PAUL J. BEHRENS, Chicago.
"	6—JULIUS C. BORCHERDT, Chicago.
"	7—FREDERICK LIESE, Chicago.
"	8—LOUIS C. STAUDT, Aurora.
"	9—WILL W. SAWYER, Rockford.
"	10—CONRAD SPEIDEL, Rock Island.
"	11—WILLIAM J. CLANCY, La Salle.
"	12—JOHN J. SCHUBERT, Kankakee.
"	13—JOHN U. GARVER, Bloomington.
"	14—FRANK H. VONACHEN, Peoria.
"	15—S. D. MILLER, Mound.
"	16—WILLIAM PITTMAN, Jerseyville.
"	17—CHARLES C. REED, Lincoln.
"	18—JOHN B. JUDD, Edwardsville.
"	19—WILLIAM BOWER, Olney.
"	20—RUFUS J. BOND, Mount Vernon.
"	21—CHARLES F. PRICKETT, Centralia.
"	22—EDWARD K. PORTER, Carbondale.

## BOARD OF PHARMACY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

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MEMBERS AND ORGANIZATION, 1898.FRED M. SCHMIDT, *President*, Chicago. Term expires December 30, 1898A. A. CULVER, *Vice-Pres.*, Momence.. Term expires December 30, 1899H. LEE HATCH, *Treas.*, Jacksonville.. Term expires December 30, 1900

W. C. SIMPSON, Vienna..... Term expires December 30, 1901

FRITZ LUEDER, Peoria..... Term expires December 30, 1902

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary*, Springfield.

# PRACTICE OF PHARMACY

## IN ILLINOIS.

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| <p>§ 1. Enacting clause.</p> <p>§ 2. None but registered pharmacists to conduct drug stores.</p> <p>§ 3. Who may be employed in drug stores.</p> <p>§ 4. Meaning of the words drug store or pharmacy.</p> <p>§ 5. Registered pharmacists (by examination).</p> <p>§ 6. Registered pharmacists (on time).</p> <p>§ 7. Assistant registered pharmacist. Who may be.</p> <p>§ 8. Permit to persons in villages to sell proprietary and domestic medicines.</p> <p>§ 9. Duty of registered pharmacists as to apprentices.</p> | <p>§ 10. Annual registration—Fee—Certificate to be posted..</p> <p>§ 11. Board of Pharmacy—How appointed.</p> <p>§ 12. Organization of Board—Duties of officers—Place of meeting.</p> <p>§ 13. Salary of officers—Report to be made.</p> <p>§ 14. Label with name of article—Penalty.</p> <p>§ 15. False representation to procure registration—Penalty.</p> <p>§ 16. Adulteration—Penalty for—Expert—Board to prosecute.</p> <p>§ 17. Suit for penalties—State's Attorney to prosecute.</p> |
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AN ACT *To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois," approved May 30, 1881, as amended by act approved June 4, 1889.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois," approved May 30, 1881, in force July 1, 1881, as amended by act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, be amended to read as follows:*

§ 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person not a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this act to open or conduct any pharmacy, dispensary, drug store, apothecary shop or store, for the purpose of retailing, compounding, or dispensing drugs, medicines, or poisons, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for every such violation: *Provided, however,* that nothing in this act shall prevent any person or persons owning a drug store or pharmacy who shall employ and place in active and personal charge of the same, a registered pharmacist, and that nothing herein contained shall apply to nor in any manner interfere with the practice of any physician, or prevent him from supplying to his patients such articles as may seem to him proper; nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any wholesale druggist; nor with the sale of patent



and proprietary medicines and domestic remedies by retail dealers in localities as hereinafter provided.

§ 3. That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any drug store or pharmacy to allow any person in his employ except a registered pharmacist or registered assistant pharmacist to compound, recommend, dispense, or sell at retail, drugs, medicines, or poisons, or except an apprentice under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist as hereinafter provided. And person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

§ 4. The term drug store or pharmacy shall for all purposes of this act be construed to mean a store, shop, or other place of business where drugs, medicines, or poisons are compounded, dispensed or sold at retail.

§ 5. Registered Pharmacists by examination must be persons not less than twenty-one years of age, who have had four years' practical experience in compounding drugs in drug stores where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, or physicians holding certificates from the State Board of Health, who have filled their own prescriptions during four years' practice in Illinois, and have passed a satisfactory theoretical and practical examination before the State Board of Pharmacy hereinafter mentioned. The said board may, in their discretion, grant certificates of registration to such persons as shall furnish with their application satisfactory proof that they have been registered by examination in some other state: *Provided*, that such other state shall require a degree of competency equal to that required of applicants in this state. Every applicant for registration as a registered pharmacist shall pay to the secretary of the board the sum of five dollars: *Provided*, that in case of failure of any applicant to pass a satisfactory examination this fee shall be refunded.

§ 6. Registered pharmacists on time service must be persons not less than twenty-one years of age, who shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the State Board of Pharmacy that they have had five years' practical experience in compounding drugs in a drug store or pharmacy where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded. The said board shall have the right to refuse registration to applicants whose credentials are not satisfactory evidence of their competency. Each applicant for registration under this section shall pay to the secretary of said board the sum of five dollars before receiving his certificate of registration. Said certificate shall be operative in and apply to the town, place, or locality for which granted, and no other.

§ 7. Any person shall be entitled to registration as an assistant pharmacist who is of the age of eighteen years, of good moral char-

acter, temperate habits, and has had three years' service under a registered pharmacist, and the time of attendance at any respectable school of pharmacy shall be accredited on the above time, or shall pass an examination before the State Board of Pharmacy that shall show competency or qualifications equal to such service. Each applicant for registration as assistant pharmacist shall pay to the said board the sum of five dollars before receiving his certificate of registration. Said board shall have the right to refuse registration to applicants whose examination or credentials are not satisfactory evidence of their competency, and in case of failure to pass the required examination this fee shall be refunded. Any assistant pharmacist shall have the right to act as clerk or salesman in a drug store or pharmacy during the temporary absence of the owner or manager thereof.

§ 8. The Board of Pharmacy may in their discretion issue permits to persons, firms, or corporations engaged in business in villages or other localities, empowering them to sell the usual domestic remedies and proprietary medicines under such restrictions as the Board of Pharmacy may deem proper. Each applicant for this permit shall pay to the said board the sum of one dollar before said permit shall issue. Said permit shall specifically state just what the holder thereof is allowed to sell.

§ 9. It shall be the duty of registered pharmacists who take into their employ an apprentice for the purpose of becoming a pharmacist, to report to the board such facts regarding his schooling and preliminary qualifications as the board may require for the purpose of registration. The board shall furnish proper blanks for this purpose and issue a certificate of registration (without cost) as a registered apprentice.

§ 10. Every registered pharmacist, who desires to continue the practice of his profession, shall annually thereafter, during the time he shall continue in such service, on such date as the Board of Pharmacy may determine, of which date he shall have thirty days' notice by said board, pay to the secretary of the board a registration fee, to be fixed by the board, but which shall in no case exceed \$1.50, for which he shall receive a renewal of such registration. The failure of any registered pharmacist to pay said fee shall not deprive him of his right to renewal upon payment thereof; nor shall his retirement from the profession deprive him of the right to renew his registration should he within five years thereafter wish to resume the practice, upon the payment of said fees. Registered assistants upon receiving notice as aforesaid shall if they desire to renew their registration, pay to the secretary of said board an annual fee of one dollar: *Provided, however*, that the Board of Pharmacy may refuse registration or may suspend the certificates of registered pharmacists, or assistant

pharmacists, who are proven to be so addicted to the excessive use of stimulants or narcotics as to render them unsafe to handle or sell drugs, medicines, and poisons. The holders of permits shall pay the sum of one-half dollar annually for the renewal of said permit. Every certificate of registration granted under this act shall be conspicuously exposed in the pharmacy to which it applies, and the name of the registered pharmacist who conducts the drug store or pharmacy shall be conspicuously displayed over the door or department. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable, upon conviction thereof, to pay a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

§ 11. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint five persons from among such competent registered pharmacists in the state as have had ten years' practical experience in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, and who are actively engaged in the practice of their profession, who shall constitute the Board of Pharmacy. The persons so appointed shall hold their offices for five years: *Provided*, that the terms of the office shall be so arranged that the term of one shall expire on the thirtieth day of December of each year, and the vacancies so created, as well as all vacancies otherwise occurring, shall be filled by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate: *And, provided, also*, that the appointments made when the Senate is not in session may be confirmed at its next ensuing session. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association shall annually report directly to the Governor, recommending the names of at least three persons whom said association shall deem best qualified to fill any vacancies which shall occur in said board.

§ 12. The said board shall within thirty days after its appointment, meet and organize by electing a president from among their members, and a secretary, who shall not be a member of said board. The board shall also elect a treasurer, who is a member of the board. Said board shall prescribe the duties and compensation of such treasurer, and shall require the said treasurer to give such bond as the said board shall direct. The secretary shall pay over to the treasurer all moneys that shall come into his hands as secretary. It shall be the duty of the board to examine all applications for registration submitted in proper form; to grant certificates of registration to such persons as may be entitled to the same under the provisions of this act; to cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions; to report annually to the Governor and to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association upon the condition of pharmacy in this state, which said report shall also furnish a record of the proceedings of the said board for the year, and also the names of all pharmacists duly registered under this act. The board shall hold meetings for the examination of appli-

cants for registration and the transaction of such other business as shall pertain to its duties, at least once in six months: *Provided*, that said board shall hold meetings at least once in every year in the city of Chicago and in the city of Springfield, and it shall give thirty days' public notice of the time and place of such meeting; shall have the power to make by-laws for the proper fulfillment of its duties under this act, and shall keep a book of registration, in which shall be entered the names, places of business of all persons registered and holding permits under this act, which book shall also specify such facts as said persons shall claim to justify their registration. Three members of said board shall constitute a quorum.

§ 13. The secretary of the board shall receive a salary which shall be fixed by the board, and which shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per year; he shall also receive his traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The members of the board shall receive the sum of \$5 for each day actually engaged in this service and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board. Said expenses shall be paid from the fees and penalties received by the board under the provisions of this act, and no part of the salary or other expenses of the board shall be paid out of the state treasury. All moneys received in excess of said per diem allowance and other expenses above provided for shall be held by the treasurer as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said board, and the cost of an annual report of the proceedings of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and the necessary expenses of said association. The board shall make an annual report to the Governor and to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association of all moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this act.

§ 14. No person shall sell at retail any drug, medicine, or poison without affixing to the box, bottle, vessel, or package containing the same a label bearing the name of the article distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the registered pharmacist from whom the article was obtained: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall apply to the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offense.

§ 15. Any person who shall wilfully make any false representation to procure registration for himself or any other person shall for each and every such offense be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

§ 16. No person shall add to or remove from any drug, medicine, chemical, or pharmaceutical preparation, any ingredient or material for the purpose of adulteration or substitution, or which shall deteriorate the quality, commercial value, or medicinal effect, or which shall alter the nature or composition of such drug, medicine, chemi-

cal, or pharmaceutical preparation so that it will not correspond to the recognized tests of identity or purity. Any person who shall thus wilfully adulterate or alter, or cause to be adulterated or altered, or shall sell or offer for sale any such adulterated or altered drug, medicine, chemical, or pharmaceutical preparation, or any person who shall substitute, or cause to be substituted, one material for another, with the intention to defraud or deceive the purchaser, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to prosecution under this act. If convicted he shall be liable to all the costs of the action and all the expenses incurred by the Board of Pharmacy in connection therewith, and for the first offense be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offense a fine of not less than seventy-five nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars. On complaint being entered, the Board of Pharmacy is hereby empowered to employ an analyst or chemist expert, whose duty it shall be to examine into the so-called adulteration, substitution, or alteration, and report upon the result of his investigation; and if said report justify such action, the board shall duly cause the prosecution of the offender, as provided in this law.

§ 17. All suits for the recovery of the several penalties prescribed in this act shall be prosecuted in the name of the "People of the State of Illinois," in any court having jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney of the county where such offense is committed to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this act upon proper complaint being made. All penalties collected under the provisions of this act shall inure to the Board of Pharmacy.

In force and effect July 1, 1895.

## PROCEEDINGS.

OF THE

## ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

AT ITS NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

JUNE 7 AND 8, 1898.

## FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association met in annual session on Tuesday, June 7, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the amusement hall of the Tavern, at Clifton Terrace, and was called to order by the President, Mr. Paul G. Schuh, who said:

Gentlemen, you will please come to order. I have the honor to introduce to you Hon. D. R. Sparks, of Alton, who will address you and greet you.

HON. D. R. SPARKS—Gentlemen and Pharmacists: I have been called upon to make something like an opening address of welcome, and while I am not entirely unused to talking in public, yet I must confess that this occasion is somewhat embarrassing to me, as it is a new subject, and I hardly know how to connect the points.

The pharmacist is really not a doctor, and yet he is the man that builds up and handles our medicines. Therefore, I shall treat the subject somewhat as though you were doctors—not doctors of divinity by any means. I have thought a little on this subject as to what was the origin of the use of medicines, and in going back I find that at the earliest dawn of man they had their medicine man, or the doctor, as they were pleased to call him. The same original man seems to have had the preacher. There is no connection between the two, but in early days the priest and the doctor was often the same man and he practiced his vocation to suit himself. In most instances the peo-

ple were not very well informed, and they took what the doctor gave them. The doctor or priest practiced upon the superstitions of the people. The people worshiped idols, which they did not understand, and we don't understand much about it now. Under these conditions it was not hard for the more intelligent priests to play upon the superstitions of the people. Man found himself failing from various causes, and he naturally applied something. If he wanted water, it was to allay his thirst. If he had other ailments, he would try something else, and all the early physicians used such herbs as they could collect and made the best of it they could. Of course, this medicine was all crude, and it took many years, I should say it took thousands of years, to bring it down to anything like a science. As before stated, the doctor and the priest was often the same man, and the doctor, or priest, played upon the superstitions of his subjects, and while he was giving them medicine he would, through some sort of legerdemain, make it appear that the cure was by some supernatural cause. The result was, if they received any benefit, it created within the minds of those who had been relieved a sort of reverence for the doctor. I do not think the doctors or pharmacists are now worshiped as in those days. Medicine and the compounding of it is a study, and must be studied in a scientific manner. You can not play upon the superstitions of the people as in those days, although this superstition has come down to the present day in a modified form. I refer to what is called faith cure. In saying this I only give you a little idea of what I have thought of the past as to the things brought to bear by these ancient people, and what the effect has been. The effect was to overawe the people and make them think they had something extraordinary, and that through some supernatural force. I do not mean that the herbs they used in those early days were not of some benefit, for they were, no doubt; but thousands of years elapsed before anything like a scientific medicine was discovered.

Quinine, I think, is the most useful medicine, as far as my judgment goes, of any now in existence. It is used, perhaps, for more diseases than anything else. A country without quinine is in a bad fix. During our civil war the sick suffered for want of it. We knew nothing of quinine 400 years ago, and it was not until after the discovery of this country that the Indians were found using it. A little Spanish monk got hold of the idea of it in South America. They were using the Peruvian bark there, and this monk saw that it was good and carried it to Spain, where he undertook to keep it as a patent right to himself. I can remember very well when we used Peruvian bark. We put it in whisky, and got a little benefit of the bark. It certainly had its benefits. You all know that it is tremendously bitter, and I can remember very well when the quinine we used to take in the shape of pills was about as bad a dose as one could take. We did not take it

for the fun of the thing. Fifty years ago, in Illinois, chills and fever were as common, almost, as the leaves in the spring. They would begin along in July or August, and you could hardly find a family in Illinois that didn't have the chills. We found that by the use of quinine the chills could be broken up, until now we hardly know what chills and fevers are. I have suffered a good deal with chills and fever myself, and I give quinine the credit for breaking up this terrible disease that caused so much misery. To the pharmacist is due the credit for taking this bitter stuff and arranging it in such splendid shape that even a child can take it. The children almost cry for it now. We take it without knowing that the taste is there. These things seem small, perhaps, to our younger people, but I have had a good deal of experience with this quinine. I have taken the raw stuff, and I know that it is bitter. The difference now is wonderful.

There is another great medicine in the shape of ether or chloroform. There is a little difference between them but I do not know what it is. When in Boston a few years ago I saw the statue of the man who seemed to be the first to use it. I do not remember the name, but I remember the inscription—"there is no more pain there." I can remember very distinctly if a man had to have an arm amputated he had to lie down and take it as best he could. While now, under the influence of chloroform, he can have an arm taken off and not know it. The stride forward in this regard is so wonderful that we do not realize it. I only call this to the attention of the younger men to show what great advances have been made. I give the pharmacists credit for the discovery of this ether or chloroform. I think this medicine is one of the grandest things that have come down to us. If there was not some relief, I think perhaps it would have one good effect, and that is, that war would become impossible. The horrors would be so great and so terrible that the enlightenment of to-day would certainly not allow a war to go on. Under our present method we take a leg off a man and he is all right. I know a neighbor who had her arm taken off and she told me she never knew when it was done, and felt very happy when she awoke and found it off. Such strides in medicine and in the use of them are worthy of our race and have done more for us than anything I can say now. I give the pharmacists great credit for the part they have taken in this direction.

But I was called upon to welcome you to our city of Alton, and now, in the name of our good city, I want to welcome every one of you to its borders as long as you are willing to stay. I do not want you to go away after seeing a few streets. People come to Alton and see one old street and they seem to think that is Alton. If you will take the pains to ride around in our cars, not to say carriages that will be made convenient to you, and go from one end of our city to the other you



will see that we have a good town. I want you to see that Alton is a live city. I know we have the reputation of being an old town. It is true that we are old, but we are not done growing. If you will take the pains to go around a little you will see that Alton is rapidly improving. You will see the improvements that are being made and some factories that will astonish you. We have the largest glass works in the state, if not one of the largest in the United States. We have the second largest flour mill industry in the state, and various other small factories.

And now, gentlemen, I only have to say that I want you to enjoy yourselves, do everything that you care to do, and if you get into trouble the people will excuse you.

I thank you for the kind attention you have given me while making these running remarks.

THE PRESIDENT—I will call upon Mr. Dyche to respond to the address of welcome on behalf of the association.

MR. W. A. DYCHE, of Chicago—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: To reply to an address of welcome is always a pleasant task. It is unusually so today, because it gives me an opportunity to thank the citizens of Alton, and also to thank Mr. Sparks for what he has done for the druggists of this state. Some years ago, as a member of the House, and later as a member of the State Senate, we always found him our friend, and many of the things done by the legislature are due to his efforts in our behalf. Our regret is that he has declined to be a candidate for re-election. I shall take this opportunity to ask him to labor with his successor, whoever he may be, and urge him to unite with us in trying to amend the pharmacy law if we make the effort. The law does not give the Board of Pharmacy sufficient power to determine upon the qualifications that should be possessed by applicants for examination. We are constantly admitting to our ranks men who have not the education necessary to gain admission to the profession of law or medicine. The Supreme Court is clothed with power to determine the educational qualifications of lawyers. No one can be admitted to the bar unless he has an education equivalent to that given by the high schools of this state. There is every reason that the Board of Pharmacy should have the same power. Many reasons impel me to urge this change. The strongest one is that there are too many drug stores, and the reason for this is that there are too many registered clerks. If a high school education was the first essential, the number of drug clerks and the number of drug stores would be diminished, and our business would be greatly strengthened. We are suffering at the present time from competition with department stores. We are also suffering from physicians dispensing their own prescriptions, for which some of the manufac-

turing pharmacists are largely responsible. They make their profits from us, and then deprive us of a good share of our profits by selling to physicians. This will probably continue to increase until we have enough energy to combine against them and fight them. [Applause.] There is another source of trouble, and that is the large number of stores operated by uneducated men. They do us an untold injury. Their increase must be stopped, and the way to stop it effectually is to demand educational qualifications. The present board deserves the commendation of this association. It has increased the standard and in many ways has enforced the law more fully than ever before, but it needs the additional power of demanding a high grade of education of those who apply for registration. Let us urge the legislature to give us an amendment of this kind, and then let us enforce it to the fullest extent,

Again, Mr. Sparks, I thank you and the druggists and people of Alton for your welcome, and I thank you gentlemen for your kind attention.

VICE-PRESIDENT GARRISON—We will now listen to the annual address of our President, Mr. Paul G. Schuh, of Cairo:

#### ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

*To the Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, Gentlemen and Friends:*

One more year has rolled around since our last successful meeting held at Champaign, or rather at one of the Illinois State University buildings at Urbana, the sister city of Champaign, where the participants, one and all, had a most delightful time, and now we are again assembled at one of the most picturesque spots in Illinois, probably not as notorious as Chicago, nor so prominent as Champaign or Springfield, but nevertheless a place teeming with "milk and honey," where we can breathe a cool, balmy country air that is at all times free from smoke, dust, microbes, or any other impurities. I thank the committee for having chosen this lovely spot for our nineteenth annual meeting. Let me thank you for this large attendance, and let me thank the many new faces never before seen at any of our meetings, for their presence here. It shows that the Illinois pharmacists are taking more interest in our deliberations from year to year.

The present war cry which is heard all over the country, and which is absorbing almost every other topic, brings back to me reminiscences of our last Civil war, because at that time, just thirty-seven years ago this month, I was right here in the town of Alton, where I was employed as a drug clerk by Mr. DeLew. Little did I expect at that time when I resigned my lucrative position, (fifteen dollars per month,) and enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Regiment, that thirty-seven years

afterwards I would be called upon to preside at a meeting of the Illinois pharmacists on the old happy hunting ground, from which I departed with reluctance in 1861. This happy coincidence is almost enough to bring the tears of joy to my eyes, and to think that you have conferred this honor upon me and at this very time.

I am happy to report that our association is in every respect in good working order, and how could it be otherwise, I ask, while we have in Mr. Fleury a secretary who knows his business from A to Z, and who is untiring in giving his close attention to all the wants and needs of the association.

How delighted I would be if I were in a position to report one good result, only one, from any legislation or proposed legislation whatsoever, whereby the retail druggists might derive some benefit. I have nothing of the kind to report, but quite the contrary.

A pressure was brought to bear from some quarter to urge Congress to pass a national pure food law, and I was requested by Mr. Alex J. Wedderburn to appoint a delegate to a convention to be held at Washington, March 2, for that purpose. This convention was held and our delegate will, no doubt, make an elaborate report. What this report will be I do not know, but my idea about these pure food laws, such as our sister state of Ohio is blessed with, or rather cursed with, is, that such laws are of no benefit to the druggist, but lots of annoyance, trouble, and probably expense, and I must give the editor of the *National Druggist* credit for being outspoken in opposing any such pure food laws as proposed by some of the "shouters." He asks: "What a fat berth would that be of United States Commissioner of Pharmacy for instance, and to whom should it be given but to one of those who did the most talking and working to have the law passed? As all can not be commissioner, an assistant commissionership or deputy commissionership would answer the aspirations of some, while state, district, and even county offices would reward others of the 'faithful' who worked hard to protect the public against the frauds of the apothecaries." For that is the way it would be put by them when once the law was passed. And further, he says: "To our mind the projected unification of state pharmacy laws, the idea of which, if it did not originate with Professor Beal, of Scio College, was at least put in tangible shape by him, offers a far more rational and feasible solution of the problems and difficulties arising from the differences in the state legislation in regard to pharmaceutical affairs."

In nearly all the states, the boards of pharmacy and other parts of the machinery of the pharmacy laws, are entirely self supporting, a fact were it supported by no other argument, should defeat any attempt at national legislation which would place on the necks of the long suffering public, or on that of a class still less able to bear such a load—the pharmacists—the burden of maintaining a horde of poli-

ticians, men who, if paid by salary, would do nothing to earn it, and if by the fee system, would convert their offices into dens of black-mailing, robbery, and tyranny. I am satisfied that our State Board of Pharmacy, together with the Board of Health and State Pharmaceutical Association, are amply able and competent to prevent adulterations of food, drugs, and anything else, without the aid of a national pure food law.

The new War Revenue bill, No. 10,900, which is now being passed by both Houses of Congress, will impose great hardships on all the druggists of the country, and if not greatly modified before its final passage, will be inimical to the interests of every retail druggist in the land. This law seems to be directed almost solely against the so-called proprietors of patent medicines, cosmetics, and toilet articles, which is a gross injustice to a certain class of merchants. There is no equity or justice in a law which singles out only one class of manufacturers where there are thousands of them. The druggist and proprietors of drugs and medical compounds, are no doubt just as patriotic as the balance of the manufacturers and merchants. Then why not tax all alike, or none? Every man who owns a patent or trade-mark is a proprietor. Why should the proprietors of bicycles, lamps, tires, typewriters, organs, cash registers, cameras, sapolio, stove polish, and thousands of articles which enjoy government protection go out free, while only such goods as are sold principally by druggists have to pay a 4% tax? Talk about equal rights to all American citizens! Let us hope that all proprietors and patent medicine manufacturers will pay this stamp tax themselves, without raising the price of their product to the jobbers and dealers in general. I am pleased to note that a considerable number of manufacturers take a reasonable view of the matter and will not increase their prices.

I have in my possession a letter from an eastern Senator to an eastern house, the tone of which seems to indicate that Congress is going to be particularly oppressive to the drug trade, while thousands of other classes of business go free. The Senator writes: "I will bring the matter to the attention of the finance committee, although I have no hopes of your views being adopted. Congress is after *all taxable property*, and the products of drug stores are looked upon as being one of the most available classes of property to be taxed, and the Senate will not be likely to exclude any one class of products for a special reason."

Now this shows very plainly which way the wind blows. If Congress is after *all taxable property* as our Senator asserts, then why not tax all articles for which a proprietary right or ownership is claimed? Why should the articles sold in drug stores be considered more available classes of property to be taxed than proprietary articles of any other kind sold in other stores? If every trade marked or patented

article would be taxed only one cent on a dollar's valuation, the revenue to the government would be enormous. Every druggist in the land, as well as every State Pharmaceutical Association, should interest themselves in this common cause, and leave no stone unturned until this one-sided and partial law is so framed and amended that the burden of this tax will fall more equally on all proprietors who claim a proprietary right or ownership to articles of manufacture or commerce.

There are undoubtedly great and important changes going on in the drug business. As competition becomes keener, profits are less and merchants in every line suffer. In no branch is this as true perhaps as it is in the retail drug business. While formerly the retail druggists enjoyed a monopoly in the sale of a great variety of articles, commonly called sundries, this is largely being taken away from them by dealers in general merchandise. The crude drugs and chemicals are largely being superseded by manufactured articles and preparations, and even the prescription business in many localities has been destroyed by physicians doing their own dispensing. From all appearances there is going to be no change for the better very soon. We are all aware of one of the principal causes of this condition, namely, that there are too many drug stores in almost every community. But where is the remedy? Whatever hardships may attach to the drug business we can not but feel that there will always be a place for the educated pharmacist. The excessively great number of drug establishments as compared with those in Germany, and under different circumstances, may be judged from the fact that while Chicago has a thousand drug stores, Berlin, with about the same population, has less than one hundred.

Should a similar change occur here it would, of course, be gradual; but it would require a higher order of special skill and training in such work as but a comparatively small number of our pharmacists, favorably situated, have the opportunities at present to engage in. In other words, we should prepare the coming generation of pharmacists for the higher order of work required of them in the future, as has been pointed out by several of my predecessors in office. The primary or preliminary education of those engaging in pharmacy should be of a higher order. There is no lack of educational facilities in this or neighboring states, either scholastic or pharmaceutical; but rather a want of appreciation on our own part, and the parents and guardians of those who engage in pharmacy, of the necessity of acquiring a more thorough education preliminary to the study of pharmaceutical sciences. With the enactment of pharmacy laws there has also been a movement by many of the states to provide for a pharmaceutical education, and two years ago the Chicago College of Pharmacy became a department of the State Uni-

versity. Since this association, through its advisory board, has thus become directly interested in the education of pharmacists, its improvement may therefore be much facilitated, especially in conjunction with the Board of Pharmacy, which already has the authority under the law to exercise supervision over the schooling had by candidates for registration as apprentices. This supervision of the pharmacy law should, as soon as possible, be extended, so that in the near future, graduation from a high school should be required of those desiring to enter pharmacy and of those for registration as apprentices. With the adoption of this pharmacy law the apprentices would have an elementary knowledge of botany, chemistry, and physics, thus enabling them to devote more time to advanced work, and pharmacy schools could omit such instruction now necessary. With a good foundation in these sciences the apprentice would make more progress during his service, and his practical experience be of more value, especially if he also pursued a course of systematic study, such as that of the National Institute of Pharmacy, as preliminary to a college course.

• Eventually it would not be justifiable to have anyone become a registered pharmacist without having had the advantages afforded by the instruction and laboratory training in a school of pharmacy. Although I am not in favor of too much law, and believe in the saying "let well enough alone," yet if we could prevail upon our legislature to change or amend our pharmacy law: First, that no one but a registered pharmacist shall be the owner or manager of a drug store; provided that the business is not in the hands of the people (in the courts) by death of owner or legal complications of any character, in which case the business could be managed by a registered pharmacist, who need not be the owner. Second, should the above change not be obtainable, an effort might be made to have a new law passed prohibiting any person whomsoever from selling drugs, medicines, and poisons in a town of five thousand inhabitants or over, except he be a registered pharmacist. Third, that our pharmacy law should be so amended that the five dollars paid by the applicant for registration should not be returned to him if he fails to pass the examination, provided he be allowed a second trial, and not, as now, as many as he pleases, and if he fails, have his money returned. These examinations cost the druggists of this state from five to six thousand dollars a year, for no other purpose than to educate our competitors. It would be much better that this education which the state now provides should be left to a school of pharmacy. It seems to me that the number of examinations ought to be reduced, if possible, to about three a year, which would decrease the expense materially, and the money thus saved could be used for other purposes of vital importance to the druggists of Illinois.

The metric system and its general application is still agitating the minds of our college professors. The chairman of the special committee of weights and measures, appointed by the President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. F. G. Ryan, winds up his lengthy report with the following remarks: "Your committee would recommend that this association continue its efforts to secure the adoption of the metric system (meaning by Congress), believing that a successful result will be reached in the near future." I do not doubt but what the metric system will be adopted sooner or later by Congress, as well as all pharmacy colleges and other institutions of learning. Neither do I doubt that the metric system is gaining ground in the larger cities among physicians and pharmacists, but in the smaller towns and flat country it is the *credit* system that is gaining ground, while the metric system is lost sight of.

Our highly esteemed brother druggist, Mr. A. E. Ebert, in a recent letter addressed to me, presents the following scheme for a new apothecary weight and measure, which is worthy of our consideration, and I hereby submit the same to the association. It is as follows:

Reduce our present grain weight a little so that

1 gram	equals	16 grains.
32 "	"	1 ounce (512 grains).
16 ounces	"	1 pound (512 grams).

#### MEASURE.

16 minims	equals	1 fluid gram.
32 fluid grams	"	1 fluid ounce.
16 fluid ounces	"	1 pint (512 fluid grams).

This would be a new apothecary's weight and could be used, as the grain is of such size that a certain whole number would be a gram and could be converted into the metric system without trouble. The teaspoonful would contain four fluid grams, the desertspoonful eight fluid grams, and the tablespoonful sixteen fluid grams, etc. This would be a solution of physicians' prescribing, and the pharmacist could continue as at present, using the metric system in making his preparations.

The special committee on pharmacy law revision will bring to your notice the draft of provisions already printed in last year's report for your consideration.

The meeting next year will be the last, prior to the assembling of the decennial convention for the revision of the Pharmacopœia. It is important that this association contribute as largely as possible to the revision, as it has done in the past, and I suggest that this fact be impressed upon the committee.

Inasmuch as there are only five standing committees provided for in the by-laws, I suggest that they be so amended as to include the usual committees with the definition of their duties, etc.

In conclusion, allow me to thank every member of our association for the honor conferred upon me. This association has my very best wishes, and I hope that we may have a successful and enjoyable meeting.

VICE-PRESIDENT GARRISON—Gentlemen, you have heard the address of our president. How will you dispose of it?

MR. W. K. FORSYTH, of Chicago—I move its reference to a committee of three, to be appointed by the chair.

The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed as such committee Messrs. W. K. Forsyth, Louis C. Deck, and G. Henry Sohrbeck.

MR. SOREN MATHISON, of Chicago—I have a resolution I would like to introduce in regard to the stamp law.

THE PRESIDENT—In order to consider a resolution now we would have to suspend the rules. I suggest, Mr. Mathison, that you wait until later in the proceedings.

The next in order is the annual report of the secretary.

The secretary then read his report, as follows:

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 1, 1898.

*To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

I have the honor to report to you the business of my office for the past year.

Five hundred and thirty-six members paid their annual dues for 1897 and 1898, and a postal card receipt or certificate of membership was sent to each one acknowledging same.

I attended a meeting of the executive committee, August 21, 1897. At this meeting a council of administration was selected, consisting of seven members, with authority to transact such business as was necessary for the executive committee, by correspondence with the members of the council of administration.

This method of doing business is advantageous to the association and executive committee in the way of saving expenses to the members of the committee.

I herewith hand you the report of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1898:



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE

## RECEIPTS OF SECRETARY.

To cash, from dues 1897-98.....\$536 00

## VOUCHERS AND WARRANTS DRAWN.

No. 1897.

40. June 3.	By A. E. Ebert, telegrams.....	\$4 10
41. June 3.	By E. J. Anthony, printing circulars.....	6 25
42. June 3.	By C. S. N. Hallberg, expenses, committee on leg- islation.....	31 25
43. July 13.	By Volney Hickox, reporting and transcribing proceedings eighteenth annual meeting.....	84 60

1898.

44. May 17.	By Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., printing report 1897.....	\$ 269 04
45. May 17.	By Ed F. Hartman, printing programs and badges.....	42 25
46. May 17.	By Illinois State Register, stationery.....	30 25
47. May 17.	By H. W. Rokker, printing the Constitution and By-Laws and postals.....	11 25
48. May 17.	By Frank Fleury, salary as secretary, 1897-98 ...	75 00
49. May 17.	By Frank Fleury, secretary, stamps for mailing reports, and postals for voting cards.....	170 00

\$723 99

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report of the secretary. What will you do with it?

MR. C. S. N. HALLBERG, of Chicago—There is an item there of thirty-one dollars and something that was paid to me for legislative expenses. That was last year.

THE SECRETARY—The warrant was drawn after the meeting of last year and therefore it comes in this year. It was allowed in June, 1897, and could not be in last year's report. It must show in this year's report, because the warrant was drawn after the meeting of last year.

MR. GEO. C. BARTELLS, of Camp Point—I move you that the report be received, and referred to the auditing committee when appointed.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are no objections it is so ordered.

The next in order is the annual report of our treasurer.

## REPORT OF TREASURER.

DANVILLE, ILL., June 1, 1898.

*To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

I have the honor to report to you the amount of funds received and disbursed by me during the fiscal year 1897-98, as follows:

## RECEIPTS.

Cook county and Chicago city bonds from Treasurer Arnold.	\$ 350 00
Cash received from Treasurer Arnold.....	275 10
Matured coupons, interest on bonds.....	17 00
Cash received from Frank Fleury, secretary, dues 1897-98...	536 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,178 10

## DISBURSEMENTS.

A. E. Ebert, telegrams.....	\$ 4 10
E. J. Anthony, printing circulars.....	6 25
C. S. N. Hallberg, expenses committee on legislation.....	31 25
Volney Hickox, reporting and transcribing proceedings eighteenth annual meeting, 1897.....	84 60
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., printing report, 1897	269 04
Ed. F. Hartman, printing programs and badges.....	42 25
Illinois State Register, stationery....	30 25
H. W. Rokker, printing Constitution and By-laws and postals	11 25
Frank Fleury, salary as secretary, June, 1897, to June, 1898.	75 00
Frank Fleury, secretary, stamps for mailing reports and postals for voting cards.....	170 00
Cook county and Chicago city bonds on hand.....	350 00
Cash on hand.....	104 11
	<hr/>
	\$1,178 10

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. BAUM, *Treasurer.*

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the treasurer. What is your pleasure with regard to it?

MR. L. C. DECK, of Girard—I move that it be referred to the auditing committee, when appointed.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are no objections, it will be so ordered.

MR. BARTELLS—In making my motion to refer the report of the secretary to the auditing committee, my idea was that the chair would appoint such a committee for the present meeting, and that reports of this character should be referred to that committee. I now move that the chair appoint an auditing committee to consist of three members.

The motion was duly seconded and carried, and the president appointed as members, of the auditing committee, Messrs. Geo. C. Bartells, of Camp Point; Fritz Lueder, of Peoria; and W. O. Steinmeyer, of Carlinville.

**THE PRESIDENT**—We will now listen to the report of the executive committee.

**THE SECRETARY**—I will state, for the benefit of the members present, that the annual report of the executive committee will be found in the printed report of the proceedings of last year, on pages 134, 135, and 136.

The secretary then read the report of the executive committee from the pages mentioned.

**THE PRESIDENT**—You have heard the report of the executive committee meeting held in Chicago. What is your pleasure?

On motion of Mr. Forsyth the report of the committee was adopted.

**THE PRESIDENT**—The next in order is the report of the committee on arrangements.

**THE SECRETARY**—Mr. Barth, chairman of the local committee, desires me to make the following report of program of amusements:

#### Monday, June 6—4 P. M.

##### Base Ball Scramble. No Professionals Allowed.

1st Prize.....	Cuff, Collar, and Shirt Buttons
2d " .....	Umbrella
3d " .....	Box Cigars

#### SECOND EVENT.

##### Wooden Shoe Race for Men. No Wooden Shoe Dutch Allowed to Compete in this Event.

1st Prize.....	Briar Pipe with Silver Mounting
2d " .....	Pair White Silk Suspenders. Silver Mounting
3d " .....	Box Cigars

#### THIRD EVENT.

##### Barrel Race for Ladies.

1st Prize.....	Silk Parasol
2d " .....	Mackintosh
3d " .....	Handsome Pocketbook

#### FOURTH EVENT.

##### Tug of War. Eight Men on a Side.

Box of Cigars for each on the winning side. Losers to furnish the matches.

## FIFTH EVENT.

## Chewing Gum Race. Free for All.

Everybody gets a box of gum, and may be more, others get nit.

## SIXTH EVENT.

## Thread and Needle Race. For Travelers Only.

Married men, on account of a lack of experience, will get a handicap from their bachelor friends.

1st Prize	.....	Satchel
2d	"	.....Mackintosh
3d	"	.....Shirt, Collar, Cuffs, etc.

## SEVENTH EVENT.

## Fat Man's Race.

Must tip the beam at 200 lbs. or over to entitle you to enter this event.  
Try Cod Liver Oil if you are shy a few pounds.

1st Prize	.....	Gold Headed Cane
2d	"	.....Handsome Clock
3d	"	.....2 Doz. Malt Nutrine

## Monday Evening, June 6.

A moonlight excursion up the Illinois River on the Steamer Spread Eagle, returning at 12 o'clock to the Hotel. If you can't come in your working clothes, bring your "Sundries."

## Tuesday, June 7.—4 P. M.

43 Miles and Back (more or less) Mule Race, with Lady Attendant. Last Man gets the Mule.

1st Prize	.....	Carbuncle Ring
2d	"	.....Elegant Scarf Pin
3d	"	.....2 Doz. Malt Nutrine

## SECOND EVENT.

## Button Race. For Married Ladies.

1st Prize	.....	Ladies' Satchel
2d	"	.....Triplicate Mirror
3d	"	.....Umbrella

## THIRD EVENT.

## Telescope Race. For Travelers Only:

1st Prize	.....	Cut Glass Water Bottle
2d	"	.....Umbrella
3d	"	.....Box Cigars

## FOURTH EVENT.

## The Missing Link.

Here's where the crowd gets a run for their money.

1st Prize	.....	Silver Baking Dish
2d	"	.....Order for Pair Shoes
3d	"	.....Box Cigars

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE

## FIFTH EVENT.

Hit the Nigger. For Ladies.

1st Prize.....	Oil Painting
2d " .....	Handsome Vase
3d " .....	Pocketbook

## SIXTH EVENT.

Eat and Whistle. Free for All Members.

1st Prize.....	\$5 Gold Piece
2d " .....	2 Doz. Malt Nutrine
3d " .....	Box Cigars

## SEVENTH EVENT.

Boat Race.

1st Prize.....	Umbrella
2d " .....	Shirt, Collar, Cuffs and Tie
3d " .....	Box Cigars

## SPECIAL EVENT.

Identification of 20 Herbs.

1st Prize, Allaire, Woodward & Co.'s Handsome Herb Case and 100 lbs. Herbs.	
2d " .....	Something nice
3d " .....	Something

## SPECIAL EVENT.

Guess date on cork bottle beer exhibited.

1st Prize .....	Something very, very good
2d " .....	Something very good
3d " .....	Something good

## Tuesday Evening, June 7.

One hundred and fifty dollars' worth of fireworks on the river in front of the hotel, concluding the evening entertainment with a fine musical program.

The services of the male quartet, of Alton, and the Mandolin Club, of St. Louis have been secured, and will form part of the evening's entertainment.

## Wednesday Afternoon, June 8.

After dinner, the Illinois Glass Company has given the association and all its friends a cordial invitation to call and inspect its plant, the largest of its kind in the world.

After visiting the glass works, the members of the association will take the steamboat Spread Eagle, at 8 o'clock p. m. and return to Clifton Terrace.

Wednesday evening will be known as "Alton Night," to be celebrated by a grand complimentary ball, in which the society people of Alton will participate, they going to Clifton Terrace on the boat with the druggists.

At 7 o'clock Thursday morning, the steamboat Spread Eagle will be at the landing at Clifton Terrace to take the members of the association to Merrimac Highlands, to visit the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. After an hour's ride on the river the boat will arrive at St. Louis, where electric cars will be in waiting, and a seventeen-mile ride will land you at the door of Highland Inn, the most popular summer resort around St. Louis. You are assured of a royal welcome and an out-of-sight, sure enough, good time. Ask Dr. Hatch or Thomas Knoebel;—they have been there before, and will swear, with their eyes shut, to anything we can or would say about the Missouri Pharm. Association.

In competing for the prizes only those who are members and have paid their dues, or have made application to join, will be allowed to compete. Any member having secured two prizes will not be allowed to enter any more events.

The program may be changed somewhat in regard to prizes.

MR. L. A. CUMMINGS, of Bunker Hill—The program of amusements says that any member having secured two prizes will not be allowed to enter any more events. Yesterday afternoon there were not a great many here, and those who were here and won prizes, no doubt, will be glad enough to live up to that. I know of one man who has already won four prizes, and another who has won three prizes. Now I hope all such will live up to the committee's wishes and will drop out. Let us pass these prizes around. I have no motion to offer. I only wish to call attention to the matter.

THE SECRETARY—I understand that the Missouri association had some trouble in regard to hotel accommodations at Merrimac Highlands, and they have decided to hold their meetings at the Lindell hotel in St. Louis.

MR. BARTELLS—I would like to ask in regard to the last item on page 8. It reads as follows: "At 7 o'clock Thursday morning the steamboat Spread Eagle will be at the landing at Clifton Terrace to take the members of the association to Merrimac Highlands," etc. Since the place of meeting of the Missouri association has been changed, will the boat be here to take us to St. Louis?

THE PRESIDENT—I suppose so. That is my understanding.

MR. BARTELLS—If the meeting is not to be held at Merrimac Highlands that statement might cause confusion.

THE SECRETARY—You could not get to Merrimac Highlands without going to St. Louis. The only difference is in the meeting place. I would like to say a word in regard to the two special events—identification of twenty herbs and guessing the date on the cork in a bottle of beer. All these guesses must be filed tonight. You can not file any guesses after to-day.

The program for to-morrow is a visit to the Illinois Glass Company's works in Alton. All the prizes are very handsome and may be seen in the cafe.

I have been requested to make the following announcement: The traveling men present are requested to meet in the cafe at 1:30 sharp to-day to consider the advisability of organizing a Traveling Men's Auxiliary to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. The committee on entertainment finds that the traveling men have been of great service to them. The traveling men now desire to form some sort of an organization. They have an organization in Missouri and make a

great deal of fun for the association and assist in making it a success. I believe that is all I have to say in regard to the program.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report of our energetic committee. What will you do with it?

On motion, the report was adopted as read.

THE PRESIDENT—I would like to say a word in regard to members who have won two prizes competing in further events. Now, if we had two or three hundred members present, I think this clause would be very appropriate. But as there are so few here and so many prizes offered, I think we should not be quite so hard on the members.

MR. BARTELLS—I would like to call attention to the fact that the Ohio association is in session at the present time at Columbus, and the Indiana association is billed for to-morrow and next day. I think it would be well for the secretary to send a telegram of greeting to those associations.

THE SECRETARY—The Missouri association is also in session.

MR. BARTELLS—We are going to attend their meeting. I move that our secretary be authorized to send a telegram of greeting to those associations.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Mathison, we will now hear from you in regard to your resolution.

MR. MATHISON—The resolution is in regard to the stamp tax, and is as follows:

As Congress is about to pass a law putting a stamp tax on patent medicine, toilet articles, and other goods manufactured and sold by the retail druggists throughout the United States, and as said tax would be discriminating against the druggists, and on many an unjust hardship; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association memorialize Congress not to put a tax on goods now in retail drug stores, and not to make the tax more than part of one per cent (1%) thereafter, and instead that they tax patents such as bicycles, telephones, baking powders, copyrights, trade marks, and all goods protected by the government which ought in justice to pay a tax, and would yield a much larger result.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the resolution. Are there any remarks?

MR. JOHN J. BOEHM, of Chicago—The idea is very good but I do not believe it will work. It would be very good for the retail druggists, but it wouldn't work. Every man would swear that he had such and such medicines in stock all the time. It will give too much of an

opportunity for people to get around it. It has to be made so that everybody can understand it. Congress will never pass a law that any man has the least show of getting around. It will make a lot of druggists try to beat the people out of money.

MR. MATHISON—You can pass no law to make men honest. During the civil war there was a bill introduced to tax liquor. The liquor men got together and had an amendment adopted providing that all in store at that particular time should go free.

MR. FORSYTH—The resolution provides that goods on hand at the present time should not be taxed. There is no possible way of avoiding the law.

THE SECRETARY—You are mistaken. The wholesale druggists do not have to stamp them. The law has passed the senate after a long discussion. The president of the association and myself wired Senators Cullom and Mason in regard to the matter and I have their replies here. If you have last Saturday's paper you will see the law. It taxes patent medicine in the hands of the retailer when they sell it. The rate is as follows: Where the retail price is five cents, one-eighth of a cent; where it is between five and ten cents, two-eighths of one cent; between ten and fifteen cents, three-eighths of one cent; between fifteen and twenty-five cents, five-eighths of one cent; for each additional twenty-five cents in price, five-eighths of one cent.

The only exemption is in regard to stock on hand. The wholesaler can sell you the goods without stamping. I think this resolution should go to the same committee as the president's address. I want to say that there has been an effort made to relieve the druggists, and they have been relieved to the extent of not requiring them to place stamps on all the goods on hand. I do not think you will get anything more from Congress. The bill passed the House almost unanimously. I know something about it, and I do not think you can expect anything better. Still, it is proper and right to memorialize Congress. If the facts are as stated, they believe the proprietors of medicine can afford to pay a tax. It is the general impression that patent medicine men make lots of money. The law does not reach the wholesalers' stock at all. The president has touched upon this subject and it has been referred to a committee, and I think this resolution should go to the same committee. Whatever action is taken will have to be done quickly.

MR. FORSYTH—He tells us that this bill has already been adopted by Congress.

THE SECRETARY—It passed the House almost unanimously and was sent to the Senate, where the only amendment we could get was one permitting us to pay the tax when the goods are sold. The bill has



now gone back to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments.

MR. MATHISON—I have seen a congressman and he said there were a good many who were inclined to change the law.

THE PRESIDENT—The bill passed the House and went to the Senate and they amended it, and it is now back in the House. They may pass it for good to-day or to-morrow.

MR. BOEHM—My understanding is that patent medicines have to be stamped from the day the bill is passed.

THE SECRETARY—Whatever is done in this matter must be done at once.

MR. LUEDER—According to that resolution the retailer is only required to put the stamp on when the sale is made.

On motion of Mr. John Stuchlik, of Chicago, the resolution was referred to the committee on president's address.

MR. BARTELLS—I want to enter my protest against any insinuation that we are not patriotic. The speaker here on my left (Mr. Boehm) impugns our integrity. I think we are as honest as any class of citizens in the United States.

MR. BOEHM—I did not mean to say that the druggists were not honest. I did not make any such remark and I hope that what I said has not been so construed. I agree with the gentleman that the druggists are as honest as any class of citizens.

THE PRESIDENT—I think that this association should do something in regard to this law. Every state pharmaceutical association should do something. They should all pass resolutions, and the resolutions should all read alike. The resolutions should be passed, not necessarily for the present Congress, but for the future. Every association should aim at the same point. Our committee on legislation ought to act in concert with all the other state associations.

MR. MATHISON—I do not think it is necessary to telegraph any resolution to Congress at all. Let us go on record in this matter for the effect it will have upon congressmen when they read it in the paper.

MR. H. S. COWEN, of Jerseyville—That will be too late. We will have to work for the repeal of the law.

THE PRESIDENT—We got all we could expect from Congress. They wanted money and we will have to pay it. We might amend it in the future. Not that we pay less, but that some one else pays more. I think that every organ, typewriter, cash register, and all such pat-

ents should be taxed. We should ask the government to be just and tax them all. We do not want to pay and let the balance go free. I think that if every association in all the states will pursue the same course we can do a great deal with the next Congress.

MR. HALLBERG—I think all the associations will act on this question. I would like to ask if tablet machines are included, and if not, I would suggest a special tax of one thousand dollars. [Laughter.]

THE PRESIDENT—I do not know, but everything of that sort ought to be included.

MR. HALLBERG—I would like to make a suggestion. It might be desirable before this association adjourns to pass a resolution asking all the druggists of the state to refuse, after a certain date, to accept any proprietary medicine unless it is stamped. I think something of that kind would be beneficial to the druggists. Pass a resolution that from and after a certain date we will not receive any medicine unless it is stamped.

MR. EDW. SMITH, of Carrollton—The impression that Mr. Fleury seems to have is that the patent medicines are not to be stamped by the manufacturers after this law goes into effect. Is that correct?

THE SECRETARY—The law says "before being sold at retail." It requires the retail druggist, before he sells a preparation, to put on the stamp. The wholesale druggists are not required to stamp proprietary goods sold by them.

MR. SMITH—If that is a fact, it seems to me that this association ought to take some action requiring manufacturers to stamp their goods. We could require them to stamp goods sent out after this law takes effect. I believe that whether it does any good or not, we should enter our protest against this law.

THE SECRETARY—The association has already entered a protest through its president and secretary. A strong protest was entered by wire and was followed up by letters. I have replies here from Senators Cullom and Mason, and will read them. Senator Cullom's letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 9, 1898.

*Mr. Frank Fleury, Secretary Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, Springfield, Ill.*

MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 6th inst. is this moment received and read. I think your paper puts forth the facts in very good shape. I will take occasion to lay it before the committee on finance of the Senate having the bill in charge, calling their attention at the same time to the matters contained therein, and insist that there ought to be no discrimination against druggists in favor of other merchants, as I think they ought to be on an even "keel" with other trades, as nearly as possible.

Hoping you are in good health, I am, as ever,

Sincerely yours, (Signed) S. M. CULLOM.

Senator Mason writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1898.

*Dr. Frank Fleury, Springfield, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR:—Your favor in regard to the stamp tax on proprietary medicines is received, and I will do all I can to carry out your wishes.

Hastily, very truly yours,  
(Signed) WM. E. MASON.

MR. DYCHE—I think our senators have been very successful in their efforts for the retail druggists of this state. The Senate has made a material reduction in the tax on articles handled by the druggists, and I believe they have done us a very great service.

THE PRESIDENT—We have done all we could for the present, but in the future I think we can accomplish a great deal. All the state associations ought to have the future in view. If the law shows any injustice, we may be able to get it amended next year.

THE SECRETARY—I have been requested to call attention to a letter received by one of the members of this association. It is from the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, Buffalo, N. Y. The substance of it is that they will increase their prices at least sufficiently to cover the full cost of stamps, and probably somewhat more. I have seen two or three articles in the drug journals to the effect that proprietary manufacturers expect to advance prices, while some manufacturers have indicated that they would furnish the stamps without extra cost.

The association then adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

## SECOND SESSION.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

At 2 o'clock p. m., pursuant to adjournment, the association was called to order by the president, who said:

The first thing in order this afternoon is the report of delegates from other state pharmaceutical associations, National Wholesale Druggists Association, and medical societies. Are any of the delegates to other state pharmaceutical associations and to the National Wholesale Druggists Association present? If not, we will pass these subjects.

MR. BARTELLS—The report of the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association is in the hands of the secretary.

THE SECRETARY—We are now on the order of reports of delegates from other state associations. The report to which you refer does not come until tomorrow. There does not seem to be any delegates here.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are no delegates present we will hear the report of the committee on legislation, which is next in order.

THE SECRETARY—I have that report. It is as follows:

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

While our pharmacy law is better than in the other states, yet it is not what it should be, and is far from being a wise law when the interests of the pharmacists are taken into consideration. We can never expect a perfect law, yet we should aspire to what might be styled a model pharmacy law, and it is with some pride that we say if such legislation is obtained much credit will be due our fellow member, Prof. C. S. N. Hallberg, who has, for a great many years, given this subject much thought and labor, and who presented to the last meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association a draft of a law which is now undergoing the criticisms of those who are interested in the subject. With the suggestions, changes, modifications, and corrections that may be presented to him or to his committee, there may be a draft of a bill that may be a model law to be adopted by the different states of this country. Until this model pharmacy law is ob-

tained we pharmacists in Illinois should make an effort to correct as much as possible the present imperfections in our pharmacy law at the coming session of the legislature.

Therefore, we suggest that you instruct the committee on legislation to prepare bills of the following items and have them introduced as amendments:

1. That in towns or cities of 5,000 inhabitants or over it shall be illegal to sell or keep drugs, medicines, or poisons where groceries, provisions, vegetables, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes are kept or sold.
2. The owner of a pharmacy or drug store to be a registered pharmacist.
3. The time experience clause to be eliminated.
4. The apprentice clause to be mandatory and a penalty attached. One dollar annual registration to be charged.
5. The Board of Pharmacy not to hold more than four meetings a year, two in Chicago and two in Springfield.
6. The name of the registered pharmacist to be over the outside of the door and visible from the street.
7. No permits to be issued within a radius of five miles of a registered pharmacist, and the fee increased to one dollar.
8. The law should be more specific so that it will be unnecessary for the board to make rulings on the different sections.
9. We also recommend that in case the candidate fails to pass the Board of Examination, the fee be not returned.
10. That attendance at a recognized college or school of pharmacy be credited to an amount not to exceed one year on the time required for experience in pharmacy.

LOUIS LEHMAN,  
W. G. CARROTHERS,  
F. H. VONACHEN,

*Committee.*

Chicago, June 6, 1898.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report of the committee. What is your pleasure?

MR. FORSYTH—I suggest that the report be taken up *seriatim*. I think we can get out an interesting discussion on those points.

The motion was seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—It is the pleasure of the association that we take up the different recommendations in their order. I will ask the secretary to read the first.

The secretary then read the first recommendation, as follows:

That in towns or cities of 5,000 inhabitants or over it shall be illegal to sell or keep drugs, medicines, or poisons where groceries, provisions, vegetables, dry goods, clothing, boots, and shoes are kept or sold.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any remarks upon this recommendation?

VICE-PRESIDENT GARRISON—I do not think that ought to pass unnoticed, for this reason. It is a type of some of the other recommendations in that report. When we undertake to make it apply to cities of a certain number of inhabitants, we jeopardize the whole thing. Of course, it might be well to make the effort, but I do not believe that it will be possible to carry such an amendment as that. It is aimed at the department store feature. If a registered pharmacist chooses to handle another line of goods, I think he ought to be allowed to do it. I do not think that amendment would be a very good thing to undertake.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other remarks?

MR. H. H. ROGERS, of Kankakee—I would like to have some one state the purpose of that amendment.

MR. FORSYTH—I believe some of the committee is present, Mr. President.

THE SECRETARY—The report seems to have been written by Mr. Lehman and he is not present.

MR. HALLBERG—I suggest that we pass this first recommendation for the time being.

THE PRESIDENT—Very well. I will ask the secretary to read the next recommendation.

THE SECRETARY—The second recommendation is that the owner of a pharmacy or drug store shall be a registered pharmacist.

MR. BARTELLS—I move the adoption of that recommendation.

THE SECRETARY—That clause was in the last law and was knocked out by the judiciary committee in the Senate, which is composed of the leading lawyers in the state. They said to us that you cannot deprive a man of the right to own any class of property. They sat down on us badly and compelled us to strike it out.

MR. HALLBERG—We expect to have some members in the next legislature that will argue that point and will prove to them that medicine is not property, and therefore it is not unconstitutional.

The government has a right to regulate whatever it pleases concerning medicines and poisons. It is not property in the strict sense. Because this proposition was defeated the last time there is no reason why we should not try it again. If we can get it after trying fifteen times we ought to be satisfied.

THE SECRETARY—That's a new feature.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other remarks?

MR. BOEHM—I believe that clause would be illegal. If I own something it is mine. If drugs and medicines are in my possession they are my property. It is a question of being constitutional in the United States courts. You can not prevent a man from making a living as long as he does it honestly. You can not stop him from owning a store. The section will be illegal if you put it in.

MR. FORSYTH—The law permits a man to practice medicine for a living.

MR. BOEHM—Practicing medicine is a profession where nothing but the brain is needed.

MR. ROGERS—Is there a motion before the house?

THE PRESIDENT—Yes, sir.

MR. ROGERS—Do we bind the committee or advise them?

THE PRESIDENT—We advise them.

THE SECRETARY—This is a recommendation to the committee on legislation to embody this point in the law.

MR. ROGERS—The committee can recommend it or not?

THE SECRETARY—They are the ones who are to prepare the amendments to the law.

MR. ROGERS—They would not be considered disloyal if they saw fit not to incorporate it? I ask this for information.

MR. HALLBERG—If there is no one here to explain this I will have to do it. The standing committee on legislation is required at every meeting to suggest such changes as in their judgment may be desirable. This committee reports these changes, but before going before the legislature they ask you to approve them. It remains for this association to approve or disapprove of these propositions. Then the next committee on legislation will have authority to go before the legislature with amendments covering these points. Not necessarily the exact thing, but the point. It has always been the idea that the committee on legislation should ask for as large a loaf as they thought would be possible to get in order that they may get a small crumb. We will never get it unless we ask for it. There is no harm in asking

for it. That is what has actuated the motives of this committee. Mr. Ebert is going to the legislature for the express purpose of having that enacted into a law. Dr. Jamieson and other pharmacists in Chicago say that is the only salvation. It can not more than fail. As for the opinion of lawyers, I wouldn't give a rat for them. I am somewhat of a lawyer myself. Their opinions are nothing but a conglomeration of ideas. The Supreme Court will hold something constitutional one year and the next year they will say the same thing is entirely unconstitutional.

MR. BARTELLS—Question!

THE PRESIDENT—A motion was made by Mr. Bartells to adopt recommendation No. 2.

The question was then put and the recommendation was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—What is the next recommendation, Mr. Secretary?

THE SECRETARY—The next recommendation is No. 3, and is to eliminate the time experience clause.

This recommendation was adopted without debate.

THE PRESIDENT—What is the fourth recommendation?

THE SECRETARY—The fourth recommendation is as follows: The apprentice clause to be mandatory and a penalty attached. One dollar annual registration to be charged.

THE PRESIDENT—Are you not getting one dollar now?

THE SECRETARY—We don't get anything.

MR. BOEHM—I don't understand that. I would like some information on this point.

MR. BARTELLS—This makes the apprentice clause mandatory.

THE SECRETARY—Under the present law no one has a right to act unless he is registered.

MR. BARTELLS—There is no penalty attached.

MR. BOEHM—There is no penalty attached unless a man sells something. In other words, when a man is employed he has to be registered.

MR. FORSYTH—Is there not a penalty now?

THE SECRETARY—A registered apprentice can act under the instructions of a registered pharmacist only.

MR. HALLBERG—The section pertaining to the registration of apprentices was an experiment when introduced four years ago. The



section says, "It shall be the duty of registered pharmacists who take into their employ an apprentice," etc. Under that section there is no penalty attached, and further on only by inference and a careful study of the law will it be observed that no one can sell any drugs or medicines unless he is a registered pharmacist, a registered assistant, or a registered apprentice. The section being purely optional, it gives the average druggist the idea that he is not required to register his apprentices. The result is, there are only, up to this date, less than one thousand that have been registered since the law went into effect. There are probably two thousand young men acting as apprentices who are not registered. Probably the most of them, not even their employers, realize that they are violating the law. The law ought to be in such language as there will be no doubt that an apprentice should be registered.

THE SECRETARY—If you will excuse me, I will read section 9. It says: "It shall be the duty of registered pharmacists who take into their employ an apprentice for the purpose of becoming a pharmacist to report to the board such facts regarding his schooling and preliminary qualifications as the board may require for the purpose of registration. The board shall furnish proper blanks for this purpose and issue a certificate of registration (without cost) as a registered apprentice."

VICE-PRESIDENT GARRISON—I fail to see where this will change the present law. It may make it a little more specific. I think that recommendation is unnecessary. In regard to the fee, that may be all right, but I think a dollar is a little high for an apprentice. I should think fifty cents would be about right.

MR. L. MRAZEK, of Chicago—I would like to ask if that is an annual due.

THE SECRETARY—The proposed amendment says an annual fee of one dollar. They don't pay anything now.

THE PRESIDENT—I think they ought to pay something, but am under the impression that a dollar is a little too much.

MR. HALLBERG—I know personally a great many druggists who do not know the danger they are in because they do not have their apprentices registered. Most of the prosecutions of the board this year have been based upon a violation of the law by young men who were not registered apprentices selling drugs and medicines. Some of the men did not know they were violating the law. That clause should be specific. One thousand have registered without any particular pressure, and it seems to me it is favorably received. It must be stricken out entirely or made specific.

**THE SECRETARY**—If the druggists of the state do not know it, it is their own fault. Circulars containing full instructions with regard to the matter have been sent out three times.

**MR. FRED M. SCHMIDT**, of Chicago—If you will read section 3 of the law I think you will find that it entirely covers the question. If the druggists had read the law they would understand it. The trouble is that they do not read the circulars the secretary sends them.

**THE SECRETARY**—Section 3 reads as follows: "That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any drug store or pharmacy to allow any person in his employ except a registered pharmacist or registered assistant pharmacist to compound, recommend, dispense, or sell at retail, drugs, medicines, or poisons, or except an apprentice under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist as hereinafter provided. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense."

**MR. HALLBERG**—Was that read for my benefit?

**MR. SCHMIDT**—Not necessarily.

**MR. HALLBERG**—The idea was that this should be made mandatory.

**MR. SCHMIDT**—I think the law now makes it mandatory. It says: "Or except an apprentice under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist as hereinafter provided." Of course, we can not compel them to register, but we can fine them for not registering.

**MR. G. H. SOHRBECK**, of Moline—It seems to me that a dollar is too high, and I move that it be made fifty cents.

**VICE PRESIDENT GARRISON**—I second that motion.

**THE PRESIDENT**—It is moved as an amendment that the dollar be stricken out and fifty cents inserted.

The question was put and the amendment was adopted.

The question then recurring on the adoption of recommendation No. 4 with the amendment, it was put and adopted.

**MR. W. H. BROWN**, of Chicago—I would like to ask when a boy is registered if he can sell anything in the store while a registered pharmacist is in charge?

**THE SECRETARY**—He can sell under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist.

**MR. BROWN**—Would he be allowed to issue out the medicine and give it to the customer?

THE SECRETARY—The law says that he can retail drugs, medicines, or poisons under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist.

MR. SCHMIDT—It means that the registered pharmacist shall oversee him.

MR. BROWN—I have a registered apprentice in my store, and if he gets an order for poisons he brings it to me or to the registered assistant.

THE PRESIDENT—What is the next recommendation?

THE SECRETARY—The next recommendation, No. 5, is that the board shall not hold more than four meetings a year, two in Chicago and two in Springfield.

MR. COWEN—I move the adoption of the recommendation.

MR. FORSYTH—I presume that the object of that is that the board shall hold only four meetings for the examination of candidates. I think that recommendation ought to be changed so as to apply to examinations only. The board might have other important business to transact and might want to hold more than four meetings.

MR. BARTELLS—I move that it be amended so as to apply to examinations only. How many were held last year?

THE SECRETARY—Six.

MR. BARTELLS—The object is to reduce the expense of so many examinations.

Mr. Bartell's amendment was adopted, after which the recommendation as amended was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—The secretary will please read the next recommendation.

THE SECRETARY—The next recommendation is "that the name of the registered pharmacist shall be over the outside of the door and visible from the street." I would like to add that the present law says the name shall be over the door.

MR. HALLBERG—In Chicago these modern stores and entrances are so recessed that where a sign is put above the door, which is the inner entrance, it is almost impossible to see it. Technically, that complies with the law, but the idea is to change it so it will be on the outside of the building and not on the inside.

MR. MATHISON—That is what the recommendation was put in for. I move its adoption.

MR. BOEHM—How about department stores? Is it the spirit of the law to make them put up a sign outside? I think it would be a good thing.

MR. MRAZEK—I want to know if it is necessary for them to have their name appear over the large door or only above the pharmacy department.

MR. SCHMIDT—I have not my name on the outside and it would be impossible for me to put it there. The management of the building in which I am located does not give that concession to any of its tenants. My room is on the tenth floor of the building about fifty feet back.

MR. SMITH—Where there is a firm, for instance, Brown & Jones, and both registered pharmacists, is it also necessary to have their separate names in addition to the name of the firm?

THE SECRETARY—I suppose technically that Brown & Jones does not mean anything.

MR. COWEN—Suppose it is Brown & Jones, and Jones is a blacksmith. What would you do about that?

MR. HALLBERG—You must remember, of course, that this is only tentative. It represents only a general idea. The committee would draft it so as to represent the whole idea.

The recommendation was then adopted.

THE SECRETARY—The next recommendation is that no permits shall be issued within a radius of five miles of a registered pharmacist, and the fee increased to one dollar.

MR. HALLBERG—Doesn't that say permits for general dealers?

THE SECRETARY—No sir. The fee is one dollar now.

MR. MRAZEK—Why not increase that to five dollars? I move that we make it five dollars.

THE SECRETARY—We tried to get two dollars and they knocked us out.

THE PRESIDENT—The trouble is that if we ask too much we can not get it.

THE SECRETARY—You forget that about one-third of the legislators are farmers, and you can't get anything like that through.

MR. BARTELLS—Let it be amended so that it will read that no permits shall be issued to general stores.

On motion it was so amended.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now take a vote on the amendment of five dollars in place of one dollar.

The question was put and lost.

The recommendation as amended by Mr. Bartells was then adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—What is the next recommendation?

THE SECRETARY—It is as follows: "The law should be more specific so that it will be unnecessary for the board to make rulings on the different sections.

MR. HALLBERG—I move its adoption. It has reference to temporary absence, etc.

MR. R. C. FRERKSEN, of Chicago—What is the ruling of the board now with regard to the temporary absence clause?

THE SECRETARY—The State Board of Pharmacy has defined temporary absence of the registered pharmacist from the drug store or pharmacy, under the provisions of section 7, of the pharmacy law, as follows:

*Resolved*, By the State Board of Pharmacy, Illinois, that as section 2 of the pharmacy law requires that every drug store in Illinois must be under the direct charge of a registered pharmacist of Illinois, with the exception made in section 7, which provides that any assistant pharmacist (of Illinois) shall have the right to act as clerk or salesman in a drug store or pharmacy during the temporary absence of the owner or manager. The Board of Pharmacy construes the words, temporary absence, to mean that the assistant pharmacist may have charge of the store only while the registered pharmacist has gone to his meals, or any other like necessary duty, requiring no more time than is generally so consumed, and does not mean that the assistant pharmacist can take charge of the drug store or pharmacy for a half day or a day at a time, the expressed intention of section 2 of the pharmacy law being to keep every drug store or pharmacy under the immediate charge and supervision of a registered pharmacist during all the time the drug store or pharmacy is open for business.

MR. FRERKSEN—Has this been adjudicated? Of course, the board makes rulings, and when cases are brought they are adjudicated by the courts. What has been the experience of the board in the past with this particular ruling?

THE SECRETARY—That clause has not been decided by the courts.

MR. BOEHM—I move you strike the "discretion of the board" out entirely. The board does not know whether it is right or wrong. They don't know any more about it than I. Anything printed in plain English tells a man what he ought to do. If it is left to the discretion of anybody, it ought to be left to the discretion of the pharmacists

at large. I do not believe the pharmacists of this state ought to be ruled by the board. If a man's father dies in New York and he goes back there to attend to some business, it shows that he is still in charge of his store. Temporary means nothing at all. They ought to state what temporary means. Does it mean one hour or two hours? The law ought to be worded so it can be understood. We don't want to have lawyers tell us what is right. We want a law that we can all understand. I hope you will knock out the "discretion of the board" completely.

MR. FORSYTH—I hope that will be carried. I take it that I am absent temporarily, not permanently, when I attend a meeting of the association. I expect to go back to my business. I expect to go back after the meeting of this association, if I don't get lost in St. Louis.

MR. FRERKSEN—This is apt to entail unnecessary hardship unless you have a time limit. Take, for instance, a gentleman who is called up under the temporary absence clause. He is first brought before a justice of the peace. This entails a loss of time and fees. If he has the "spunk" to appeal the case, that will also entail a loss of time and money. Finally you run up against a case like the one Mr. Boehm has spoken of. Temporary is anything that is not permanent. I would like to know what is intended by the committee on legislation. Is it a time limit of one or two days? All are liable under that section now.

The recommendation was then adopted without further debate.

THE PRESIDENT—What is the next recommendation?

THE SECRETARY—The ninth recommendation is: "We also recommend that in case the candidate fails to pass the examination, the fee be not returned."

On motion of Mr. Frerksen, this recommendation was adopted without debate.

THE PRESIDENT—What is the next, Mr. Secretary?

THE SECRETARY—The tenth and last recommendation is: "That attendance at a recognized college or school of pharmacy be credited to an amount not to exceed one year on the time required for experience in pharmacy."

MR. STUHLIK—I move the adoption of that recommendation.

THE SECRETARY—Before the question is put I would like to say that section 7 provides that the time of attendance at any respectable school of pharmacy shall be accredited on the time required.

The recommendation was then adopted without debate.

VICE-PRESIDENT GARRISON—I now move you, Mr. President, that recommendation No. 1 be not concurred in.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are any members of the committee on legislation present we would like to hear from them.

MR. F. H. VONACHEN, of Peoria—That recommendation was put in there for the reason that we want all the legislation we can get. We can not get too much. We are continually being knocked out.

MR. HALLBERG--It seems to me that there is no excuse to mix up drugs, medicines, and poisons with dry goods and things of that kind in towns of over 5,000.

VICE-PRESIDENT GARRISON--Is there any excuse any place?

MR. HALLBERG—Some places there may be. In a town of 5,000 or over it is not necessary. Drugs, medicines, and poisons should not be mixed up with groceries and merchandise of that character. That was one of the chief arguments on which we based the anti-department store bill. We based it on the hygienic proposition, and I believe it can be maintained.

MR. ROGERS—I am in favor of this recommendation. I know of many instances where people have kept stores and removed to other places, carrying with them their drugs, and have disgraced the pharmacy business by mixing up together all sorts of merchandise. I think the recommendation is a good one.

MR. T. C. LOEHR, of Carlinville—I move to amend by making it apply to towns of 3,000 or over.

MR. HALLBERG—I second the motion.

MR. M. B. TRAVIS, of Saybrook—I can not see why we can not specify in this recommendation all cities or towns of one, two, three, or five thousand inhabitants. It is to regulate the sale of drugs, medicines, and poisons. The permits that are granted are not for the sale of medicines or poisons. The intent of the law is that permits may be granted to sell the usual domestic remedies and proprietary medicines under such restrictions as the board may deem proper. Now, since these permits do not permit the sale of poisons and medicines in one place, why not ask them to make this recommendation sweeping and not permit it any place? Why allow them to be sold or kept with other goods in a town of 3,000, while in a town of 3,500 they could not be sold. A general merchandise store in a town of 3,000 is in just as bad a condition as in a town of 3,500. I should be in favor of not having it apply to any.

THE PRESIDENT—You take a town of 500 or 1,000 inhabitants with a small drug store. The owner buys probably ten pounds of copperas.

Now there are farmers that want to buy fifty pounds. There is a difference.

MR. TRAVIS—Copperas is specified in these permits. I cannot see why this distinction is made.

THE SECRETARY—Anybody can sell copperas now. But they cannot legally sell Paris green. The board has sent out circulars in regard to Paris green and London purple.

MR. BOEHM—I would like to know whether this is to prevent department stores from selling drugs, or to prevent druggists from being dry goods merchants and selling papers of pins?

THE PRESIDENT—I don't know. It might strike them both.

MR. BOEHM—I think it would be a blow to the country druggists. Some of them are first-class pharmacists.

MR. SMITH—I do not live in a town of 5,000 but in one of less. It does seem to me that on general principles this recommendation is a good one. I believe the association of Illinois ought to do everything in its power to do away with the idea that the druggist is simply a merchant. I think we should cultivate the idea that the druggist is a professional man. It does seem to me that if a man can not make a living out of drugs in a town of 5,000 he ought to get out of the business. While this law might be a good thing for a town of 5,000 it might not be a good thing for a small town. I think it would be hard if it applied to all. I think it a good provision to limit it to 5,000.

MR. LOEHR—In the course of a few years we will see department stores in all of these small towns.

VICE-PRESIDENT GARRISON—Before I ever saw a book on pharmacy I was in business and had a right to sell anything. I have gone to a college of pharmacy and now if I want to sell dry goods, boots and shoes, you will run me out of the business.

MR. DYCHE—I move the previous question.

THE PRESIDENT—The question is on the amendment to make it 3,000.

The question was put and carried, after which the recommendation as amended was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hallberg the entire report of the committee, as amended, was then adopted.

MR. ROGERS—I would like to add to this list of recommendations. I would recommend that that part of the law which refers to the issuance of permits to registered pharmacists for the sale of alcoholic



liquors be so amended as to read that local authorities shall issue a permit upon the request of any registered pharmacist for the sale of alcoholic liquors for specified purposes, for which a fee not exceeding two dollars per annum shall be charged.

The present permit system is a disgrace to our state. Some of you probably know little about it. On taking the state over I find it is nothing less than disgraceful. In some communities they refuse to issue a permit under any circumstances. In other communities they have construed it as a revenue raising scheme and have passed ordinances providing that druggists shall pay \$800 per annum. In those communities a man whose wife is dying for the want of alcoholic stimulants can not secure it unless he does it surreptitiously. In DeKalb county they passed an ordinance putting the druggists upon the same footing as the saloons. These things should not exist. We should not forget that the profession is insulted by such movements.

MR. HALLBERG—Of course, you are aware that this matter of liquor legislation is not included in the pharmacy law. There is no reference to it in the law.

THE SECRETARY—Doctor Rogers means to have something put in the law.

MR. LOEHR—I would like to amend by providing that liquor be sold on prescriptions only. If you limit the sale to prescriptions, that will fill the case he speaks of. It will prevent the druggist from making a saloon out of the drug store.

MR. ROGERS—I fear that will restrict matters in the wrong way. The courts have decided that if the liquor was sold on a prescription it can not be allowed in evidence that it was used as medicine. In view of this decision it would be futile to attempt to confine it to prescriptions. Again, there might be cases of emergency.

THE SECRETARY—Do you mean to amend the dram shop act?

MR. ROGERS—Just whichever way is the best. I am not familiar with methods of legislation. I think it would be better to add it to the pharmacy law.

MR. HALLBERG—I appreciate the conditions presented. Let me call your attention to the fact that the pharmacists of Illinois have had less trouble with liquor legislation than the pharmacists of any other state that I know of. Every state northwest of here, Iowa, Kansas, and the Dakotas, have the most stringent regulations on this question. In some of these states the women form leagues and make it their business to watch the druggists. In North Dakota they throw them in jail and it is not even a bailable offense. I believe that if we mix up the liquor question with the pharmacists that we are going to arouse the animals and have trouble. While I recognize the great

injustice that is done, I believe it is a local question, and I very much doubt the wisdom of trying to obtain such legislation.

MR. ROGERS—The reason Illinois has got along so well is because the spirit and purpose of this law is wise, but when it comes before local authorities they interpret it unwisely. It says nothing about the fee to be charged. The spirit of our law is all right, but it needs to be differently framed. I am informed that the fee, if tested, would be only nominal. I think the law can be differently framed without stirring up the animals at all.

THE SECRETARY—I think you had better put it in as an amendment to the dram-shop act. The original pharmacy law had a provision of this sort in it, and the Senate knocked it out. They didn't propose to allow any such a thing in the pharmacy law.

THE PRESIDENT—I think it is wrong, but do not believe we ought to do anything about it.

MR. ROGERS—What is the fee in Cairo?

THE PRESIDENT—One hundred dollars. Some pay it, and some do not.

MR. FORSYTH—I do not think we can afford to amend the pharmacy law by such action.

THE PRESIDENT—Wouldn't it be easier for you folks to get together and try to elect a different justice of the peace? That would be a good deal easier.

MR. FORSYTH—I suggest that something of this kind should be added: "Provided, that registered pharmacists shall have the right to sell any article mentioned in the United States Pharmacopœia."

MR. BARTELLS—I want to state a little experience I have had. We have a certain physician in our town who writes prescriptions for anybody who asks him. He tells them to go and get it filled, but he is watching all the time for any druggist who is foolish enough to fill it. He keeps the good will of his customers and puts the blame on the druggists. There are two or three neighboring physicians who come to our city, and they have the prescription business pretty well in hand. They are always sick when they come to our town. I have made it a rule not to sell to anybody unless I know it to be for medicinal purposes. We are not protected according to the decisions of the Supreme Court.

MR. LUEDER—We pay a license of \$25 a year for selling liquor and I have been trying to get it reduced, but get knocked out every time. We will let it alone hereafter.

THE PRESIDENT—The only way is to unite.

MR. SMITH—I am very much interested in the legislation proposed because I have had a little experience in that line. Most of my time I have done business in an anti-license town. I want to say to you who live in large cities that you don't know anything about the tribulations of the druggists until you have done business in an anti-license town. I think it would be impossible to get such an amendment through. We would have the prohibitionists on one side and we would be crushed between two mill stones. I have found it policy to keep on good terms with the saloonkeepers. If you do that you will not have any trouble. Now, in regard to Mr. Loehr's reference to confining the sale to prescriptions. We have found in our town as a matter of experience that there are always some doctors who will write prescriptions, and usually the people who get the prescriptions are the most undeserving.

MR. HALLBERG—Why not appoint a committee to look into the matter and inform us in what way this abuse can be corrected?

MR. GEO. F. BARTH, of Alton—The advice I give you, after fifty-two years of experience, is to let the liquor question alone. It is a political question and you had better let it alone.

The question was then put on the adoption of Mr. Rogers' recommendation, and it was lost.

THE SECRETARY—Before we adjourn to take part in the amusements provided by the local committee, I want to call attention to the fact that the committee on papers and queries have a report to make. The committee has invited some gentlemen to read papers before the association and they are here at an expense to themselves and I think they should be given an opportunity to present their papers this afternoon.

MR. FORSYTH—I would like permission to report on Mr. Mathison's resolution.

THE PRESIDENT—Very well. We will hear the report.

Mr. Forsyth then read the report of the committee, as follows:

Your committee, to whom was referred the resolution offered by Mr. Soren Mathison, would respectfully report, that so far as they are able to learn, all proprietary articles, whether of a medicinal character or otherwise, (except foods,) are included in the proposed revenue tax, and as the amount of the proposed tax has practically been agreed upon, we would suggest that the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association simply ask that all patent or proprietary articles now in the hands of the retail druggists be exempt from taxation, and would

suggest that the following telegram be sent to each Congressman and Senator from Illinois:

The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association in annual convention, respectfully urge that bill 10,900 should not apply to stock now in hands of retail druggists. Respectfully submitted,

WM. K. FORSYTH,

G. H. SOHRBECK,

L. C. DECK,

*Committee.*

On motion, the above report of the committee was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—The report of the committee on papers and queries is next in order.

MR. DYCHE—The committee on papers and queries report that they have invited Dr. Arno Behr, chief chemist of the Glucose Refining Co., to read a paper on glucose, its manufacture and use in pharmacy; also Professor W. B. Day, instructor of microscopy, University of Illinois, department of pharmacy, to present a paper on microscopic study of vegetable drugs; also, Professor David L. Davoll, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry, Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, to present a paper on the modern presentation of chemistry.

We regret that Dr. Behr can not be with us to-day, but Professor Day and Professor Davoll are here and will favor the association with papers on the subjects mentioned.

The committee also invited the members of the association to contribute five minute papers, or talks, on the following subjects:

1. The relation of the druggist to the physician.
2. Is it advisable for the druggist to cease handling "patent medicines" which are advertised to the public?
3. Should druggists organize in opposition to manufacturing pharmacists and chemists who seek physicians' trade and who induce them to dispense their own prescriptions?
4. Are shorter business hours desirable?
5. What legislation, if any, should the druggists seek?

THE PRESIDENT—We will now listen to Professor Day.

The following paper was then read by Professor Day:

#### THE MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF VEGETABLE DRUGS.

The study of the minute structure of drugs is by no means of recent origin, but this study has received of late years a strong impetus by reason of the changes which have taken place in the prepara-

tion and dispensing of medicines. Much as it is to be regretted in many respects, it is a well known fact that motives of convenience have operated to very largely replace the crude drugs, formerly handled by the pharmacist in the unbroken, dried form, with drugs in a powdered, or at least pressed and much broken state, so that where it was formerly comparatively easy for the experienced pharmacist to establish the identity and determine the purity of this portion of his stock by a careful examination of the gross characters of the drugs, such determination under the present conditions becomes difficult, and often impossible. The adulteration of powdered drugs is easy to effect and in most cases impossible to detect without having recourse to the microscope. It is only necessary to mention the notorious adulteration to which spices are subject to show the frequency of this form of deception, while papers read before this association at previous meetings have demonstrated that such admixture is not confined to any one class of drugs. (Proceedings 1889, p. 64; 1897, p. 73.)

To remedy this state of affairs the microscope has been brought into use, and while employed as yet by comparatively few pharmacists, yet each year its value becomes more generally recognized. Indeed there is every reason to believe that within a few years the microscopic examination of vegetable drugs will rank equal in importance with the chemical means now chiefly employed. And the two methods must go hand in hand. The professional pharmacist must be equally as conversant with the microscope as with the burette and the analytical balance.

Obviously, the student in this department of science should have, in addition to the knowledge of the instrument itself, and of the manner of its employment, a thorough course in microscopic botany. Yet it is equally evident that he must needs give the most attention to those features, whether tissues or cell contents, which he will meet with most often in the study of drugs. For this reason the consideration of such plant substances as will have lost their identity in the dried organ are of minor interest, while such cell contents or tissues as are characteristic features of dried plants are dwelt upon more fully.

Among the cell contents most interesting to the pharmacognocist, is starch, which by reason of the characteristic size, shape, and markings of its granules, no less than by its wide distribution in plants, and the fact that the chief adulterants of drugs and spices are starches or starch bearing tissues, merits very careful study.

Inorganic crystals are very frequently of value in establishing identity or detecting adulteration, while some of the alkaloids, glucosides, and neutral principles, responding to the special micro-chemical tests, are of value in isolated cases.

Of the tissues, those of the most permanent form, *i. e.* lignified tissues, are of the greatest value, though the characters of the epidermal tissues, and particularly of the plant hairs, are very useful. Among the lignified tissues, sclerotic cells being both abundant and distinctive, are of the highest utility, while of scarcely less importance are the variously marked ducts and tracheids. Bast fibers, occupying a definite position in the plant, are of considerable diagnostic value.

A feature to be considered in the study of vegetable drugs, is the proper preparation of objects for microscopic study. When it is desired to study sections of the drug, this is accomplished without much difficulty, by preliminary soaking of the drug in dilute alcohol, dilute ammonia, or such other liquid as the nature of the drug may suggest. This soaking not only softens the drug so as to render it fit for sectioning, but also expels the air from the cells and swells these, restoring the tissue, in a measure, to their normal moist condition. While an examination of this sort is at times necessary in distinguishing between drugs of similar structure, and is always desirable, previous to examining a drug in the powder form, yet where it is desirable to examine a powdered drug, the circumstances frequently do not allow of such preliminary investigation. With powdered drugs, therefore, it is usually necessary to employ some agent which will expel the air from, and otherwise clear the object, and it is frequently desirable to apply some micro-chemical test or stain at the same time. I have met with good success by using for this purpose a saturated solution of chloral hydrate in equal parts of glycerine and water, as recommended by Professor Kramer, (proceedings American Pharmaceutical Association, 1897, p. 211.) This solution has a remarkable clearing effect, acts quickly, and is miscible with several of the more useful micro-chemical reagents. Thus in staining lignified membranes, one may use the phloroglucin and hydrochloric acid reagent, and at once, without washing, mount the powder in the clearing solution by running under the cover glass a drop or two of the liquid. The stain, though fugitive, is retained for a few days, during which time the clearing action increases and no loss by evaporation is suffered. When it is desirable to test for starch, the chloral hydrate solution may be mixed with iodine solution and used, though to accurately observe the characters of the starch granules, a dilute glycerine medium is best used. With drugs containing much volatile oil, the globules of which escaping, cloud the view of the structure, it is advisable to mount the powder in oil of cloves. The same medium forms an excellent test for the presence of turmeric, which substance is sometimes added to heighten the color of yellow powders, or conceal the addition of farinaceous substances to them. The presence of turmeric, even in small quantities, will color the oil yellow, an effect which is not produced by the yellow coloring principles of most drugs, *e. g.* rhubarb,

mustard, mace, or hydrastis. Structural characters should, of course, be considered in verifying this test.

In making an examination of a powdered drug, with a view to the detecting of adulteration, it is necessary to have a sample of known purity, usually prepared by the operator himself, as a standard for comparison. This is conveniently described as a standard sample. In addition, it is well to have samples, as far as possible, of such substances as are liable to occur as adulterants. These, as well as the standard sample, and the drug under examination, should be brought to a uniform fineness of powder, preferably a very fine powder (No. 80). This may be accomplished by sifting and pulverization. It is sometimes possible by judicious sifting to separate to a great extent the foreign powder from an adulterated sample. Physical characters, such as color, taste, and odor of the suspected powder, should be noted and compared with the standard. These preliminaries having been arranged, a very small quantity of the suspected powder is mounted in distilled water and given a superficial examination, comparison being made with the standard sample. Differences in appearance should be noted and confirmed by further tests as mentioned above. In some cases it is of importance to take the measurements of certain cells or distinctive cell contents, these being taken from a number of samples. Especially is this desirable in cases where starch is a characteristic feature. Should the presence of an adulterant be established beyond doubt, it is of interest, though of secondary importance, to determine the identity of the adulterant. This determination can usually be accomplished by comparison with the samples of probable adulterants, but if these fail to reveal similarity, the exact determination may become very difficult or quite impossible. A quantitative estimation of the adulterant may be made without great difficulty where characteristic features of fairly definite quantity and size are present, *e.g.*, starch. It is then possible, by suspending a known weight of the substance in a known volume of some medium, and counting the characteristic features (starch granules) present, in a definite quantity of the mixture, to arrive at quite an accurate estimation.

On motion, the paper was ordered printed in the proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear Professor Davoll's paper.

Professor Davoll then read the following paper:

#### THE MODERN PRESENTATION OF CHEMISTRY.

It is proposed to interpret this subject from the following standpoint: a general discussion of the methods in vogue for the most advantageous presentation of the science of chemistry to those who

intend to devote their lives to this calling, either in connection with manufactures based on chemical principles, in general commercial work and industrial enterprises, as teachers of chemistry, or for those who intend to engage in research. In those professional lines in which chemistry plays a greater or lesser part, the generally accepted methods of imparting a knowledge of it are applied as in the courses leading to a degree in chemistry proper. The object is, after having laid a broad foundation for scientific study, on top of that to lay a firm basis for the *practice* of the science.

Before entering upon the study of chemistry, therefore, there are certain requisites of preliminary education that must be complied with, for in justice to the individual, he is not permitted to enter the curriculum of study until he is thoroughly equipped, so far as can be ascertained, to follow it to the end. The character and amount of instruction given in representative colleges from the beginning afford no opportunity for any one lacking proper equipment to make up deficiencies and render it impossible for him to derive the full benefit from his studies, and may even cause him to drop out entirely. It is important that the prospective student in chemistry should understand that a broad intellectual training is greatly to be desired, and that the more extensive one's preparatory work, the greater are the advantages to be gained from the collegiate course. The general knowledge as afforded by the best high schools, academies, and manual training high schools, may be regarded as suitable preparation, with special stress laid upon the departments of mathematics and physics. This preparation is regarded as usually sufficient, but if a general liberal education can be added to this, it would be very beneficial before entering upon technical studies. In the study of law, it is indispensable, while in medicine it is already required in many colleges, and a movement to secure it in others is being seriously considered. Experience has demonstrated that those who have acquired a liberal education have taken a higher position in their profession, and have exercised a greater influence upon men in shaping and moulding events than those who have relied upon a purely professional course of study. The preparation in mathematics is generally defined as follows:—Algebra, including a thorough knowledge of quadratic equations and often through permutations and combinations; plane geometry and solid geometry, or as an optional with the latter, advanced algebra. A good knowledge of beginning physics is universally required and includes the fundamental facts concerning mechanics, sound, light, magnetism, electricity, and heat. But a knowledge of hypotheses is neither necessary nor expected before beginning chemistry. A laboratory course should have supplemented the subject, and is often required, but where not required it must be made up immediately after admission. Some preliminary knowledge



of chemistry is advantageous and may result in entrance to advanced courses, but it is not necessary. Chemistry is never a prerequisite, but if offered for entrance it is expected to cover the subject of the non-metallic elements in general descriptive chemistry, with a laboratory course of forty to fifty experiments. The best schools prefer to start their prospective graduates in elementary chemistry, unless they can be assured beyond all question that the work for which credit is asked has been taken in schools having adequate laboratory equipment, and that a competent teacher has been in charge.

The two modern languages, French and German, are required for entrance. The matter of mental training does not have so much to do with the selection of this requirement as does the fact that students will find extensive practical use for these languages in consulting literature of the science, much of which can never be found in the English language, especially in detail. As an alternative for either of these languages Latin may be offered, and inasmuch as the substituted language will be studied in undergraduate work, Latin is a desirable requirement, because, in addition to its disciplinary value, it gives a better understanding of the various scientific terms and greatly aids the acquisition of living languages. The applicant must have a good knowledge of elementary grammar, and be able to read at sight prose of ordinary difficulty.

We have thus far spoken only of the preliminary training that is necessary and required before beginning chemical studies. Let us now consider the study of chemistry itself. The methods of imparting chemical knowledge to students have been greatly enriched during the past few years through the efforts of experienced and distinguished teachers. They have exercised this influence from the rostrum, at the laboratory desk, and through systematically arranged text-books. The effort has been directed along the line of simplification of the task of acquiring the rudiments of the science, and that this has been a study in itself can be appreciated by all who have kept in touch with the progress of the science. The systems of instruction so well developed in the study of mathematics, geography, history, language, and economics have their parallel in chemistry, and chemists engaged in teaching meet in frequent conference for the purpose of discussing methods of pedagogy that will accomplish the most with a science so far-reaching in its scope as affecting man in his brief span of life.

Lectures, laboratory practice, and recitations may be considered the three agencies through which the science is first presented to the student. Lectures may or may not be supplemented by text-books, but in the latter case students must take close notes. It is believed that the taking of copious notes by the student interferes with the continuous attention to the subject under consideration. Notes taken by beginners are apt to be disconnected, often unintelligible to them-

selves after a short lapse of time, and may contain misstatements, while a text-book, frequently revised, is the best possible outline to a lecture, the minor points of which are readily recalled by it. Lectures are fully illustrated by experiments, many of which are repeated by the student at his laboratory desk. In fact, lectures have their first purpose in giving general directions relating to laboratory work, and these are of course supplemented by individual instruction at the student's desk.

Laboratory work, in a general sense, gives familiarity with apparatus and reagents, besides a high degree of manipulative skill in conducting operations which is a most essential feature in chemical training.

An account of the results obtained in laboratory operations must be kept by students of all grades, and in the case of beginners all phenomena observed must be written in detail in a note-book provided for the purpose. With more advanced students, the minutiae of operations are not required excepting in particular instances, but all data from weighings must be preserved. Recitations or "quiz work," as it is generally spoken of, is an essential part of class organization in undergraduate work. Through its means the teacher is enabled to emphasize and coordinate the facts that the students have learned from lectures, laboratory work, and collateral reading. A full discussion is thus possible, knowledge is still further extended and instances multiplied. It is here that reports are received when the student is given practice in the solution of chemical problems.

One of the most generally accepted methods of introducing the student into chemical science, is that of completing the instruction in general descriptive chemistry, at least as regards the non-metallic elements, before entering upon qualitative work as applied to the study of acids and bases in their deportment toward one another for the purposes of analysis and identification. The intimate study of the elements as regards their physical constants, chemical properties, and methods of preparation, together with considerations affecting the grand underlying principles of chemical action are therefore given first attention. From the beginning, one has to divest himself of his usual way of thinking and learn to consider things that seem to him of a rather intangible nature. Preconceived opinions and popular notions must be cast aside, and statements apparently the most untenable accepted with all faith, trusting to time and concentrated thought to bring about concord. For instance, to be told that hydrogen, a gas at ordinary temperature, is considered as the type of a metal, is apt to disturb one's faith, but this is only one instance of how the opinions must change. Many explanations of truths and phenomena based upon theory or fact must be withheld from an elementary course, because the student-mind is not yet in a condition to

comprehend them. The subject of physics no longer forms a part of this work, the elementary study of it having been completed in advance. Physical chemistry, as a whole, is a course reserved for advanced students, but it is nevertheless drawn upon to a considerable extent in general chemistry wherever it can be comprehended, and will doubtless continue to figure still more conspicuously.

Among the subjects first presented is the law of the conservation of matter, first proved by Lavoisier. All progress in chemistry during the last century is completely and immovably founded upon the law that "matter is not created and does not disappear." It endows all chemical investigations with exactitude, for all products of chemical reaction must be and are accounted for. Equation writing is based upon it. Great stress is also laid upon the difference between a chemical and a physical change, with abundant illustrations to demonstrate it. In this connection, the atomic hypothesis of John Dalton, enunciated in 1808, comes up for consideration, because chemical data are very well explained by its aid. The atomic hypothesis offers an explanation for the law of definite and multiple proportions, and was the direct outcome of this observed law. "Chemism," or chemical affinity, the true nature of which force can be at present only a matter of speculation, is likened, in its manifestations among atoms, to the potential and kinetic energies of a mass of molecules in a body. From "Chemism" has developed all that we know of the relative stability and instability of chemical compounds. The elements are divided into two classes, metals and non-metals. There are several representatives of each class that are decided in their properties, but there is a gradual merging of one class into the other. The most conservative teachers do not recognize the line of demarcation as being at all distinct. These views are regarded by others as ultra-conservative. Viewed from certain standpoints, the distinction is quite closely drawn. With arsenic and tellurium we have elements which physically possess the properties of metals, but in chemical behavior we are compelled to classify them with non-metallic substances. (The plan is to work from the halogens through other families with a diminishing non-metallic character until the metallic groups are reached.) In the study of the non-metallic element, a typical metal, hydrogen, and a typical non-metal, oxygen, are first considered, and a compound of these opposites, water, follows immediately after. Oxygen introduces the student to the subject of bases and acid anhydrides, while hydrogen makes him acquainted with hydroxyl compounds as shown in bases or metallic hydroxids and acids, thus furnishing a foundation for intelligent study of the non-metals. The remaining non-metallic elements are studied as natural families or groups, and these several groups are made up of such elements as occur in successive vertical columns of the periodic system. Con-

forming as they do with the foundation principle of the periodic system, the individual members of each group are studied in the order of increase in atomic weight. The rarer elements of each family are not considered in undergraduate work.

Halogen group.....	F 19	Cl 35.45	Br 79.95	I 126.85	.....	.....
Sulphur group.....	O 16	S 32.06	Se 79	Te 125	.....	.....
Nitrogen group.....	N 14.03	P 31	As 75	Sb 120	.....	Bi 208
Carbon group.....	C 12	Si 28.4	Ge 119	Sn .....	.....	Pb 206.95
Boron gr. (the earths).....	B 11	Al 27	Ga 69	In 113.7	.....	Tl 204.18
Alkaline earths. ....	Be 9	Mg 24.3	Ca 40	Sr 87.6	Ba 137.43	.....
Alkali metals.....	Li 7.02	Na 23.05	K 39.11	Rb 85.5	Cs 132.9	.....

In the above table the atomic weight of oxygen is taken as 16, in accordance with present custom, hydrogen thus becoming 1.008. The atomic weight increases from left to right, and from bottom to top. The increase of metallic character confined to any one family is seen to increase with atomic weight, *i. e.*, from left to right. The halogens (not metals) and the metals decompose water, the not-metals liberating oxygen; the metals, hydrogen, and the avidity with which they decompose water is seen to vary with *decrease* in atomic weight in the case of the halogens, but with *increase* of atomic weight with the metals. The decrease in the not-metallic character of the halogens, as the atomic weight increases, can be seen in the lessening stability of their compounds with the metals, hydrogen for instance. HI decomposes upon warming, HBr less readily, and HCl scarcely at all, or perhaps at a white heat, while HF has never been decomposed by heat, no matter how high the temperature. For this reason it is explained that F will displace Cl; Cl, Br; and Br, I from their compounds with metals. With increasing atomic weight we have changes in the state of aggregation of the elements; F is a colorless gas, Cl a yellowish-green gas, Br a dark brown liquid, and iodine is a black solid of almost metallic appearance. None of the halogens occur free in nature, all have a peculiar odor, and attack the skin. In brief, the properties of the halogens and their compounds are capable of classification, and can be referred most rationally to the positions of the elements in the periodic system. Upon a closer individual study of the halogens, many other interesting analogies are shown, but enough have been mentioned to demonstrate the remarkable classification to which the elements and their compounds have been submitted through the influence of the system of Mendeleeff. The analogy so pronounced among the halogens has its counterpart among the individual members of other families. Further, similarity is not confined *within* the

group, but exerts itself *among* the groups, connecting one with the other in regular series.

The subject must be presented in such a way that the student will not get the impression that the properties of the elements and their compounds are *dependent upon* the periodic law, but that, on the contrary, the periodic law is the outcome of a certain recurring similarity in the properties of the elements and their compounds when arranged according to the atomic weights of the elements. To avoid this serious error little or no mention is made of the law until the student is nearing the end of the study, when he is well enough acquainted with chemical science to accept the system with all the reservation that should accompany it. But the student gets the fruits of it all along the course. Class-work in general chemistry has its strongest support in laboratory practice, and the very best thought has been directed upon the problem of what this shall include. The object is to teach the nature of chemical processes and the use of chemical apparatus, besides a thorough drill in habits of accurate observation. Previous to commencing laboratory work the student is furnished with specific directions, generally printed, as to how to avoid all accidents and what to do in case they should occur. These accidents may be due to burns, stains, fire, inhalation of fumes and gases, and explosions, and may be entirely prevented if only ordinary care is exercised by the student. Instruction in glass-blowing and bending is an important part of preliminary laboratory instruction, for the success of many operations depends upon the correctness of this work. There is no part of laboratory training that requires so much individual instruction from the teacher as that of beginning general chemistry. For this reason the number of students under the direction of each instructor is limited. It is here that any loose and untidy habits, once formed, are apt to stick to the pupil all along his future work, not only unfitting him for advanced operations, but casting a bad light upon his real worth. Just as in the mechanical side of other lines of work, so in chemistry, a man is judged by his handiwork and in applied chemistry any deficiencies are at once recognized.

The various practical and theoretically important methods for preparing the elements in a pure state are made laboratory operations, as well as reactions exhibited by their compounds which have a broad educational value or extended industrial application. A conservative number of excellent laboratory operations, selected with care, have come to replace a too general application of miscellaneous experiments. Especial practice is afforded in setting up apparatus for the performance of many difficult experiments which were formally limited to the lecture room. It has been found that the student rapidly develops the ability to conduct them most successfully, and the educational value is greatly augmented while the manipulative

skill is immeasurably increased. Students are thrown more upon their own resources and not kept back among test-tube operations. They learn to do difficult work by *doing*. Among these advanced operations are diffusion of gases through porous ware, occlusion of gases, preparation and study of detonating gas, proof of the volumetric composition of water, composition of water by weight (Dumas), electrolytic decomposition of water, and study of the products and the preparation of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  as it is done upon the manufacturing scale.

Qualitative analysis is taught in much the same way as ever. Bergman was the first to apply systematically a knowledge of the chemical behavior of bodies in the wet way. It is primarily a laboratory course and in fact, is the first step toward a gradual lessening of lecture room demonstration. Aside from its value as a study in reactions and their use in qualitative separation, the work is a preparation for quantitative analysis. A study is first made of the effect of various chemicals, known as reagents, upon the several acids and bases and the results are classified and thoroughly learned. By gradual stages, the student is taught the systematic separation of inorganic substances, working upon solutions of known composition. From this, passes on to solutions of unknown composition, then to solids of known composition requiring complex treatment by various acids and fusion in order to get into solution. Unknowns of this class are then given for analysis and the student must state the original make-up of the solid, because it undergoes decomposition with loss of volatile compounds while being dissolved. The work is graded throughout and the most difficult problems of analysis reserved for the last. Ores are given as a final drill, where preponderance of one element over another involves a new phase, and where the qualitative test must be conducted under quantitative conditions. Artificial mixtures, in no way simulating the actual problems that the student will meet in practice, have become obsolete as a test of analytical knowledge. Physical chemistry is touched upon in the elementary part of this course and the phenomena of solution explained. The subject of equilibrium among reacting bodies is gone into and separation of salts into their ions is explained and subjected to laboratory verification by the student. Among the examples exhibiting ionization are  $\text{KCl}$  and  $\text{KClO}_4$  in deportment towards  $\text{AgNO}_3$ ; the color of cobalt salts as affected by  $\text{KCN}$ ; the cause of yellowish-brown and blue copper salts, etc.

Crystallography, Mineralogy, and Blowpipe Analysis usually come directly after qualitative analysis and university physics, comprising the divisions of mechanics, wave motion, optics, and electricity, is pursued during the second year. Trigonometry and Advanced Algebra should have been completed during the first year, followed by Analytical Geometry and Calculus in the second.

Quantitative Analysis is entered upon almost invariably in the second year, and another and entirely new field opens to the student. As a distinct course of graded collegiate work, it applies specifically to the measurement of inorganic quantities, and we will consider it from this point of view. Quantitative determination of organic bodies has been very properly relegated to the department of technical and applied chemistry, as have all those special methods of inorganic determinations which have their fundamental principles thoroughly set forth in quantitative analysis as a well-defined course. Through the efforts of Berzelius, Dumas, Erdmann, Marchand, Margnag, and Stas, directed toward the determination of the atomic weights of the elements, there was laid the foundation of gravimetric quantitative analysis as carried out to-day. Having for its purpose the exact determination of an acid or base present in a complex mixture, the line of procedure will be inferred by the student from the preceding course in qualitative analysis, that is to say, that compound in which it exists in the most insoluble form is selected as affording the closest separation. Inasmuch as it is impractical and unnecessary to study all acids and bases, particular attention is paid to the selection of such as will afford the best general training in manipulation. The mere knowledge of how to ascertain the percentage of calcium in a mixture, for instance, is subordinated to the effort to teach the general principles of chemical procedure involved, and that are so extended in application. We have said above that it is unnecessary actually to go through the process for the determination of each acid and base. If the student is able to determine iron, he can readily separate chromium, aluminum, or zinc whenever the occasion arises or else his training is at fault. It is considered unwise to fill the hours of preparation for work in a science, boundless in extent, by too frequent repetition of the same principle, when so many of the latter call for some attention. It is customary to study first the individual acids and bases separately, afterwards in mixtures of two or more. In the separate study of the bases the student acquires the degree of skill and familiarity with the work necessary before attempting the more difficult task of separation. In separation, if at the end of a long analysis, limestone for instance, the magnesium is lost from unskillful treatment, the operator must again remove the silica, iron, and calcium with the same care as before, from a fresh sample, before he can correct the fault with magnesium. As examples of elementary practice in gravimetric separation, may be mentioned silver coin for silver and copper, Paris green for copper and arsenic, brass for copper and zinc with traces of tin and lead. Finishing this preliminary practice, the student is considered fairly well equipped for the most difficult problems of inorganic quantitative separation, and the study of highly complex bodies is next pre-

sented to him. Insoluble silicates, coals, ores, alloys, fertilizers, mineral waters and similar substances receive painstaking analysis, and with these ends his so-called general training. Special work of a technical nature follows in the fourth year and often in the third, but it is outside the scope of our subject to consider this special application. While in his general training the student has developed a satisfactory amount of dexterity in each operation, it is in the later specialized work that the true expertness begins to show itself. Further, with regard to elementary quantitative work, it must be borne in mind that during the first days of apprenticeship the student receives almost constant attention from the teacher at the laboratory desk. Great importance is placed upon getting the right start. Methods of precipitation, filter folding, washing of precipitates, ignition, fusion, drying, etc., have been considered in previous courses, but the conditions governing each and every case have not been so intimately studied as they must needs be in this work. These conditions are *all important* for success.

Quantitative analysis is nothing if not a matter of detail.

Volumetric quantitative analysis, that division which has enabled chemists in all lines of work to economize so much in time, has received wonderful impetus recently in technical analysis. No course in quantitative analysis, as such, can be considered complete, unless it embraces the exposition of the fundamental principles of volumetric analysis. A comprehensive working basis is laid for future special work and examples are given in practical analysis which involve the three main divisions, (1) acidimetry and alkalimetry, (2) oxidation and reduction, and (3) precipitation. Being especially of technical application the large experience in volumetric analysis is gained in the provinces of special work. The manipulative skill developed in the course known as gravimetric analysis, greatly assists in preparing reagents and particularly in getting many substances into a condition suitable for titration.

Considerable practice is given in calculation of results by this method and set formulæ for such calculations are avoided at the beginning, but later their use becomes essential.

Indicators and the theory of their action are considered in this connection.

The subject of the chemistry of the carbon compounds was first developed through investigations upon the products of metabolic change in animals and plants. It has become of such importance within the last century, that although it is the chemistry of but one element in the seventy odd, it has been assigned a domain of its own from considerations of expediency; and the mass of accumulated material has become so large as far to surpass that of all the remaining elements taken together. Lavoisier looked upon organic



substances as composed of atomic groups or radical in contradistinction to mineral substances, which were regarded as direct combinations of the elements. It is popularly but somewhat erroneously referred to as "organic" chemistry, to distinguish it from inorganic chemistry. Previous to Wohler's synthesis of urea in 1828, such a designation for the class of bodies not occurring in the mineral kingdom was accepted; but since this substance, as well as a large number of others previously believed to be capable of formation only through vital action, have been prepared synthetically in the laboratory, and many of them through the agency of purely inorganic material, the separate classification of these bodies is alluded to as the chemistry of the carbon compounds. The number of carbon compounds at present known is somewhere in the neighborhood of 60,000. This vast number is only possible through the power that carbon possesses of uniting with several other carbon atoms to form open and closed chains capable of many diverse rearrangements, and which power is possessed by no other element to such a wonderful extent.

A general survey of the whole field as at the time known and submitted to classification is first made, the whole covering a period of about twenty weeks of five hourly lectures with recitations each week. This is, perhaps, the minimum of time. In this first work, introductory to a new field of study, the natural sources of bodies are but briefly referred to, except in some few instances of special importance. The direct products of destructive distillation are exceptional instances. The detailed study of sources and industrial methods of preparation necessarily follows or accompanies carbon-chemistry proper, and has been confined to the domain of technical and applied chemistry. Carbon chemistry treats of a body as a member of a class and a symmetrical part of the whole beautiful fabric of carbon combination as effected by carbon and some three or four other elements.

To explain the manner in which the empirical formula of an organic compound is arrived at, the methods of ultimate analysis for carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen are gone into quite intimately by lecture, the combustion furnace being set up complete upon the lecture table. As practical elementary analysis is a very delicate operation, the laboratory experience in it is only got by students who are well drilled in laboratory operations, and generally toward the end of the course. This, however, does not interfere with a proper understanding of it, for the principles have been learned previously by the student in general descriptive chemistry when Lavoisier's and Dumas' classical operations were performed proving, respectively, that in the combustion of the candle nothing was lost, and in the synthesis of a definite amount of water from hydrogen and weighed cupric oxide.

Many bodies, as formaldehyde— $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ , acetic acid— $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$ , the lactic acids— $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ , and the carbohydrates— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ , have the

same percentage composition, but all are multiples of the first, *i.e.* formaldehyde. On this account, it is essential that the methods for determining the size of the molecule should be considered. This formula known as the empirical molecular formula is derived by class experiments, consisting of the methods by vapor density of Dumas, Victor Meyer, and of Hoffman, the methods by deportment when in solution as by (1) osmotic pressure, (2) by rise of boiling point, and (3) by depression of freezing point. It is believed that laboratory practice in molecular weight determinations calls into play a high degree of dexterity in manipulation upon the part of the student.

As has been intimated above, the chemistry of carbon, in all its wonderful and varying phases, is approached from the structural point of view. This is, perhaps, first shown by a division of the whole into two grand divisions, aliphatic or open chain, and aromatic or closed chain series. In the former, the linking is represented as extending in a straight line with or without branching; in the latter, the linking of carbon finally returns into itself in the form of a ring more or less complex.

Isomerism is shown to exist not only between members of either of the two representative series, but isomers are quite numerous, in which one may be a closed chain and the other open. The first instance of this is in the so-called cyclo-paraffins. The subject of isomerism cannot be made clear to the student all at once, but so many and such important instances of it come up all through the study, that by constant drill it is assimilated. Briefly, the student learns that two or even more bodies, having exactly the same formula (empirical) may possess entirely different physical and chemical properties. For instance, two bodies are known entirely distinct, but both have the formula  $C_2H_4O$ . One of the bodies, ordinary aldehyde, boils at  $20.8^\circ C.$ , has a specific gravity of 0.80 at  $0^\circ C.$ , and is oxidizable to acetic acid; the other, ethylene oxide, boils at  $12.5^\circ C.$ , has a specific gravity of 0.898 at  $0^\circ C.$ , and is oxidizable to glycollic acid. The substance from which one isomer is made or the method employed would not produce the other. Isomers do not necessarily differ from each other in all their reactions, but a variation in but one respect establishes the supposition that there is a difference in molecular arrangement. A simpler instance may be shown in the hydrocarbons as soon as a four-carbon compound is reached. A more complex instance is studied toward the end of the course in the closed chain. Atropine and hyoscyamine are isomers, both are  $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$  and atropine may be converted by mere contact with alkalies into hyoscyamine. One melts at  $107^\circ$ , the other at  $115.5^\circ$ ; one has a low, the other a high melting gold salt. With further study in this exact system, the student learns to differentiate between the two kinds of isomerism, *i.e.*, polymerism and metamerism. Since all organic bodies are referred to as pri-

marily and structurally derived from the hydrocarbons or those simple bodies composed of hydrogen and carbon which are first studied in close detail, it goes to show that isomerism, once established in the hydrocarbons, is perpetuated. Hydrocarbons have inherent characteristics besides isomerism, such as unsaturation, which go on exerting their influence through the countless derived compounds. Introduce, for instance, into pentane the hydroxyl group, OH; it assumes a new character at once, and we have an alcohol, amyl alcohol, the chief constituent of fusel oil. We can prove by experiment and illustrate by geometrical figures that the former pentane isomerism has been augmented. More than one hydroxyl group may be introduced, bringing new augmentation of basic character; carboxyl group, COOH, that group common to all organic acids, may be added, bringing still a different character. It is by the addition of such groups as these to the parent radicals that it has been possible to construct the great systematic family of carbon compounds. Analysis paved the way by dismembering numerous naturally occurring complexes, while synthesis, taking advantage of the definite character given to a compound by the introduction of various groups, gave us the group arrangement that we have to-day. Thus, instead of considering individual substances, we consider classes of substances. By nomenclature, the student refers the body to its class, and knowing its class, he deduces all its chemical properties. With a few facts at ready command, he thus possesses a wider scope of knowledge than formerly. From molecular structure and group representation in a body, color compounds may be built up, high explosives devised, and definite physiological effects produced. The effect of homology in producing compounds analogous in properties has long been known, as well as the effect of a single group in transforming a harmless substance into a deadly poison. With alcohols, intoxicating power is noticed to increase with increase of carbon, and the sweet taste to increase with hydroxyl groups.

A course of laboratory work in organic synthesis is considered a necessary adjunct to the class-work in organic chemistry as now given. That it has not come into greater prominence at an earlier date is due, perhaps, to the fact that many truths included in the philosophical study of the carbon compounds have not admitted of laboratory demonstrations by the beginner. Then again, a very great part of it is exceedingly complex, and requires that a considerable amount of practice in laboratory manipulation should precede any attempt to prosecute work in that province. Moreover, the time and expense involved in the preparation of many initiatory products have had a tendency to curtail the extent of the work, and students have generally been restricted to the preparation of a few compounds only. Thus it can be seen that many students have been permitted to go

out into the active practice of the science of chemistry with only the theoretical side to fall back upon, and that, as a matter of course, inadequate, owing to the fact that it was not substantiated and thus fixed in the mind by a personal observation of the very reaction itself. It is only by the "clinching" of one great truth among so many other truths equally important that the student avoids learning the same thing over and over again. A common reaction may repeat itself in so many connections and under so many different conditions that many students must have their attention repeatedly called to it before they learn to recognize it. The peculiar emphasis that laboratory practice gives to such a reaction cannot be overestimated, and where practicable it is carried out. The aim of the instructor is to add constantly to the list of typical operations. When a synthesis that is particularly long and difficult but of educational importance is to be effected, it has been the practice to interest several students in it, and to allow each one to contribute a share of the work upon it, all studying it carefully and witnessing each other's operations as much as possible. Where many examples of one group reaction are available, it has been found advantageous not to give the same preparations to students occupying adjacent desks. In this way the various methods of effecting the synthesis, as well as the principle involved in the operation, is fixed upon the minds of several students.

The amount of work elected by a student should not be too brief, but so many things influence the election that this point need not be so fully considered.

Thus far we have spoken only of the great truths and principles that are to be more forcibly brought out by laboratory practice and verification. Another feature inseparably connected with this, and of far-reaching importance and application, is the practice to be gained in actual laboratory operations. In no line of work is manipulative skill and ingenious expedient more essential than in the one under discussion, and, so far as is consistent, the list of syntheses includes a variety of the most necessary operations. We refer here to distillation in vacuum, fractional distillation in vacuum, heating in sealed tubes, melting-point determinations, study of boiling-point determination, comparative study of desiccating substances with conditions governing the choice of them, proper use of desiccators and vacuum desiccators and thorough practice in combustion for ultimate composition with and without the presence of halogens. Many more examples could be cited, but they are well known.

The classic research of some investigator is followed carefully by the student, after he has quite thoroughly mastered the most general principles of organic synthesis and group reactions through laboratory experience. The literature bearing upon the subject is collated by the student himself and properly indexed, abstracts of

special application and further annotations that may be of general interest and consequently of future use are taken. This acquaints the student with the fact that many of the most simple manipulations that he has successfully carried out are made use of, or were evolved, in the prosecution of the famous synthesis of the age. He is thus stimulated by the thought that he already has in hand the implements with which to work; and the chemistry of the carbon compounds, so confusing at first, will begin to unfold itself in all its peculiar beauty. The products formed at each stage of the process are carefully studied and their constants verified before proceeding. The yield is to be as near the theoretical amount as it is possible to obtain under the existing conditions. And it can be stated right here that a high yield of product has great significance. Primarily, it can only be the outcome of neatness and manipulative skill upon the part of the operator, combined with the thorough understanding of the reactions actually taking place and an intelligent control over the same. In commercial operations it is often of paramount importance.

The teacher in charge exercises close supervision of the student's work, while at the same time, a certain freedom is allowed in order that he may learn to work independently and not feel hampered in applying his own ideas. Some students are found to require almost no control over their work after a time, but this cannot be said of all. Many discouraging results may be saved the ordinary student by the instructor exercising conscientiously his position as teacher and by hints and helps leading the student on to a true love for the science.

On motion the paper was ordered printed in the proceedings.

On motion of Mr. Dyche the association then adjourned until tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

## THIRD SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 8 O'CLOCK A. M.

At 8 o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment, the association met and was called to order by the president.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any more papers to be read?

THE SECRETARY—There are some special papers. The committee sent out invitations for five minute talks and papers upon the subjects on the back of your programs.

MR. MATHISON—I have a paper.

THE PRESIDENT—Please come forward and read it.

The following paper was then read by Mr. Mathison:

In reply to the question, "What legislation, if any, should the druggists seek?" I will say in brief, that they should seek legislation that will be beneficial to themselves, as well as to the public at large.

So far, the druggists of the state have footed the bills and have not been the recipients of any benefits. They have paid for the enactment of the pharmacy laws that are now in force in Illinois, paid for the enforcement of said laws, paid the salary of the pharmacy board, paid its secretary, traveling expenses, etc., and what have they received in return for all this outlay? Nothing, absolutely nothing. On the contrary they have been obliged to pay more for clerk hire; this was the case especially during the first years of the law's existence. They have frequently been subjected to petty annoyances and persecutions, caused by spite or malice for revenge, on account of real or imaginary wrongs. I do not mean to reflect on the work of the pharmacy board; they have been vigilant and earnest in their exertions and have done all in their power to benefit the druggists. But while they have been zealous in their efforts in our behalf, powerful corporations have sprung up that are antagonistic to the interests of the druggists; corporations that are conducted by men who know nothing of the drug business, such as shoemakers, jewelers, showmen, and others, who have palmed themselves off on the druggists, imposters who have either evaded the pharmacy laws or broken them with impunity.

When these violators of the law have been called to account by the pharmacy board and fined in the courts, they have promptly paid their fines from the almost unlimited resources which they have at their command, and have continued in their defiance of the board and their violation of the law. So far, these so-called druggists and an indiscriminating public only have been benefited by the pharmacy laws. The time has come when the honest, hard working druggist, who has patiently labored through long hours to prepare himself for the business, and who is trying in vain to compete with these unscrupulous men, who, perhaps, are not able to tell the difference between logwood and laudanum, should have some protection. We have paid our hard earned money for the creation and maintenance of a pharmacy law, and we should receive at least a share of its benefits. I believe laws should be enacted:

First. Prohibiting other merchandise, such as food, clothing, etc., being sold where medicines are compounded and dispensed.

Second. Prohibiting the obtaining of money by indirect false pretences, through false advertising, providing that where a bottle of beef, iron, and wine is advertised for sixty-three cents, which the vendor claims is worth a dollar, there should be an inspector appointed who should be competent to judge, and if, upon inspection, the article should be found to be worth less than a dollar, perhaps a vile compound containing neither beef or wine, and worth only seven cents, then the vendor, as well as the owner of the paper publishing the advertisement, should be punished. If the druggists accomplish only this much, they will have done much for the coming generation. Sensational and unscrupulous newspapers for gain are destroying the faith of the people in the trustworthiness of the press.

A few days ago a gentleman came into my store with the news of Commodore Dewey's great victory. A little girl who was standing near remarked, "Ah, you can not believe anything the newspapers say."

Third. Drug stores should be so districted that there would be only one druggist to every 4,000 population, in order that he be not compelled to resort to extraneous trade for his support, but be able to give his entire time and attention to his legitimate business. This should be done in the interest of the public health and safety, for by that means many mistakes could be avoided and perhaps many lives saved.

Fourth. Only druggists graduated in the state should be granted a license, unless the applicant shall have been a resident of the state for five years last past.

Fifth. Graduates in pharmacy should be registered by number and the year of graduation, and should be granted a license according to ability, time of learning, and experience.

Sixth. In consideration of the fact that the druggist is responsible for the medicines he compounds and dispenses, physicians should be prohibited from prescribing remedies whose formulas can not be found in the official or United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary or other standard work on therapeutics.

By these means much could be done toward protecting the legitimate druggist and the public from the unscrupulous manufacturers and vendors of poor drugs, secret and proprietary remedies, who drive legitimate dealers out of the trade and foist their vile nostrums on an unsuspecting public.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any more papers?

MR. WILHELM BODEMANN, of Chicago—I have a couple of short papers.

THE PRESIDENT—We will listen to them now, Mr. Bodemann.

Mr. Bodemann then read the following on the subject, "Is it advisable for the druggist to cease handling 'patent medicines' which are advertised to the public?"

As a rule, druggists are timid, and I am not quite ready to say that the time is ripe for us to cease to handle patent medicines that are advertised, but it is certainly high time that druggists should cease to advertise patent medicines, be it by way of hand bills, or by distributing almanacs, or by peddling out samples of newly hatched quack nostrums. We druggists ourselves have forged the chains that enslave us by acting as tools of the patent nostrum barons, and only recently our daily papers in Chicago were full of endorsements of rotten quack stuff. How in the name of common sense, decency, and fairness can you blame the doctors for hitting back by dispensing tablet triturations if the cream of our retail pharmacies under their signature recommend rotten patent stuff as the greatest medical discovery of the age? We druggists, as a body, like to talk about raising the standard. The way to raise the standard is not to lower it.

If I had more faith in resolutions, I would offer a motion with at least five whereases, that it is the sense of this meeting that the druggists of this country absolutely and flatfootedly refuse to peddle patent medicine literature or samples, and *never* under *any* condition should lend themselves to endorse or recommend patent nostrums. We have done it in times gone by, and got our penalty. Let us reform in the future.

Mr. Bodemann then read the following paper on the subject, "What legislation, if any, should the druggist seek?"

I am not familiar enough with our statutes to answer this query, but if we do not have sufficient legislation we ought, as a body, to



request our very efficient board of pharmacy to point out to us what shortcomings there are in our present pharmacy act. One thing, however, can not be repeated too often—if our laws are not broad enough to exclude ignorant “kids” from entering the drug trade, we should make them so strict that nobody but young men can enter as apprentices, or be registered as pharmacists, who are not in possession of a certificate of graduation from a high school, or can pass such an examination. Another amendment I would suggest is, any pharmacist who is guilty of saloon practices, or guilty of undignified and unbecoming business methods, should have his license revoked and join the profession of the bar. In the city and the country we find the private whisky bottle just as we find a private shaving mug in a barber shop, before we find test tubes for analytical work.

I offer these suggestions and would ask the meeting to formulate them into proper motions. I had worked out this query at home, but it seems the papers got lost in the shuffle.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any more papers on any of these subjects?

MR. DYCHE—I would like to say a word on the subject—“Should druggists organize in opposition to manufacturing pharmacists and chemists who seek physicians’ trade, and who induce them to dispense their own prescriptions?”

I think every druggist, whether he comes from a large city or from the country district, is suffering greatly from the habit of physicians dispensing their own prescriptions. We all know that many of the manufacturing pharmacists are taking our profits away from us by selling to physicians at such low figures. It makes little difference how the drugs are sold. They sell tablets to physicians for less money than they sell us the material that goes into them. I have compiled a few statistics from the price list of the largest house in the country. Take cascara sagrada tablets. A thousand are sold to the physicians for ninety cents. The powdered extract that goes into the tablets, if figured at the pound price, less twenty-five per cent, costs us \$2.57. They make this up in the form of a tablet, coat it with sugar, and sell it to the physicians for ninety cents. This is one instance out of a dozen. Pepsin tablets are sold for \$5.90 per thousand, while the material costs us \$6.96. I do not expect that we can deprive them from making these triturations, but we ought to have sense enough not to buy from pharmacists that are cutting our own throats. The thing that attracts buyers of these tablets, is their cheapness. I believe every druggist in this state would be doing a good thing for his pocketbook if he would buy goods from the people who are at least honest.

I would also like to say a word on “What legislation, if any, should the druggist seek?”

Yesterday we adopted the report of the committee on legislation. I would move you that if, in the opinion of the committee on legislation, it seems practicable, that committee be requested to have our pharmacy law so amended that the board of pharmacy will have the necessary power to judge of the qualifications necessary for candidates for registration.

MR. HALLBERG—A recent experience suggests to me the doubtful propriety of that. A young man last year applied for registration as an apprentice. I am informed that he sent papers showing his standing in the gymnasium in a city in Bohemia, where he had taken as high as the sixth class, giving his standing in the subjects which are scarcely included in the high school courses in this country. I am informed that the board refused to register him as an apprentice because of his deficiency in the English language. The result was there was a prosecution afterwards because this young man, not being a registered apprentice, sold capsules. I think the board should have registered him as an apprentice, because those papers proved that he had a far better preliminary education for the study of science than is required in the very largely rotten grammar schools that we have in this country. Under the circumstances I think it might not be good policy to give the board such power. The board made a gross error. The young man attended the college last year, where I had an opportunity to judge of his qualifications, and he certainly should have been registered as an apprentice. Now this board of pharmacy ought to recognize the fact that Chicago is the greatest cosmopolitan center in the world. There are whole districts there of Bohemians and all sorts of nationalities where they must have pharmacists of their particular nationality, and these men will employ boys that are of their nationality, and if they can show certificates of school attendance from foreign countries, no matter where, the board should register them. If Mr. Dyche means with discretionary power that they would then have the power to refuse registration, I would be opposed to it.

MR. DYCHE—It seems to me that our board ought to have this power. We must have a board that we can trust. If we can not trust the present board let us get another one. The board may have made a mistake in the case of the young man referred to. I know nothing of the merits of the case. We must give the board of pharmacy some discretionary power.

MR. BOEHM—I have a brother who came to this country two years ago. I tried to teach him the English language the best I could. I sent him to college and he passed the junior course this spring. I have a paper here to show that I applied to Mr. Fleury for registration for him as an apprentice. Mr. Fleury answered me

that before being registered he would have to go before a superintendent of schools or a teacher and be examined. I want to tell you what a gymnasium means in Europe. The course includes Latin, Greek, botany, mineralogy, physics, and elementary chemistry, and the papers submitted showed his standing in these studies. If any of you doubt the papers, you can read them; you can translate the German. I have evidence to show that he passed six years in the gymnasium in Europe. Later on I applied to Mr. Fleury for registration papers again, and he answered me as follows: "Replying to yours of May 10, will say for your information, that your application for Rudolph Boehm's registration as apprentice, and his statement is now on file, but before the board will register him, they require evidence of educational qualifications. I enclosed you a blank and stated this to you before, and now send you another. I have nothing to do with granting certificates, simply carry out the orders of the board in such cases."

Now, I would like to know from the board what they mean by qualifications. I went to Mr. Schmidt about it and explained the matter to the board at their October meeting last year. They wrangled over it for about an hour and—

THE PRESIDENT—This is entirely out of order. We will proceed with the regular business.

MR. BARTELLS—I am heartily in favor of the recommendation of the necessity of a primary education. There are clerks and persons who serve in drug stores who are versed in Latin and Greek and other higher branches who can not work an ordinary formula in arithmetic. When it comes to filling a prescription, they do not know how to convert weights and measures from one kind into another. We want some standard such as most of our high schools are able to give. I think it would be well that this association make known its views that certain requirements must be complied with, and that no papers or certificates will do, but the person applying for registration must come up to those requirements. I believe in first principles and the common branches of education.

MR. HALLBERG—It is the duty of the board of pharmacy to have a thoroughly experienced pharmacist, a man that has the confidence of the community, to make up these cases against the druggists, and not engage a man who knows nothing about—

THE PRESIDENT—This discussion is entirely out of order, Mr. Hallberg. This is not the time for such talk.

MR. HALLBERG, continuing—It is worse than it was in 1889, when Day took \$5,200 out of the pockets of the druggists of this state. I tell you there are hundreds of druggists in Chicago today who cannot

leave their stores because they have not a registered man in charge, who have decided that they are going to have this law repealed.

**THE PRESIDENT**—What was your motion, Mr. Dycke?

**MR. DYCKE**—My motion was, that if, in the opinion of the committee on legislation, it seems practicable, it make an effort to secure an amendment to the law to the effect that the board may have discretionary power to judge of the qualifications necessary for candidates for registration.

Mr. Hallberg asked for a division of the house on the question, and the recommendation was adopted by a standing vote.

**THE PRESIDENT**—The next thing in order is the report of the committee on United States Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Hallberg, for the committee, made the following report:

**MR. HALLBERG**—Owing to the fact that I lost about four days of time within the last week, I have not been able to make this report in detail, as I had originally intended. I can, therefore, only give you a brief account, which will, perhaps, be more acceptable:

#### **SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE PHARMACOPEIA.**

The most important consideration in the revision of the United States pharmacopœia is believed to be that of so changing its character as to make it not only desirable and convenient but, if possible necessary for the medical profession to utilize that book to the utmost.

The purpose and function of a pharmacopœia is (1) to create and maintain standards for the identification, purity, strength, and quality, and (2) to give directions for the purification, valuation, preparation, compounding, and preservation of drugs, chemicals, and medicinal substances.

It may be asserted without contravention that the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America in all these particulars, save in the last two mentioned, is abreast of all other pharmacopœias. For the purposes of making this clearer it is desirable to make a distinction between the term *preparation*, as applied to the more or less simple preparations, such as waters, solutions, spirits, syrups, tinctures, extracts and others made by solution and extractive processes, as against the term *compounding*, confined to the more or less compound preparations, and especially the solid mixtures, such as powders, troches, pills, and their modifications for internal use, and the ointments, suppositories, plasters and their modifications for external use.

In the first group only pharmacal considerations are concerned, i.e., the most complete solution, extraction etc., compatible with stability of product, while in the second group there are other considerations which are paramount, i.e., the therapeutic conditions or objects for the administration of the medicinal agent. In other words, in the administration of liquids by the mouth there is rarely any other consideration than such as involves the palate or untoward effect upon the teeth, while in the administration of solids the question of solubility of the preparation, where, when and in what form or condition it will exercise its medicinal effect in the most favorable manner are problems upon which rational therapeutics must be based. The same is true in the administration of medicinal agents through the skin and the orifices of the body, the eye, ear, nose, and throat, the rectum, urethra, and vagina, in all of which enters also the element of infection caused by unscientifically compounded medicinal agents.

This is the age of the specialist, through it the practice of medicine has been well-nigh revolutionized during the past decade. Pharmacy must try and keep up with the procession, or to future generations it will be caricatured by some famous bard other than he of Avon.

The vast number of constantly augmenting pharmaceutical preparations indicates the trend of medical practice, and it will be necessary for the pharmacopeia to introduce as many of such preparations as may be required and have proven their value from a scientific standpoint. Without official recognition of the many various forms of these preparations the manufacturers have every advantage over the retail pharmacist, since the latter, as a rule, has not the opportunity to demonstrate to the medical men that he is just as conversant with the formula and process for some special preparations as is some perhaps unknown manufacturer. While it would be impossible, even should a semi-decennial supplement be issued, to include in the pharmacopeia every new preparation that is introduced, yet it is quite possible to recognize in a general way at least the most important forms of these, so that the physician may be rarely forced to go outside the pharmacopeial articles.

We also recommend that the title Pharmacopoeia be spelled without the letter "o" in the last syllable, thus "Pharmacopeia," as this is more in consonance with the pronunciation of the word, if not so etymologically correct. In this connection it is interesting to note the official designation of the most important pharmacopoeias:

The British Pharmacopoeia.

Arzneibuch fuer das Deutsche Reich. (Pharmacopoea Germanica, Ed. III.)

Codex Medicamentarius. (Pharmacopée Française.)  
 Pharmacopœa Austriaca.  
 Pharmacopœa Helvetica.  
 Pharmacopœa Belgica.  
 Pharmacopœa Rossica.  
 Pharmacopœa Suecica.  
 Pharmacopœa Danica.  
 Pharmacopœa Norvegica.  
 Pharmacopœa Japonica.  
 Farmacopea Ufficiale del Regno d'Italia.

Aside from those legitimately engaged as manufacturing pharmacists, there are many persons engaged in exploiting some particular specialty or form of preparation under false claims for the purpose of hoodwinking the medical profession and appropriating the business which should be controlled by the retail pharmacists. Most prominent in this are various forms of solid preparations for internal use, notably the tablets and the so-called friable pills. In order to protect the pharmacist and guard the physician against imposition, the various classes of these preparations should be defined in the pharmacopœia.

It is therefore recommended that all classes of preparations be officially defined.

That wherever practicable, a general process be introduced; or several processes, as in the case of the various preparations made by solution and extraction, for example, the following:

Aquæ. (The aromatic waters.)  
 Liqueores.  
 Spiritus. (The aromatic spirits.)  
 Syrupi. (1) Made from fluid extract, (2) by extraction.  
 Emulsa.  
 Vina. (1) by solution, (2) by extraction.  
 Tincturæ.  
 Extracta.  
 Extracta fluida.  
 Oleoresina.

That the alcoholic menstrua be designated by the quantity of alcohol required of a certain percentage strength of volume, instead of so many parts of alcohol and so many parts of water.

That a table be introduced giving the proportions of alcohol and water for the most common strengths used as menstrua, *e.g.*, 40, 50, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90 per cent.

That in addition to the solid preparations for internal use there be added definition and general formulas for:

Capsulæ Gelatinae.  
 Capsulæ Amylaceæ. (Cachets, Wafers.)  
 Pastillæ.—Trochiscæ.  
 Tablettae. (Triturates.)  
 With a definition, as for example:

**Pill:** A mixture of medicinal substances made into a mass with certain adhesive agents, termed excipients, and formed into round, ovoid, or lenticular masses not less than 6 centigrams (1 grain) nor more than one-half gram ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains) in weight, capable of gradual disintegration and absorption or solution in the intestines.

**Tablet:** A mixture of medicinal substances made into a mass with a mucilaginous or saccharine vehicle capable of slow disintegration and solution by the heat and moisture of the saliva, forming a viscid vehicle for the most favorable prolonged local effect upon the mucous surfaces of the respiratory or digestive organs.

Such definitions would make it difficult, if not impossible, for the pseudo-pharmacists to perpetuate the wholesale perversion of pharmaceutical principles so rampant during the past few years. It would educate the physician to distinguish between the therapeutic uses of these classes of preparations and give the pharmacist a weapon for the defense of his art and practice.

In the solid mixtures for external use is recommended:

Classification of unctuous preparations, especially the ointments, with reference to their therapeutic uses, based upon the vehicles employed, *i.e.*,

1. Protectives and Parasitocides.
2. Astringent and Rubefacient.
3. Absorbent.

Definition and general formula for preparations such as:

Gargles, injections, lotions, oils, crayons, caustics, soaps, cotton, gauze, cereoli, plaster mulls, baths, vapors, etc.

Inasmuch as the next meeting of this association will be the last prior to the decennial convention for the revision of the U.S.P. in 1900, it is suggested that the committee on revision of this association present at next year's meeting of this association a collective report of such reports as have been presented to this association since the present U.S.P. became official (1894), if practicable in preliminary form to be presented, when approved by the association, to the eighth decennial convention for the revision of the U.S.P. to be held in the city of Washington, D.C., in May, 1900.

**THE PRESIDENT**—You have heard the report. What will you do with it?

**MR. DYCHE**—I move that the report be received, placed on file, and the recommendations of the committee concurred in.

**THE PRESIDENT**—Are there any remarks?

**MR. FORSYTH**—I move to amend to have it printed.

The amendment and original motion were then adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—The committee on Trade Interests is next.

MR. J. F. HESCHONG, of Peoria—Mr. Wooten, the chairman, has all the papers, but he is not here. I understand that he has a report, and I move you that it be accepted and incorporated in the proceedings.

MR. HALLBERG—I suggest that the motion be modified, and that the report be first passed upon by the executive committee, or the executive council, or the chairman of the executive council, or some one of the officers of the association. It is a bad precedent. Some one might contribute a paper which might not be proper.

MR. HESCHONG—I move then that it be referred to the executive committee.

The motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The next in order is the report from the committee on Adulteration. Is there any report?

THE SECRETARY—No sir.

MR. VONACHEN—Mr. Huber has been on the move for two or three weeks and it has been impossible for him to give the matter of preparing a report for the committee on adulteration his attention. He wants to be excused on this ground.

THE PRESIDENT—Prize Essays are next. Are there any?

THE SECRETARY—The matter of prize essays you will find in section 4 of article 3 of the by-laws. The committee on papers have charge of that matter and it is for them to say whether they will give any prizes or not. The prizes, if offered, are to be paid from the interest on Chicago bonds which the association holds.

MR. HALLBERG—Not more than one prize has ever been given out of that fund. One time the association moved that a paper I presented be referred to the prize committee, but I never heard anything from it. The last three years I quit working for it.

THE SECRETARY—The treasurer reports that he has bonds to the amount of \$350, and that the interest collected was \$17. The principal cannot be used, but the interest can be used for prize essays. This matter has been before the association time and again but nothing has been done.

THE PRESIDENT—Is there any report from the committee on Unofficial Formulas?

THE SECRETARY—I have not received any report from them.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear the report of the committee on Pharmacy Law.



**THE SECRETARY**—For the information of the association I will say that the report of this committee will be found in the back part of the published proceedings of the association for last year.

#### REPORT ON PHARMACY LAW.

**MR. HALLBERG**—Gentlemen, you will remember that last year the present incumbent presented to you a series of questions which covered all the propositions that are contained in the fourteen pharmacy laws in force in the United States, and while I do not want to assume any credit I would correct the chairman, who, in his address, gave the credit for the work done in the pharmacy law revision to Professor Beal.

**THE PRESIDENT**—Excuse me. I was quoting the *St. Louis Druggist*.

**MR. HALLBERG**—I was the man who started that work. Professor Beal was the secretary, but he has been given the credit.

Now as to the report. You do not care to listen to the various agencies involved in the purification and crystallization of the situation. What you want to understand is the alkaloid, the active principle itself. We got reports on these questions from a great many of the boards, pharmaceutical associations, and colleges throughout the United States and Canada. I made a tabular exhibit of these reports which was presented to the American Pharmaceutical Association at its meeting last year, and along with it a draft of the main provisions for a pharmacy law, of which the report printed in the back part of our proceedings of last year is an exact copy. The central idea of this law I got from observing the way things worked in this country and abroad. Except in English and Spanish speaking countries a physician is permitted to dispense medicines only in cases of emergency, and as a matter of local application. In Great Britain, the United States, and Spanish speaking countries, medical legislation has not struck the right idea. It is a makeshift because of the misconception that the handling of poisons is a commercial pursuit. Anything that involves so closely a question of life and death is not a commercial pursuit. It involves certain qualifications and it is not a question of trade issues. Because we have not fully realized its importance is why we are in the present position. The pharmacist has to observe the law, he has to pay for its support and has to turn out to meetings occasionally. He has to do a great many things. Now, if he makes all these sacrifices, he should have certain privileges because of them. That is the theory of equal rights and special privileges to none. If he has those privileges it is because of his qualifications. Now what is the real condition? Nearly everybody else has the right to handle medicines—fakirs and patent medicine men. The tablet manufacturers send their men throughout the country, and wherever they find a doctor that is prescribing,

they give him an estimate on five or one hundred thousand tablets. The doctor finds them convenient and cheaper than the ingredients cost the druggist, and, of course, he throws the druggist overboard. That has been going on until there is practically nothing left for the pharmacist. Let me illustrate. Take the plumber. The plumbers are professional men like ourselves, engaged in sanitary and hygienic pursuits. Do you suppose that if you should want some little thing to fix a water pipe that you can buy it from a plumbing establishment? No, sir. The manufacturers sell only to master plumbers or to wholesalers or jobbers. No one, unless he is a licensed plumber, can buy any of the materials. They have everything nailed down. We used to share the reputation with the plumbers that we were robbers. Where are we now? The plumber is advancing and we are declining. We will have to do what the plumbers do. We will have to nail everything down. We want the exclusive right to sell all drugs, medicines, and poisons, and permit no one else. Some things have to be used for domestic purposes. That is necessary. Some things have to be used in the arts. That is all right. If we don't recognize that, then the law will be vetoed. There have to be some exemptions. We will have to exempt public hospitals that are in the charge of a registered pharmacist. We will also have to exempt physicians who desire to buy from a registered pharmacist only, not a manufacturer, certain things like morphine and opium that he has to use in an emergency. Further than that we deny the right, and we say that it is against public safety and health to allow one individual to diagnose the disease, prescribe a remedy, dispense it, and sign the death certificate. No country can permit such responsibilities in the hands of a single individual. It is not done except in the English speaking countries. We have common justice on our side in this controversy. Every little while you read a dispatch about how some doctor in some little town gave somebody some medicine and he died. How often that happens when the death is ascribed to heart failure, for example. When you analyze the conditions it is monstrous. That's the whole idea of this pharmacy law. It is built on an entirely different principle from all the laws in existence. The American Pharmaceutical Association did not have the time to give it consideration, and it has appointed a national committee to look after it, of which I have the honor to be chairman. These main provisions will be put before the state associations this year, and our committee is to report results next September in Baltimore. If you approve of these propositions, it is not that you expect to have this exact language enacted into a law. It is simply notice that you approve of the principles.

There are six propositions, which is all that is necessary to take into consideration, which you will find printed on the first page of the report. They are as follows:

1. Shall the exclusive privileges of pharmacists to prepare, compound, and dispense drugs, chemicals, and medicines, be limited to poisons and poisonous substances?

2. Shall there be two classes of pharmaceutical establishments; upon what conditions shall the distinction be based?

3. Shall any one but a registered pharmacist have the right to own a pharmacy or drug store?

4. What shall be the requirements for registration, with definition of titles and privileges?

5. What articles, for which purposes, and what persons shall be exempt?

6. Shall the act contain an adulteration section, or is a separate statute preferred?

Is there any man who will dispute the first proposition? That involves the proposition of what is a poison. There is much difference of opinion on this question, and authorities do not agree. The line must be drawn some place. There is a safe rule, old as civilization, that when any substance administered or taken internally by the average full grown person, in quantities of one teaspoonful or less, produces such effect as to endanger life or impair health, then such substance is a poison or may be classed as a poisonous substance. Let me give you an illustration of the teaspoonful idea. If you remember, a few months ago a party out in Iowa, I think it was, went into a place and asked for some nux vomica. The druggist gave him nux vomica and he took a teaspoonful of it, and he hasn't taken anything since. The druggist gave him powdered nux vomica. What the man wanted was the—one-third centesimal—of nux. As I have said, we have to draw the line somewhere. By passing upon these propositions this association puts itself upon record. I would like you to pass upon the first proposition.

MR. FORSYTH—I move that it is the sense of the association that the question be decided in the affirmative.

The motion was carried.

MR. HALLBERG—Now, as to the second proposition. Something has to be done with the articles that fall outside of poisons and poisonous substances. That is included in the second proposition, which is, shall there be two classes of pharmaceutical establishments, and upon what shall the distinction be based? We have to provide for a class which can sell such things as are not poisons. The proposition would be that, a certain time after the enactment of the proposed law, there would be two classes of establishments for the sale of drugs, chemicals, and medicines, namely a pharmacy, to be operated by a registered pharmacist, and a drug store, to be operated by a registered assistant, the former having the right to use the titles

"pharmacist" and "pharmacy," the latter the right so use the titles "druggist" and "drug store." Now, remember that if a law of this character should be enacted you know every one of you would be a pharmacist of the first class. The drug stores that could sell common tinctures would be deprived from putting up prescriptions.

MR. MRAZEK—I would like to ask Professor Hallberg if that wouldn't make more drug stores. Heretofore we have been complaining of too many drug stores. I believe that would only make matters worse. We have quite a number of assistants and they would open drug stores. I don't believe there is enough prescriptions to keep a pharmacist going.

MR. HALLBERG—That is covered in the following proposition, No. 3. There would be a decided decrease in assistant pharmacists after this law took effect. Of course, at the beginning, assistant pharmacists would have the right to open a drug store, but after the law went into effect they would have to have higher qualifications. As to prescriptions, that will prohibit physicians from filling them.

MR. STUCHLIK—I think this is an extract from the German laws. I have been told that the drug shops there are constantly at war with the regular physicians and druggists who compound only prescriptions. I think it ought not to be the sense of this society to adopt that proposition.

MR. FORSYTH—The gentleman seems to lose sight of the fact that proposition No. 3 would prevent assistants from operating a drug store.

Proposition No. 2 was then adopted.

MR. HALLBERG—Proposition No. 3 is, shall any one but a registered pharmacist have the right to own a pharmacy or drug store?

MR. BOEHM—We argued on that question yesterday. Would it not be better to make it the right to go into the drug business?

MR. HALLBERG—We have nothing to do with the business. You can not legislate on a business.

MR. BOEHM—I think it would be better to make it the right to go into the drug business.

MR. HALLBERG—That's all covered in here by special provisions.

The recommendations in proposition No. 3 were then adopted.

MR. HALLBERG—The requirements for registration under No. 4 are almost in line with the address of the president and the recom-

mendations of the committee. There are various standards of education throughout the union. A high school in Iowa would perhaps be a sort of a primary school in Massachusetts. The requirements for an apprentice are certificates of schooling which must not be less than that required for the high school. For a registered assistant, two years experience in pharmacy, evidence of schooling, either by examination or by grammar school certificate for admission to high school, or evidence of having satisfactorily finished one course of six months in a college of pharmacy. After having been an assistant for two years and after having taken a full course, that is one year, in a college of pharmacy, the applicant is then entitled to come up and pass an examination before the board as a registered pharmacist.

MR. BARTELLS—For the information of the association I desire to call attention to page 7 of this report, where the examination requirements will be found.

The recommendations of the committee under No. 4 were then adopted.

The recommendations of the committee under Nos. 5 and 6 were concurred in without discussion.

MR. HALLBERG—On behalf of the committee I desire to thank the chairman and the association for the time given us in presenting these matters.

THE SECRETARY—The committee on entertainment would like to know whether or not the members of the association desire to visit the glass works this afternoon. The company is very anxious for the association to visit their works. In order to see the works at their best we must leave here at 2 o'clock. It will be necessary to take a special train that will take us into the works. The rate will be fifty cents for the round trip.

MR. HALLBERG—I move you that we accept the invitation and adjourn at 12 o'clock.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The next is the report of the committee on Deceased Members.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. Finch, one of the members of this committee, is here but he is quite sick in an adjoining room. I will read the report of the committee. It is as follows:—

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DECEASED MEMBERS.

To the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee on deceased members beg leave to report the death of the following members of this association since the last meeting:

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE.
Bramley, Robert.....	Palmyra.....	December 28, 1897.
Barth, Andrew.....	Chicago.....	.....
Brayton, Frederick B.....	Mt. Morris.....	December 9, 1897.
Cushing, George W.....	Minonk.....	December 17, 1897.
Crecelius, George W.....	Olmsted.....	.....
Eddowes, John K.....	Geneva.....	August 7, 1897.
Elich, Hermann.....	Chicago.....	February 8, 1898.
Engels, Ernest C.....	Chicago.....	June, 1897.
Green, H. Forrest.....	Kilmundy.....	.....
Guertler, Joseph.....	Chicago.....	.....
Hattenhauer, Robert C.....	La Salle.....	July 10, 1897.
Lottinville, Charles F.....	Papineau.....	December 2, 1897.
Putman, Hiram F.....	Elco.....	.....
Stroh, Rehnus.....	Oregon.....	.....
Steinestel, J. David.....	Freeport.....	October 23, 1897.
Schulte, Frank J.....	Ottawa.....	February, 1897.
Turnquist, Axel.....	Chicago.....	.....
Vogt, Henry.....	West Union.....	December 1, 1897.
Wienberger, Charles M.....	Chicago.....	July 13, 1897.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. COWEN,

J. M. EATON,

MARSHALL FINCH.

*Committee.*

THE SECRETARY—The names read are the members of this association only. In addition there are quite a number of pharmacists, not members of this association, who have died.

On motion of Mr. Dyche, the report of the committee was received and ordered published.

THE SECRETARY—The registered pharmacists, not members of this association, who have died since our last meeting, are:

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE.
Beiter, Donatus.....	Kaskaskia.....	February 17, 1897.
Brabrook, Joseph F.....	Chicago.....	.....
Class, Christian F.....	Chicago.....	June, 1897.
Carpenter, William J.....	Warren.....	.....
Conkling, Alfred A.....	Bellflower.....	January 5, 1898.
Curtl, Richard F.....	Chicago.....	December 17, 1897.
Gardiner, James A.....	Canton.....	.....
Holcomb, Thomas A. E.....	Chicago.....	August 24, 1897.
Hess, Ap'los.....	Sidney.....	May 6, 1897.
Hastings, William W.....	Makanda.....	July 17, 1897.
Harris, William D.....	Chicago.....	August 1, 1897.....
Hirtzler, Charles A.....	Chicago.....	March 12, 1897.....
Kingsbury, John D.....	Browns.....	June, 1897.
Mullins, Harvey, Sr.....	Parkersburg.....	..... 1897.
Moon, Orrin W.....	Lockport.....	January 8, 1898.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE.
Maxwell, William S. ....	Champaign. ....	
Nelson John F. ....	Rock Island. ....	February 16, 1898.
Oblinger, Daniel H. ....	Mattoon. ....	
Patton, Daniel. ....	Chauncey. ....	May 18 1897.
Rickey, John C. ....	Mt. Sterling. ....	
Shearer J. A. ....	New Liberty. ....	
Slingloff, Nicholas R. ....	Arrowsmith. ....	November 3, 1897.
Thompson, James. ....	Chicago. ....	March 16, 1897.
Werneberg, William. ....	Chicago. ....	February 9, 1898 ...
West John E. ....	West Chicago. ....	February 1, 1898....
Ward, James N. ....	Fulton. ....	September 7, 1897.
Welch, Thomas V. ....	Jacksonville. ....	March 13, 1898.
Whitmire, Z. H. ....	Metamora. ....	October 9, 1898.
Windmueller, F. W. ....	Chicago. ....	July 29, 1897.
Weinberger, George C. ....	Chicago. ....	October 19, 1897.
Zabriskie, David L. ....	Geneva. ....	

On motion of Mr. Bartells a copy of the report of this year's proceedings was ordered sent to the widow and families of deceased members.

**THE PRESIDENT**—The next in order is the report of the committee on Board of Pharmacy Records.

**THE SECRETARY**—None of the members of the committee are present, but I have their report and will read it. It is as follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOARD OF PHARMACY RECORDS.

*To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

Your committee on board of pharmacy records beg leave to report that they have examined the books and records of the board of pharmacy, and find them systematically and properly kept, that the plan of practical examinations adopted by the board is the proper method of arriving at the qualifications of the applicant, that the board forms used in the transaction of their business are plain and practical, and the affairs of the board are economically conducted.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE F. LUTHRINGER,  
LOUIS F. W. SOMMER,  
E. VON HERMANN,  
*Committee.*

**MR. FRERKSEN**—I happened in Mr. von Hermann's store last Saturday and he showed me a letter he had received from Mr. Luthringer, the chairman of this committee, stating that he (Mr. Luthringer) had not had time to go to Springfield to examine the records of the board and that he had delegated this commission to Mr. Sommer, and that Mr. Sommer had sent in a report similar to the one we have just heard read. Now, Mr. Chairman, the report of the committee on board of

pharmacy records is, perhaps, one of the most vital committees that we have, because, as you well know, the board takes in something like \$11,000, and \$3,000 in fines, making an expenditure of money to the extent of \$14,000. It is of vital importance that these reports should be examined. I happened to be a member of this committee some years ago and I asked Mr. Blood, who was chairman then, to go down to Springfield and examine the records of the board. Mr. Blood replied somewhat like this—that he didn't feel warranted in going to the expense of ten or fifteen dollars, and that his time would not permit him to go to Springfield for this purpose. I do not know whether a report was rendered at all or not that year.

**THE SECRETARY**—You will remember that you was at the office and I asked you to do this work, and you said you would come later. I have used every effort in my power to get the committee to come to Springfield. I made every effort to get Mr. Luthringer there. Mr. Sommer came himself, delegated by Mr. Luthringer, and went through the books in the office. I gave him everything connected with examinations and showed him the whole outfit, and explained to him all matters connected with the office, and upon this examination they made the report which you have just heard. This was sent to Mr. Luthringer with all the papers. We endeavored to furnish Mr. Sommer with all the information we could. It has been a difficult matter to get the committee to examine the books and records of the office.

**MR. FRERKSEN**—There ought to be some provision made for the expenses of a committee to go to Springfield and examine these records. The ordinary pharmacist is not sufficiently acquainted with accounting and they should hire some accountant under their supervision, and for this the association should certainly donate the sum of fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred dollars, and they would then have an intelligent report. Mr. Whitfield, I believe, is the only one that has ever gone to Springfield and made a detailed report.

On motion the report of the committee was received and approved.

**THE PRESIDENT**—The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Apprenticeship.

**THE SECRETARY**—Mr. Bodemann, I think, has the report. Mr. Whitfield, of the committee, was obliged to go away, and he asked me to request Mr. Bodemann to prepare the report.

Mr. Bodemann then read the report of the committee as follows:



## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPRENTICESHIP.

A few days ago your secretary informed me that Chairman Whitfield had left for Colorado, leaving word with the secretary that "Bodemann wasn't much good for anything else but getting up this report." I wrote Mr. Arnold, of Watseka, at once, who replied that he had given the matter no thought whatever. With Whitfield out west, and without Arnold's ink from Watseka, I beg to preface my singleheaded report with an apology.

Botanically, the apprentice is known as "Quantitas Un-non-ias;" chemically, just a trace of organic matter, and pharmaceutically, the apprentice is, with rare exceptions, a runaway from school who smokes cigarettes, chews gum, and sometimes sells a little of both. When he cannot get around it, he washes bottles, makes a bluff at keeping the store clean, and, after having performed these arduous duties, he gets all the affidavits he can scrape up, testifying that he had two years experience behind the prescription counter and gets his certificate as assistant pharmacist. He is now admitted to the mysteries of the soda fountain, practices the fine art of drawing Monday morning eye-openers, and in the more refined pharmacies, more progressive beverages like "kow-mist" and other "milk shakes" in the most approved fashion. After having done this for a term of three years, perchance looking on when the "boss" puts up a difficult recipe like putting a label on a bottle of some proprietary nostrum, the assistant can prove up five years' experience in the aggregate, the second job lot of affidavits enters the records and the registered pharmacist is ready. Ready for what? To canvass the wholesale trade for foreclosed mortgage sales; and if he has a few hundred dollars the wholesaler generously accommodates the applicant by taking his cash and—another mortgage—and when in the course of a few years the situation is ripe for another foreclosure, our new competitor has sunk his savings and acquired the first dose of real genuine "experience."

Is this an exaggeration? Alas, I fear it is too true a snap shot picture. What is the remedy? None, except we druggists help ourselves by giving more attention to the kind of caliber we take in as apprentices, and by demanding of our various boards of pharmacy that nobody be accepted as an apprentice, unless qualified. Careful observers have agreed long ago that our ranks are overcrowded, and that unjustified—almost senseless—competition is the curse of our trade. I am almost tempted to admit that pharmacy is a profession. If we were tradesmen we would have trade-unions without any legislative machinery, regulating even the number of apprentices each boss is permitted to employ. It is true, boards of pharmacy, as well as colleges, have their requirements for preliminary education—mostly honored in the breach. Look over the crop of papers handed

in to our examiners—may they be for the board or college examinations—look over the direction labels written by the average clerk who passed both board and college examinations, and you are sure to find a more strained relation existing between the young pharmacist and orthography and grammar than would be necessary for a declaration of war. We pharmacists pay for the administration of the pharmacy law, and we have a perfect right to demand of our board that it protect us against insane competition produced by admitting incompetent, ignorant boys into the ranks of pharmacy. If I had my way about it, I would insist, and I make this request of you, members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, *insist* that the rules governing admission to our ranks, in relation to preliminary education, be most stringently enforced. I hope the time will never come when the board is allowed to register pharmacists, no matter if they bring sheepskins from five European universities, unless the applicant has knowledge of the English language. A young man of good education, with good practical training and a thorough theoretical knowledge of pharmacy, is certainly bound to be a more honorable competitor than an ignorant chap who embarks in pharmacy by way of so-called "experience," only for the purpose of slashing around left and right for all there is in it, not to forget practice at the bar. We are not justified in complaining at all, unless we take the remedy in hand ourselves by most careful scrutiny of the qualifications of the young men we adopt as apprentices, and by insisting that our boards live up to enforcing the requirements of preliminary education.

Glittering generalities on paper will not fill the bill. Considering the present state of pharmacy it requires a courage worthy of a better cause to embark in it. Let us be honest to the young men who offer themselves as apprentices. Let us be honest in the affidavits that we give to these young men proving up experience, and soon the conditions will change for the better.

Primarily, pharmacy acts may have been established for the protection of the people, but I am frank to admit that I have no use whatever for a pharmacy act—and the board executing it—that does not protect the pharmacists who pay for the administration of the act.

I conclude in repeating my request for the adoption of resolutions covering my suggestions, and to request our board to enforce same, and with this I offer my apology for not making a more elaborate report. I had no help from the other members, could not find a report of this committee in the last proceedings, and my time for getting up a report was too short for a full one and too long for an extemporaneous effort.

Respectfully submitted,

WILHELM BODEMANN.

MR. DYCHE—I move that the report of the committee be received, published in the proceedings of the association, and the recommendations concurred in.

**THE PRESIDENT**—Are there any remarks?

**MR. HALLBERG**—It is not necessary to move for the reception of the report of a standing committee. There is a question of whether it is a standing committee. If you will turn to the report of the proceedings of last year, page 41, you will see that the president recommended that the name of the committee on apprenticeship be changed to that on education, and that the by-laws be changed so as to broaden its duties. That was approved by the association. With the opera bouffe eliminated from Mr. Bodeman's paper, it would make a good report on education. We ought to call attention to the fact that some one has erred in not changing the name of the committee as approved by the association. I think that error ought to be rectified.

**THE PRESIDENT**—The question is on the adoption of the report.

**MR. HALLBERG**—I believe that the publication of a paper of this kind that will be read by nine men who did not attend this meeting, where it is read by one who is in attendance, who are not familiar with the chairman who made the report, will criticise it. It seems to me that the language of the report ought to be modified somewhat. If Mr. Bodemann will take this into consideration, I think he will realize that it would perhaps be less liable to criticism if he would tone the remarks down somewhat. I agree with him, but it may get into the hands of our enemies who will use it. Whenever you put a thing into print, you can not tell where it will land. If Mr. Bodemann will give the secretary authority to modify it, I think it would be a good thing. I am not criticising his report, but I have seen criticisms based upon those things.

On motion of Mr. Sohrbeck, the report was referred to the executive committee.

**MR. FORSYTH**—While the matter is fresh, I would like to present the report of the committee on the president's address.

The report of the committee was then read, as follows:

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.**

*To the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

Your committee, to whom was referred the annual address of the president, beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the same. The association, through its various committees, has so thoroughly anticipated the recommendations of the president that there remains very little for the committee to pass upon. We would, however, commend the recommendation of the president that the preliminary education of those engaging in pharmacy should be of a higher order, and recommend that the board of pharmacy be

instructed at the earliest practicable moment to require that applicants for registration as apprentices be required to furnish a certificate of graduation from a high school, or its equivalent from some other reputable school or college.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. K. FORSYTH,

G. H. SOHRBECK,

L. C. DECK,

*Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Bartells, the report of the committee was received and the recommendations adopted.

At this point in the proceedings, President Schuh received and read for the information of the association the following telegram from the president of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association:

LINDELL HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MO., June 8, 1898.

*To Paul G. Schuh, President Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, Clifton Terrace, Ill.:*

The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association returns hearty greetings. Our delegation will be with you tonight and escort our Illinois friends to St. Louis.

THOS. LAYTON,

*President.*

MR. HALLBERG—Has any word been received from the officers of the other state associations to whom we sent greetings yesterday?

THE SECRETARY—Not yet.

MR. BODEMANN—I have prepared a resolution which, if I am in order, I would like to have considered and disposed of at this time.

Permission being given, Mr. Bodemann introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we deprecate the policy of all pharmaceutical manufacturers who have increased the custom of physicians dispensing their own medicines by marketing tablets at unreasonably low prices, and who give discounts to some dealers which enable them to supply the physicians at lower prices than can be given by the retail druggists, and we pledge ourselves to withhold our patronage, as far as possible, from all such manufacturers, and urge our fellow druggists to do likewise. And be it further

*Resolved*, that the committee on trade relations be instructed to make a careful investigation of the custom of the various manufacturers and report to this association.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bartells, of the committee to which was referred the reports of the secretary and treasurer, offered the following reports:

*To the Honorable President of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.*

Your committee have carefully examined the report of the secretary, Frank Fleury, and find it correct.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. C. BARTELLS,  
W. O. STEINMEYER,  
FRITZ LUEDER,

*Committee.*

Your committee have carefully examined the report of the treasurer, W. F. Baum, and find it correct.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. C. BARTELLS,  
W. O. STEINMEYER,  
FRITZ LUEDER,

*Committee.*

The reports of the committee were adopted.

MR. LUEDER—I would recommend that in future the secretary report the names of all members not in good standing and that they be marked in some way, say by a star. I think it would have a good effect and would materially help in increasing the funds in the treasury. In looking over the records we have found a great many more names than we have found corresponding dues, and I think by marking in some way the names of those in arrears the attention of a great many would be called to it and it would increase the funds in the treasury.

THE SECRETARY—The name of every person who has paid since 1893 appears as one of the members. The secretary has no right to drop the name of any person for not paying his dues. That function belongs to this association. Five hundred and thirty-six paid last year, and had the committee wanted to check it up they could have done so by an alphabetical index which is in the book. We have marked in this record in alphabetical order the names of those who have paid from year to year.

MR. STEINMEYER—We think that out of a thousand names we should have collected more than \$536.

THE SECRETARY—We have collected all we could.

THE PRESIDENT—We do not doubt that, but some method ought to be adopted by which we could collect more.

**MR. BARTELLS**—You cannot run an institution without money. The American Pharmaceutical Association leaves the matter of collecting the dues entirely to the treasurer, who keeps it up, and the consequence is that he has money on hand. In this state association we have a large membership and hardly half of them have paid. Some are in arrears one, two, and four years. This condition ought not to be, and some method ought to be devised by which we could increase the funds in the hands of the treasurer. Every member of this association ought to be willing to pay his dues, and if they are unwilling to contribute that much their names ought to be dropped, or keep after them until they have paid.

**THE SECRETARY**—Article 2, section 1, of the by-laws provides that every member shall pay annually into the hands of the secretary the sum of one dollar, and any one in arrears at the annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, or receive the report of the proceedings of the association. Reports of the proceedings are sent from year to year to members in good standing—to those who have paid their dues—and those who have not paid their dues are not furnished with a copy of the proceedings. Now if you mark all such with a star the very ones for whom this is intended will not see it as they will not be furnished with a report.

**MR. STEINMEYER**—I think their attention would be called to it in some manner, and I move that a star be affixed to the names of all members who have not paid their dues.

**MR. VONACHEN**—I move as a substitute that the matter be referred to the executive committee for its consideration.

**MR. HALLBERG**—The constitution and by-laws of this association have been tinkered with considerably in eighteen years. They ought to be revised. I would suggest that a committee of one be appointed to study carefully the constitution and by-laws, and submit a draft of such changes as may seem desirable at the next meeting. Then we could get it in shape. I had the honor at one time to make a report to the American Pharmaceutical Association on this question and their business has been very much facilitated.

**Mr. Vonachen's** motion to refer to the executive committee the matter of arrearages in dues was then carried.

**MR. HALLBERG**—I move that a committee of one be appointed to subject the constitution and by-laws to scrutiny and report such changes as may be desirable at the next meeting.

On motion of **Mr. Mathison** the recommendation of **Mr. Hallberg** was adopted, and **Mr. Hallberg** was appointed to do the work.

**MR. HALLBERG**—I desire to offer the following amendments to the by-laws: Article 3, section 1, add to paragraph the words, "and committee on education."

Add a new section to article 3, to be known as section 8, as follows: The committee on education shall be constituted of three members, namely, one member of the board of pharmacy, one member of the faculty of a school of pharmacy, and one member of the advisory board of the university school of pharmacy, who shall annually report upon the educational status and facilities for acquiring pharmaceutical education in the state, and make such suggestions as may be deemed necessary.

**MR. FORSYTH**—I move their adoption.

**THE PRESIDENT**—We can dispose of that this afternoon. The next thing is the report of the State Board of Pharmacy.

**THE SECRETARY**—I beg leave to offer the report of the state board of pharmacy for 1897. It is a printed report and I think is in the hands of all those present.

**MR. BOEHM**—I would like to have the report read.

**THE SECRETARY**—It is too long and would take too much time. I believe that every one present has a printed copy of it.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth the reading of the report was dispensed with, and it was received.

**MR. FRERKSEN**—I would like to have some information as to page 113 of the printed report of the state board of pharmacy, and what follows in the next few pages. If you will turn to page 113 you will find the following summary: Prosecutions for the year 1897, total number upon which fines have been collected, 119; number of cases pending in Chicago, 20; number of cases pending outside of Cook county, 10. Now if you will go over the printed pages of the report where the prosecutions are given in detail you will find that the number does not agree with this summary. Where does this apparent discrepancy come in? Of course, it is understood that these strictures are not made in any spirit of reflection upon any of the members of the board. I would not allow the shadow of a doubt to come between me and any of the members of the board. They are made in the interest of the association. My attorney and myself went to the offices of Justices Quinn and Porter and examined the records with the result that we found a discrepancy between their dockets and the report of the board. I called upon Mr. von Hermann and requested him to go down with me and make an examination and comparison of the report of the board with the prosecutions brought before these justices. We found that 129 cases had been adjudicated in

Cook county upon which fines had been paid, while the board reports but 119.

**THE SECRETARY**—Will you allow me to ask you the date of your examination?

**MR. FRERKSEN**—Last Saturday, June 4.

**THE SECRETARY**—This report was closed about December 5, 1897.

**MR. SCHMIDT**—I am perfectly familiar with all of the prosecutions in Chicago, and no one can bring an action without my permission.

**MR. FRERKSEN**—We also found that eight cases before Porter took a change of venue to Quinn and five cases before Quinn took a change of venue to Porter. The druggists of Chicago are aware of the prosecutions that are brought by the board and of the sneaking way in which they are brought. In the case of a Mr. Ewald the prosecution was for something like selling five cents worth of quinine. When the case was called it was *not proessed* by the attorney, Mr. Kitt Gould. Another case, an intimate friend of mine, was prosecuted when he did not know that he had been violating the law. He was not acquainted with it. He had no intimation that he had violated the law until a constable served a writ of summons upon him.

**MR. DYCHE**—I am sure, from my personal knowledge of the members of the board, that they have not been juggling these accounts, but we can not take the time to go into it here and now. I therefore move you that the president of this association be authorized to appoint a committee of three members of the association to make a thorough examination into the methods of the board in bringing suits and the method of handling fines collected.

**MR. HALLBERG**—I desire to amend that by making it read so that the three to be appointed shall be from Chicago.

**MR. FORSYTH**—I desire to amend it to the effect that the committee shall make its report to the executive committee of the association.

The amendments were accepted by Mr. Dyche and the president was authorized to appoint such a committee.

**MR. BOEHM**—I see a payment here in the report of \$202 for expert chemist fees. What was that money paid for?

**MR. SCHMIDT**—It was paid to the firms of Kennicott & Green and Dickman & Mackenzie for expert testimony.

**MR. BOEHM**—Is it that case where the board went against the adulteration people?

**THE SECRETARY**—Part of it is.



MR. FRERKSEN—I think some provision ought to be made for the expenses of this committee of investigation.

MR. SCHMIDT—The board will be perfectly willing to pay all expenses.

MR. HALLBERG—I object to that.

MR. DYCHE—I will therefore move that the association appropriate \$50 for the expenses of the committee.

Motion was carried.

MR. DYCHE—I move you that this association extend its hearty thanks to the board of pharmacy for its efforts in trying to carry out the provisions of the pharmacy law.

MR. HALLBERG—In view of the action that has just been taken in the matter of appointing a committee to examine into the methods of the board in bringing prosecutions, I am opposed to such action. I will not vote to extend the board a vote of thanks for several reasons, which I will state if you desire.

A VOICE—Question.

THE PRESIDENT—This board has no doubt accomplished a great deal of good. The question is on Mr. Dyche's motion.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—Reports from delegates to other state associations is in order. We will hear the report of the delegation to the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Bartells then offered the following report:

**REPORT OF DELEGATES TO AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.**

*To the Officers and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

The delegation appointed to represent you at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, in August, 1897, take pleasure in reporting that this gathering of the national organization of pharmacists was in every respect a very interesting and a very successful one. To Illinois it was especially eventful, as we had the pleasure of welcoming and extending Illinois hospitalities to a large delegation of the attending members while passing through the city of Chicago on their way to the place of meeting. This was recognized and appreciated by the visitors, the majority of whom had come from distances, and as the weather was hot, the travel had been tiresome, and our attentions were, therefore, especially welcomed and appreciated.

We can also report with some state pride that our representation at the meeting of the association in number of attendance was larger

than that of any other state, excepting that of the state of Minnesota, in whose territory the meeting was held. We can also report that we were especially honored in the selection of one of our fellow members, Mr. George C. Bartells, to the position of first vice-president of the association.

We can only speak in the highest terms of our hosts, the pharmacists of the state of Minnesota, who left nothing undone to make the social feature a red letter day in the history of this annual national gathering of American pharmacists.

The next meeting is to be held in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and there is no reason to doubt that the coming forty-sixth meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will keep pace with the preceding ones, and we hope that our state will keep up its good record of attendance and contributions to its proceedings as heretofore.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL G. SCHUH,  
ALBERT ZIMMERMANN.  
F. M. SCHMIDT,  
GEORGE C. BARTELLS,  
ALBERT E. EBERT,

*For the Delegation.*

On motion the report was received and adopted.

VICE-PRESIDENT GARRISON—The delegation to the Illinois Medical Association has a very short report to make. I was present at the meeting May 17, 18, and 19. I have just one point only, but that is of interest and ought to be disposed of. After reaching Galesburg I reported to the secretary of the association as a delegate from the pharmaceutical association and was very promptly told that the Illinois Medical Society does not affiliate with the druggists' association, and I simply dropped the matter. This ought to be disposed of in some business-like manner. We ought not to appoint delegates to any society which does not affiliate with us.

MR. HALLBERG—I will promise to take care of the Illinois Medical Association. I will lay this matter before the medical men of Chicago and will see that the Illinois Medical Association recognizes us in the future.

THE SECRETARY—I have a special report from the delegate appointed to attend the Pure Food Congress, at Washington, as follows:

*To the Officers and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

On February 21, 1898, President Schuh appointed the undersigned as your delegate to the Pure Food Congress, held in Washington, D.C., March 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1898. Your delegate appointed desires to make the following report:

The original pure food bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, and in the Senate by Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, did not meet with the approval of the pharmacists of Illinois, and my mission was to co-operate with the delegates of the various pharmaceutical bodies represented in the Pure Food Congress and secure such changes as were desired by our association. I am pleased to state that our combined efforts culminated in changes covering every demand made by the delegates of said bodies. The principal ones are the exclusive recognition of the preparations of the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, and the creation of a board of pharmaceutical chemists in the food section of the Department of Agriculture. The bill has not, as yet, passed Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS LEHMAN.

On motion the report of Mr. Lehman was adopted.

THE SECRETARY—I desire to present a bill of Mr. Louis Lehman for \$60 for expenses incurred in attending the Pure Food Congress.

MR. DYCHE—I move that the bill be paid.

MR. HALLBERG—Was he authorized to go?

THE SECRETARY—He was appointed by President Schuh to go as a delegate.

MR. MATHISON—Mr. Lehman has gone to this expense.

THE SECRETARY—He was appointed by the president, and of course, it is for the association to say whether it shall be paid.

MR. HALLBERG—This association appoints delegates to a great many associations. I would like to be a delegate next year to the American Medical Association when it meets in Mexico and have my expenses paid. We have never paid the expenses before. Mr. Bartells and myself are delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association which meets in Baltimore this year, but it would take a good deal of money to pay our expenses.

THE PRESIDENT—I appointed Mr. Lehman and he asked whether he would get his expenses. I told him I hoped so, but I had no authority to allow it. When he sent me his bill I sent it back because I didn't have any authority to allow it.

MR. HALLBERG—Do you think, that owing to the fact that you appointed Mr. Lehman he has assumed that his expenses would be paid? A good many would like to take a trip to Washington. I suppose Mr. Lehman asked for the appointment or some one else asked it for him.

**THE SECRETARY**—Mr. Lehman was the chairman of the committee on legislation.

**MR. DYCHE**—The gentlemen who are appointed as delegates to these different associations have ample time to resign if they do not wish to go. Mr. Lehman was sent to Washington on a few hours' notice.

**MR. FORSYTH**—Mr. Lehman was chairman of the committee on legislation. If you will turn to the printed proceedings of the meeting of the association last year you will see that Mr. Hallberg, who was at that time chairman of the committee on legislation, put in a bill for \$31.

**MR. HALLBERG**—I was just thinking about that. I was instructed by the state association at the preceding meeting to do it, and I asked the executive committee to what extent I might go in the matter of expenses. As I stated when I put in the bill the \$31 was simply the expenses of my last trip to Springfield. My bill for another trip was paid by the anti-department store people. I spent more than \$50 of my own money for expenses.

The bill of Mr. Lehman was then allowed and ordered paid.

A bill of Geo. E. Marsh, assistant secretary, for stamps, amounting to \$15, was ordered paid.

A bill of Ed. F. Hartman, of Springfield, for printing postal cards, amounting to \$8.75, was allowed and ordered paid.

The secretary then read the following communication from the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association:

**DEAR SIR**—At a meeting of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, held at Lake Minnetonka, August 23-24, 1897, a resolution was unanimously adopted that the association adopt a private price-mark to be used by all druggists of the state for marking copies of prescriptions given out, also labels on special goods, such as pills, powders, and pharmaceuticals. We believe every druggist will realize at once the practicability of this plan. As it is at present, a customer brings in a prescription—a copy—no price on it. The first druggist may have charged a fair and reasonable price. The second druggist, desiring not to charge more than the first, is apt to cut under what he would have charged on the original. In so doing, he creates a doubt in the customer's mind as to the genuineness or purity of the medicine, or that the first druggist overcharged him.

In our judgment, the use of a price-mark would, in a great measure, do away with the many abuses heaped upon druggists, owing to the difference in prices.

Do away with substituting, give what is ordered, charge a fair price, and when you give a copy mark it, using the necessary characters from the price-mark.

Let us be honest in this matter and get in closer touch with each other, as we are affected on all sides by the department stores and supply houses. Remember, this costs you nothing, while the state association is at considerable expense in putting in effect this mark, and hopes every druggist in the state will use it. We know it will save the good name of your store in many instances.

If this plan meets with your approval, fill out the return card and mail to the secretary, and the price-mark will be sent you at once. The committee believes that every druggist will see at once the good that can be accomplished by the use of this price-mark and will apply for it.

Would like to have your opinion on this, and hope your association will do likewise.

STEWART GAMBLE, Ch., Minneapolis,

W. S. GETTY, St. Paul,

JOHN F. DANEK, Minneapolis,

*Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Hallberg, the communication was referred to the committee on trade interests.

THE PRESIDENT—The next thing is the report of the secretary on the vote of the members of this association for nominees on the State Board of Pharmacy.

The secretary here presented the vote, which is as follows:

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR MEMBER OF BOARD OF PHARMACY, FOR THE  
YEAR 1898.

3d district	N. Gray Bartlett, Chicago.....	726	1st.
7th    "	William A. Dyche, Chicago.....	622	2d.
1st     "	Wilhelm Bodemann, Chicago.....	514	3d.
17th   "	S. M. Irwin, Decatur.....	426	4th.
22d    "	M. C. Metzger, Cairo.....	423	5th.
12th   "	H. H. Rogers, Kankakee... ..	363	6th.
6th     "	John S. Hottinger, Chicago.....	340	7th.
18th   "	E. Marsh, Alton.....	320	8th.
At large	Thomas V. Wooten, Chicago.....	302	9th.
15th district	L. M. Smith, Quincy.....	298	10th.
At large	Andrew Scherer, Chicago.....	273	11th.

11th district	Oakly Griggs, Streator.....	259	12th.
21st	Frank Swartz, Salem.....	252	13th.
10th	B. F. Brown, Galva.....	224	14th.
4th	John I. Straw, Chicago.....	223	15th.
14th	Allen Bradley, Mason City.....	217	16th.
20th	William G. Carrothers, Fairfield.....	211	17th.
9th	Thomas McNeill, Galena.....	190	18th.
12th	E. M. Knowlton, Urbana.....	188	19th.
16th	W. O. Steinmeyer, Carlinville.....	175	20th.
2d	John D. Suydam, Oak Park.....	164	21st.
5th	William Jauncey, Chicago.....	153	22d.
At large	M. B. Travis, Saybrook.....	140	23d.
19th district	John P. Hutchinson, Mason.....	132	24th.
8th	M. W. Merry, Hebron.....	92	25th.

THE SECRETARY—The total vote cast was 1,489. The five who received the highest number of votes are N. Gray Bartlett, of Chicago; William A. Dyche, of Chicago; Wilhelm Bodemann, of Chicago; S. M. Irwin, of Decatur; and M. C. Metzger, of Cairo.

MR. LOEHR—I move we select the five who have received the highest number of votes.

The secretary then read article 8 of the by-laws, which provides that from the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the association may, at its next annual meeting, elect three members whose names shall be submitted to the governor as nominees of the association, as required by the state pharmacy act.

Mr. Hallberg suggested that the vote be by ballot.

Mr. Forsyth moved that the association select the names of Messrs. N. Gray Bartlett, William A. Dyche, and Wilhelm Bodemann, and that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the association for them.

The motion was carried, and the secretary thereupon cast the vote of the association for Messrs. N. Gray Bartlett, William A. Dyche, and Wilhelm Bodemann, and the president declared them elected as nominees of the association for member of the state board of pharmacy.

THE PRESIDENT—Next in order is the report of the secretary on the vote of the members of this association for member of advisory committee, department of pharmacy, University of Illinois.

The secretary read the report, as follows:

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR THE MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE,  
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, 1898.

4th district	Julius C. Borchardt, Chicago.....	454	1st.
3d    "	Emil Zahn, Chicago.....	446	2d.
22d   "	P. M. Post, Murphysboro.....	436	3d.
8th    "	William Hart, Elgin. ....	368	4th.
13th   "	A. D. Loar, Bloomington.....	356	5th.
At large	Paul J. Behrens, Chicago.....	344	6th.
7th district	Louis Lehman, Chicago.....	344	7th.
12th   "	F. G. Irwin, Danville.....	338	8th.
5th    "	William G. Morris, Chicago.....	336	9th.
6th    "	Otto G. Stolz, Chicago.....	334	10th.
1st     "	Charles A. Allen, Chicago.....	315	11th.
15th   "	William J. Frisbee, Bushnell.....	283	12th.
19th   "	V. A. Payne, Paris.....	273	13th.
18th   "	Charles W. Watson, Greenville.....	270	14th.
21st   "	J. J. Weingaertner, Belleville.....	253	15th.
At large	Charles F. Prickett, Centralia.....	233	16th.
2d district	John P. Gardner, Austin.....	225	17th.
At large	Thomas Knoebel, East St. Louis.....	213	18th.
16th district	W. H. Garrison, Pearl .....	189	19th.
10th   "	J. S. Brewer, Knoxville.....	187	20th.
11th   "	Cyrus H. Barr, Dwight.....	170	21st.
9th     "	H. J. Moogk, Freeport....	162	22d.
14th   "	William M. Mead, Chillicothe.....	153	23d.
17th   "	John W. Seyfer, Mt. Pulaski.....	144	24th.
20th   "	B. F. Michels, Albion.....	113	25th.

THE SECRETARY—The total vote was 1,430. The five receiving the highest number of votes are Julius C. Borchardt, of Chicago; Emil Zahn, of Chicago; P. M. Post, of Murphysboro; William Hart, of Elgin, and A. D. Loar, of Bloomington.

MR. FORSYTH—I move that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the three receiving the highest number.

The motion was carried and the secretary cast the ballot of the association for Messrs. Julius C. Borchardt, Emil Zahn, and P. M. Post, and the president declared them duly elected.

MR. HALLBERG—I would like to call attention to the fact that the president of the university appointed a man who had not been recommended by this association.

MR. FORSYTH—The by-laws say that he may. They do not say that he shall.

THE PRESIDENT—The election of officers is now in order.

VICE-PRESIDENT GARRISON—I desire to place in nomination for president for next year Dr. H. H. Rogers, of Kankakee.

A VOICE—I would like to nominate Mr. Hallberg, of Chicago.

MR. HALLBERG—I respectfully decline the nomination, and desire to nominate for the office of president a gentleman who has been in this association a great many years, and one who can always be depended upon. He hails from this district, this section of the state. I desire to nominate Mr. Theo. C. Loehr, of Carlinville.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other nominations?

MR. ROGERS—I beg to decline the nomination.

MR. DECK—I move that the secretary cast the ballot of the association unanimously for Mr. Loehr.

The motion was carried, the secretary cast the unanimous vote of the association for Mr. Loehr, and the president declared him elected for the next year.

MR. LOEHR—I thank you for the honor, and will try to serve you to the best of my ability.

MR. FORSYTH—For the office of first vice-president I desire to nominate Mr. W. H. Brown, of Irving Park.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any further nominations?

There being none, Mr. Deck moved that the secretary cast the vote of the association for Mr. Brown, which was done, and he was declared elected.

THE PRESIDENT—Nominations for second vice-president are now in order.

MR. HALLBERG—For the office of second vice-president I desire to nominate a man who has lived in this district for forty-five years, and who has been in the business fifty-two years. I nominate Mr. Geo. F. Barth, of Alton.

There being no further nominations, on motion of Mr. Deck the secretary cast the vote of the association for Mr. Barth and he was declared elected second vice-president.

MR. BODEMANN—For the office of third vice-president I desire to nominate Mr. R. W. Diller, of Springfield.

MR. DILLER—I respectfully decline the nomination.



Notwithstanding Mr. Diller's declination Mr. Schmidt moved that the secretary cast the vote of the association for him for the office of third vice president, which was done and he was declared elected.

THE PRESIDENT—Nominations for treasurer are now in order.

MR. MRAZEK—For the office of treasurer, I desire to nominate Mr. W. B. Day.

MR. DAY—I most respectfully decline the nomination.

MR. MATHISON—I desire to place in nomination for the office of treasurer, Mr. Geo. C. Bartells.

There being no further nominations Mr. Bartells was declared elected.

THE PRESIDENT—Nominations for secretary are in order.

MR. FRERKSEN—I desire to place in nomination for secretary, Mr. Hallberg.

MR. DYCHE—I nominate Mr. Fleury for this office.

MR. HALLBERG—While I am not a candidate for the position, at the same time I would accept it, but on a stipulation. I would want a salary of at least \$200 a year. Otherwise, I would not accept it.

MR. FRERKSEN—I withdraw the name of Mr. Hallberg, and ask that the nomination of Mr. Fleury be made unanimous.

THE PRESIDENT—I cast the entire vote for Mr. Fleury to act as our secretary for the next year. I think he has made a tiptop secretary and you cannot get a better one.

MR. FLEURY—I wish to extend to you my thanks for the confidence reposed in me. I assure you I will do my level best. The work of the office is considerable, and it takes a good deal of time. I feel more than gratified. While I do not see before me as many members of the association as I had hoped to see, I can say very truthfully that it is certainly a representative body of pharmacists. Nearly every part of the state is represented and we have had a good meeting. Again I thank you for the honor.

MR. HALLBERG—If I am in order, inasmuch as you have now thanked the secretary for the work he has done during the year, and re-elected him, I will turn over to him my report on the United States Pharmacopeia for publication in the proceedings. In this connection I wish to enter a complaint against the published proceedings of last year's meeting. The report is full of errors and it is a disgrace to our association. I am quoted as saying things that I never said. As I

say, the whole report is full of errors and we ought to see that the report of this meeting is correct.

MR. FLEURY—There may be some errors in the report, but such as they are, are not, I think, very serious. I turned the matter of editing the report over to Miss Carrie Johnson, who enjoys the reputation of being an expert proofreader. She was employed for a number of years in the state printer expert's office, and I had every reason to believe that she thoroughly understood the business and I had the greatest confidence in her ability.

MR. HALLBERG—I think that the person who edits the report should be one who is thoroughly familiar with the subject matter and understands medical terms.

MR. MATHISON—I move that Mr. Hallberg be employed to edit the next report.

MR. DYCHE—I move as a substitute that the secretary be instructed to furnish every one who has submitted a paper at this meeting a proof of the paper before it is published.

This motion was laid upon the table.

After some discussion of the matter Mr. Hallberg was instructed to edit the report of this year's proceedings, the secretary agreeing to pay him \$50 for the services out of his salary.

The secretary and treasurer-elect suggested to the members that the payment of dues was in order at any time.

MR. FORSYTH—I suggest that we now proceed to the consideration of the time and place of next meeting.

MR. BAUM—I would like to invite the association to come to Danville next year. We have a nice place of several thousand inhabitants, good hotels and railroad facilities, and the druggists of that place would be very glad to have you meet there.

On motion of Mr. Hallberg, Danville was selected as the place of next meeting, the date to be left to the executive committee.

The secretary reported the following new members of the association:

Blythe, Will J.....	Centralia, Marion County
Corbus, W. F.....	LaSalle, LaSalle “
Diller, R. W.....	Springfield, Sangamon “

Frost, E. J.....	Winchester, Scott County	
Greear, Harry.....	Cairo, Alexander	"
Hall, Joseph.....	Edgewood, Effingham	"
Harnist, Wm. D.....	Edwardsville, Madison	"
Humma, Henry J.....	Metropolis, Massac	"
Lemon, Fred W.....	Aledo, Mercer	"
McDougal, Harry H.....	Peoria, Peoria	"
McLean, Claire F.....	Chicago, Cook	"
Marsh, Harry B.....	Bowen, Hancock	"
Miller, Bernard H.....	Quincy, Adams	"
Moots, Herman.....	Carmi, White	"
Mosher, J. H.....	Prophetstown, Whiteside	"
Parker, Fred C.....	Oak Park, Cook	"
Pavlik, Otto S.....	Chicago, Cook	"
Scott, Ingvard, M.....	Chicago, Cook	"
Smiley, Ernest M.....	O'Fallon, St. Clair	"
Starkey, John B.....	Grayville, White	"
Stuchlik, John.....	Chicago, Cook	"
Stuchlik, W. A.....	Chicago, Cook	"
Volkmar, Louis G.....	Chicago, Cook	"
Wilson, A. F.....	Neoga, Cumberland	"
Zeres, Clarence A.....	Danville, Vermilion	"

On motion of Mr. Forsyth the above were elected members of the association.

MR. ROGERS—I move you that the thanks of this association be extended to the local secretary and local committee and to the citizens who have contributed so much to the success of this meeting.

Motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT—I will now appoint Messrs. Sohrbeck, Garrison, and Rogers a committee to escort the officers elect to the chair.

The newly elected president, Mr. Loehr, together with the newly elected vice-presidents, Messrs. Brown, Barth, and Diller, the newly elected treasurer, Mr. Bartells, and the re-elected secretary, Mr. Fleury, were introduced and each in turn thanked the association for the honor conferred upon them, as follows:

MR. LOEHR—I thank you very much for the honor of being elected president of this association. I feel that this is not the time to make any extended remarks, and I will not detain you.

MR. BROWN—I, too, thank you for this honor, but as the president has not made a speech, it would not look well for me to make one.

MR. DILLER—I do not know that I am under any obligations to you at all. It is against my wishes and my request that I am elected

to the position of vice-president. You gave everybody else the privilege of naming another man in his place, but I was refused this privilege. I will promise to come to the meeting of the association next year if I am alive. If I am not, you can come to my grave.

MR. BARTELLS—I feel fully as highly honored to-day as I did last year at Lake Minnetonka when I was elected vice-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. I was not present at the election of officers there, and when I came into the hall they congratulated me on my appointment. I smiled, thinking it was a joke, but I found it to be true. I counted it as an honor to the state of Illinois and to our delegation. To-day I thank you very much for this vote of confidence. I assure you that I will fill the office of treasurer to the best of my ability.

MR. FLEURY—As I have already thanked the association for the honor of a re-election, I will not detain you with any further remarks.

MR. FORSYTH—I desire to offer the following resolution of thanks to our retiring president:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the association are hereby tendered to Mr. Paul G. Schuh for his able and efficient discharge of the duties of the office of president of this association during the past year.

On motion of Mr. Hallberg the resolution was adopted, and an engrossed copy ordered sent to the retiring president, Mr. Schuh.

There being no further business before the association, Mr. Mathison moved that it adjourn.

The question was put by the incoming president and the association adjourned *s ne die*.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

---

Allaire, C. B.....	Peoria, Ill.
Birks, John.....	Peoria, Ill.
Blocki, John.....	Chicago, Ill.
Boerner, Emil.....	Iowa City, Iowa.
Chandler, C. E.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Chandler, H. H.....	Chicago, Ill.
Colburn, W. P.....	Peoria, Ill.
Daubach, C. J.....	Omaha, Neb.
Eliel, J. C.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Engelhard, G. P.....	Chicago, Ill.
Ford, W. T.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Fuller, O. F.....	Chicago, Ill.
Hayes, P. S.....	Chicago, Ill.
Helmstreet, E. B.....	Janesville, Wis.
Hess, S. H.....	Chicago, Ill.
Hurlbut, C. J.....	Chicago, Ill.
Hyde, J. D.....	Chicago, Ill.
King, John A.....	Chicago, Ill.
Lange, L. A.....	Chicago, Ill.
Lord, Thomas.....	Chicago, Ill.
Oberbeck, O. F.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Owen, James.....	Chicago, Ill.
Plummer, J. W.....	Chicago, Ill.
Rohlfing, C. F. H.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Shultz, M. W.....	Peoria, Ill.
Singer, P. J.....	Peoria, Ill.
Stevenson, Robert.....	Chicago, Ill.
Van Schaack, Peter.....	Chicago, Ill.
Vincent, C. S.....	Davenport, Iowa.
Whelpley, H. M.....	St. Louis, Mo.

## MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND VISITORS.

IN ATTENDANCE AT THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING,  
CLIFTON TERRACE, JUNE, 6, 7, 8, 1898.

Baker, Geo. R.....	Chicago	Good, Miss.....	St. Louis
Ballweg, E.....	Edwardsville	Hatch, H. Lee.....	Jacksonville
Barber, J. H.....	Pittsfield	Hagenor, Theo. S.....	St. Louis
Bartells, Geo. C.....	Camp Point	Hagenor, Mrs. Theo. S.	St. Louis
Banta, A. Jones.....	St. Louis	Hallberg, C. S. N.....	Chicago
Barth, Geo. F.....	North Alton	Harris, W. B.....	East St. Louis
Barth, Aug. F.....	North Alton	Hassebrook, H. F.....	St. Louis
Baum, W. F.....	Danville	Hassebrook, Mrs. H. F.	St. Louis
Blyth, Will J.....	Centralia	Heck, Jay Phil.....	Alton
Blyth, Mrs. Will J....	Centralia	Hemm, Francis.....	St. Louis
Boehm, John J.....	Chicago	Heschong, John F.....	Peoria
Bray, Harry.....	Quincy	Hopkins, Geo. E.....	Alton
Brown, W. H.....	Chicago	Hopkins, Mrs. Geo. E....	Alton
Carrothers, W. G.....	Fairfield	Hottinger, John S.....	Chicago
Cole, John.....	Williamsfield	Hussung, W. D.....	St. Louis
Conner, J. Q.....	Metropolis	Judd, Jno. B.....	Edwardsville
Cowen, H. S.....	Jerseyville	Knox, W. T.....	Grafton
Cowen, Mrs. H. S....	Jerseyville	Lane, Gil H.....	Alton
Cummings, L. A....	Bunker Hill	Lindvall, Gus.....	Moline
Day, W. B.....	Chicago	Loehr, Theo. C.....	Carlinville
Day, Mrs. W. B.....	Chicago	Loehr, Mrs. Theo. C.	Carlinville
Davoll, David L.....	Chicago	Loehr, T. Edwin.....	Carlinville
Deck, L. C.....	Girard	Loehr, Adele.....	Carlinville
Detrich, Fred S....	Alton	Lueder, F.....	Peoria
Diller, R. W.....	Springfield	Marsh, Geo. E.....	Alton
Dyche, Wm. A.....	Chicago	Mathison, Soren.....	Chicago
Elbrecht, O. H.....	St. Louis	Metzger, M. C.....	Cairo
Finch, Marshall.....	Rushville	Mellen, W. S.....	St. Louis
Finke, Adolph M. jr..	St. Louis	Milnor, Frank R....	Litchfield
Fleury, Frank.....	Springfield	Mittlebach, Wm.	Booneville Mo.
Fleishmann, T. F....	Sedalia, Mo.	Moore, F. E.....	Pana
Forsyth, W. K.....	Chicago	Mrazek, Leo.....	Chicago
Frerksen, R. C.....	Chicago	McCullough, E. P.....	Chicago
Frost, E. J.....	Winchester	O'Neil, Geo. E.....	St. Louis
Frost, Mrs. E. J.....	Winchester	Oxley, F. N.....	Chicago
Frost, Louise.....	Winchester	Pavlik, Otto S.....	Chicago
Garrison, W. H.....	Pearl	Porter E. K.....	Carbondale
Garrison, H. Daley.....	Pearl	Prickett, C. F.....	Centralia
Garrison, Mrs. H. Daley..	Pearl	Roesch, Chas. C.....	Alton
Gauss, Frank L.....	St. Louis	Rogers, H. H.....	Kankakee
Good, J. M.....	St. Louis	Schuh, Paul G.....	Cairo
Good, Mrs. J. M.....	St. Louis	Schuh, Miss.....	Cairo

Schmidt, Fred M.....Chicago  
Singer, A. C.....Chicago  
Smiley, E. H.....O'Fallon  
Smith, Edward... . Carrollton  
Smith, B. R.....Chicago  
Sohrbeck, G. H.....Moline  
Spooner, P. B.....Palmyra  
Steinmeyer, W. O...Carlinville  
Stuchlik, John... .Chicago  
Thornhorst, —.....Chicago  
Travis, M. B.....Saybrook

Turngren, A... .Manhattan  
Vonachen, F. H.....Peoria  
Voiss, Arcadius.....Chicago  
West, C. H.....St. Louis  
Wilson, A. F... .Neoga  
Whelpley, H. M.....St. Louis  
Wood, W. R.....Virginia  
Wrede, F. ....Chicago  
Wright, W. R.....St. Louis  
Wyss, S. H.....Alton  
Zimmermann, Albert....Peoria

# OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1898-9.

*President,*

THEO. C. LOEHR, CARLINVILLE.

*First Vice-President,*

W. H. BROWN, IRVING PARK.

*Second Vice-President,*

GEO. F. BARTH, NORTH ALTON.

*Third Vice-President.*

R. W. DILLER, SPRINGFIELD.

*Treasurer,*

GEO. C. BARTELLS, CAMP POINT.

*Secretary,*

FRANK FLEURY, SPRINGFIELD.

*Local Secretary.*

THERON H. CARTER, DANVILLE.

*Executive Committee, 1898-9.*PRESIDENT THEO. C. LOEHR, CARLINVILLE, *Chairman.*

1st. District	EMIL THIELE, 5900 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago.
2d "	J. H. WELLS, 241 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.
3d "	THOS. WHITFIELD, 240 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
4th "	THOS. V. WOOTEN, 943 W. Madison St., Chicago.
5th "	PAUL J. BEHRENS, 727 Grand Avenue, Chicago.
6th "	ANDREW SCHERER, 338 N. State St. Chicago.
7th "	R. C. FRERKSEN, 1201 W. North Avenue, Chicago.
8th "	C. G. BODMAN, DeKalb.
9th "	W. W. SAWYER, Rockford.
10th "	GRANT McFERNON, Kewanee.
11th "	A. C. SINGER, LaSalle.
12th "	THOS. S. ARNOLD, Watseka.
13th "	A. D. LOAR, Bloomington.
14th "	C. E. GLASS, Mason City.
15th "	JOHN W. REED, Quincy.
16th "	E. J. FROST, Winchester.
17th "	W. W. WHITLEY, Chatham.
18th "	GEORGE E. MARSH, Alton.
19th "	A. F. WILSON, Neoga.
20th "	W. G. CARROTHERS, Fairfield.
21st "	WILL J. BLYTHE, Centralia.
22d "	M. C. METZGER, Cairo.
	GEO. C. BARTELLS, Camp Point, <i>Treasurer.</i>
	FRANK FLEURY, Springfield, <i>Secretary.</i>



## COMMITTEES, 1898-99.

*Legislation.*

A. E. EBERT, 426 State St., Chicago.

LOUIS LEHMAN, 1229 N. Halsted St., Chicago.

GEO. F. BARTH, North Alton.

*Papers and Queries.*

F. H. VONACHEN, 624 N. Adams St., Peoria.

M. B. TRAVIS, Saybrook.

A. A. CULVER, Momence.

*U. S. Pharmacopoeia.*

C. S. N. HALLBERG, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

OSCAR OLDBERG, 2421 Dearborn St., Chicago.

R. N. DODDS, Springfield.

*Trade Interests.*

WM. A. DYCHE, 64 State St., Chicago.

PAUL G. SCHUH, Cairo.

H. H. ROGERS, Kankakee.

*Adulterations.*

W. R. DAY, 467 State St., Chicago.

J. E. HUBER, Peoria.

G. HENRY SOHRBECK, Moline.

*Prize Essays.*

W. K. FORSYTH, 3100 State St. Chicago.

THOS. KNOEBEL, East St. Louis.

W. H. GARRISON, Pearl.

*Unofficial Formulas.*

ANDREW SCHERER, 383 N. State St. Chicago.

W. O. STEINMEYER, Carlinville.

F. G. IRWIN, Danville.

*Deceased Members.*

FRANK FLEURY, Springfield.

L. C. DECK, Girard.

C. F. PRICKETT, Centralia.

*Board of Pharmacy Records.*

J. F. HESCHONG, 1016 N. Adams St., Peoria.

H. SWANNELL, Champaign.

F. R. MILNOR, Litchfield.

*Apprenticeship and Education.*

F. M. SCHMIDT, 1007 Schiller Bldg., Chicago.

WM. M. SEMPILL, 135 South Clark St., Chicago.

T. H. PATTERSON, 3640 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

*Tablet Triturate Question.*

WILHELM BODEMANN, 58 E. 43d St., Chicago.

GEO. R. BAKER, 280 S. Clark St., Chicago.

FRITZ LUEDER, 509 South Adams St., Peoria.

*Arrangements for Annual Meeting, 1899.*

W. F. BAUM, Danville.

A. ESSLINGER, Danville.

J. S. FRANTZ, Danville.

F. G. IRWIN, Danville.

CLARENCE A. ZERSE, Danville.

STUART BROADWELL, Springfield.

R. C. FRERKSEN, 1201 North Ave., Chicago.

*Transportation.*

A. E. EBERT, 426 State St., Chicago.

H. SWANNELL, Champaign.

W. F. BAUM, Danville.

H. M. WHELPLEY, 316 Clark Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

R. N. DODDS, Springfield.

## DELEGATES, 1899.

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*American Pharmaceutical Association, Put-in-Bay, Sept., 4 1899.*

A. E. EBERT, 426 State St., Chicago.

THOMAS KNOEBEL, East St. Louis.

C. S. N. HALLBERG, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

OSCAR OLDBERG, 2121 Dearborn St., Chicago.

W. BODEMANN, 58 East 43d St., Chicago,

*National Wholesale Drug Association, Old Point Comfort, 1899.*

F. M. SCHMIDT, Schiller Bldg., Chicago.

GUS LINDVALL, Moline.

J. J. SCHUBERT, Kankakee.

*American Medical Association,*

WILLIAM A. DYCHE, Evanston.

T. H. PATTERSON, 3640 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago.

H. LEE HATCH, Jacksonville.

*Illinois Medical Association, Cairo, May 16, 1899.*

H. H. ROGERS, Kankakee.

FRITZ LUEDER, Peoria.

CHAS. RYAN, Springfield.

*Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, Jefferson City, June 13-16, 1899.*

PAUL G. SCHUH, Cairo.

E. G. GERDING, Collinsville.

L. A. CUMMINGS, Bunker Hill.

EDWARD BALLWEG, Edwardsville.

W. B. HARRIS, East St. Louis.

*Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, Clear Lake.*

GORGE F. SWARTS, Freeport.

THERON H. CARTER, Danville.

JOHN F. G. HELMER, Paxton.

*Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, Jackson, Aug. 15, 16, 17, 1899.*

J. C. BORCHERDT, 735 W. Madison St., Chicago.

SOREN MATHISON, 2126 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.

WATSON FAULKNER, Champaign.

*Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, Janesville, Aug. 8, 9, 10, 1899.*

M. B. TRAVIS, Saybrook.

W. W. SAWYER, Rockford.

JOHN S. HOTTINGER, 224 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago.

*Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, Indianapolis, January, 1899.*

E. H. SMILEY, O'Fallon.

A. F. WILSON, Neoga.

OTTO S. PAVLIK, 90 Johnson St., Chicago.

## MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

## ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,

PURSUANT TO CALL, AT THE CLUB ROOM, IN THE SHERMAN HOUSE,  
CHICAGO, ILL., AT 1:30 P. M., FRIDAY, NOVEM-  
BER 18, 1898.

---

President Theo. C. Loehr presiding.

The call to the members of the executive committee was read by the secretary as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, November 10, 1898.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of the executive committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association will be held in the club room of the Sherman House, Chicago, Friday, November 18, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., for general business. You are especially requested to select the name of a person from your congressional district who has had ten years' practical experience compounding prescriptions and medicine in retail drug stores, to be placed upon the voting card for 1899, for member of the board of pharmacy to succeed A. A. Culver, of Momence, whose term expires December 30, 1899; also the name of a person of like qualifications to be placed on the voting card for advisory committee, department of pharmacy, University of Illinois. The special committee, Messrs. Dyche, Baker, and Wells, appointed to investigate prosecutions in Chicago, is expected to make its report. The committee on trade interests, Messrs. Wooten, Heschong, and Metzger, will make its report. Also the date for holding the 1899 meeting at Danville is to be set. You are especially requested to attend this meeting. Fraternally yours,

THEO. C. LOEHR,  
*President.*

Attest: FRANK FLEURY,  
*Secretary.*

## ROLL CALL.

Present, Messrs. Loehr, Thiele, Wells, Whitfield, Wooten, Behrens, Bodemann, Sawyer, Singer, Glass, Metzger, and Fleury.

A quorum being present the committee proceeded to business.

The following was read:

BLOOMINGTON, November 17, 1898.

I hereby appoint H. H. Green my proxy to vote and act for me at the meeting of the executive committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to be held at the Sherman House, Chicago, November 18, 1898, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

.....  
 10c Rev. Stamp.  
 .....

(Signed)

A. D. LOAR.

On motion H. H. Green was accepted as proxy for Mr. Loar, thirteenth district committeeman.

The following was read:

FAIRFIELD, ILL., November 15, 1898.

I hereby authorize W. C. Simpson to act as my proxy at the meeting of the executive committee, Friday, November 18, 1898, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

.....  
 10c Rev. Stamp.  
 .....

(Signed)

W. G. CARROTHERS.

I hereby assign to W. Bodemann, Chicago, my power of within proxy.

(Signed)

W. C. SIMPSON.

On motion W. Bodemann was accepted as proxy for W. G. Carrothers, twentieth district committeeman.

The following was read:

WATSEKA, ILL., November 16, 1898.

It will be impossible for me to be in Chicago, Friday, November 18, 1898, and I hereby authorize A. A. Culver to cast my vote on any question that arises. Am sorry that I can't be there.

(Signed)

T. S. ARNOLD.

.....  
 10c. Rev. Stamp.  
 .....

I hereby assign this proxy to Oscar Schmidt of Chicago. November 18, 1898.

A. A. CULVER.

On motion Oscar Schmidt was accepted as proxy for T. S. Arnold, twelfth district committeeman.

President Loehr stated the first order of business to be the selection of names for the voting card for nominations for

member of the board of pharmacy to succeed A. A. Culver, of Momence, whose term expires December 30, 1899.

**THE PRESIDENT**—The secretary will call the districts.

First District, Emil Thiele.

**MR. THIELE**—I represent the First District, and name Mr. W. K. Forsyth.

Second District, Mr. J. H. Wells.

**MR. WELLS**—I nominate R. H. Traill, of Austin.

Third District, Mr. Thomas Whitfield.

**MR. WHITFIELD**—I have not thought over the matter and have no one in mind at present.

**THE PRESIDENT**—We will skip it then for the present—you may think of some one. It is a difficult matter to define the Chicago districts exactly. We have a map here, but it is not an easy matter to get at the boundary lines.

Fourth District, Mr. Thomas V. Wooten.

**MR. WOOTEN**—I name Mr. John I. Straw, 1007 West Harrison street.

Fifth District, Mr. Paul J. Behrens.

**MR. BEHRENS**—I name William G. Morris, Chicago.

Sixth District, Mr. Andrew J. Scherer.

(No response. Not present.)

Seventh District, Mr. R. C. Frerksen.

(No response. Not present.)

Eighth District, Mr. C. G. Bodman, of DeKalb.

**MR. BODMAN**—I regret that I have no name to present. I have several parties in mind and would be glad to have some time to deliberate upon it.

**THE PRESIDENT**—You may take further time.

Ninth District, Mr. W. W. Sawyer, of Rockford.

**MR. SAWYER**—I present the name of James H. Keeling, of Rockford.

Tenth District, Mr. Grant F. McFerson, of Kewanee.

(Not present; but he presents the name of W. E. Wright.)

Eleventh District, Mr. A. C. Singer, of LaSalle.

MR. SINGER—I name Mr. Charles Nadler, of Peru.

Twelfth District, Mr. T. S. Arnold, by proxy, O. Schmidt.

MR. SCHMIDT—I name H. H. Rogers, of Kankakee.

Thirteenth District, Mr. A. D. Loar, by proxy, H. H. Green.

MR. GREEN—The name I have is Mr. W. A. Fishbeck, of Bloomington.

Fourteenth District, Mr. C. E. Glass, of Mason City.

MR. GLASS—I will name Mr. Allen Bradley, of Mason City.

Fifteenth District, Mr. John W. Reed, of Quincy.

THE SECRETARY—He is not present, however, he recommends the name of Byron Whitfield, of Quincy.

Sixteenth District, Mr. E. J. Frost, of Winchester.

THE SECRETARY—We have no communication from Mr. Frost.

Seventeenth District, Mr. W. W. Whitley, of Chatham.

THE SECRETARY—He recommends the name of Charles F. Shilling, of Decatur.

Eighteenth District, Mr. George E. Marsh, of Alton.

THE SECRETARY—He is not present, but recommends the name of F. R. Milnor, of Litchfield.

Nineteenth District—Mr. A. F. Wilson, of Neoga.

THE SECRETARY—We have no communication from him; he is not present.

Twentieth District, Mr. W. G. Carrothers, by W. Bodemann, proxy.

Mr. R. C. Frerksen, committeeman of seventh district, appeared and took his seat.

MR. FRERKSEN—Is that permissible? Has the executive committeeman the power to delegate his authority, which he derives as a member of the association direct, to give his proxy to another; one of the executive committee may have in that case two votes. No one outside the executive committeeman can vote. The power the executive committee gets is derived from the association, and no single member can delegate that power to another.

THE PRESIDENT—The matter was referred to the executive committee, and they took action. There was no objection to giving the proxy the right to vote.

MR. FRERKSEN—I should like to have that read.

THE PRESIDENT—The proxy was sent to Mr. Simpson, of Vienna, and he, being a member of the board, did not want to act.

MR. FRERKSEN—Is he a member of the committee?

THE PRESIDENT—No, sir.

MR. FRERKSEN—Then he can't act here.

THE PRESIDENT—It seems to me he has the right to act.

MR. FRERKSEN—Do you rule my point is not well taken?

THE PRESIDENT—That you are out of order.

MR. FRERKSEN—Then I take an appeal from the decision of the chair.

A MEMBER—If a certain delegate wants to delegate his power to another, he has the power, and may select this man to act in the place of the one it related to, the matter being referred to the committee once, and there having been no objection whatever.

MR. FRERKSEN—How many proxies have you here today?

THE SECRETARY—Three.

MR. FRERKSEN—Who are they?

MR. BODEMANN—This man's name was sent in by Mr. Carrothers himself, I did not know him at all.

MR. FRERKSEN—I should like to have this put in evidence. If the executive committee decides the proxies are all right, there will be no objection.

MR. THIELE—To save time I will say I knew the gentleman was absent when this action was taken, and I think the committee will sustain its action, but in order to bring the matter before the committee, I move that the action in reference to this proxy be reconsidered, as the committee has exceeded its power.

A MEMBER—It is not debatable.

MR. THIELE—I will have a roll-call.

THE PRESIDENT—Well, we will vote. The question is upon the reconsideration of the action of the committee in allowing these proxies to vote.

The roll was then called by the secretary, and resulted in nine nays and three ayes.



THE PRESIDENT—The motion to reconsider is lost.

Twenty-first District, Mr. Will J. Blythe, of Centralia. Not present, but he recommends the name of C. F. Prickett, of Centralia.

Twenty-second District, Mr. Metzger, of Cairo.

MR. METZGER—I have no name to present just now. Will present name later. (Passed.)

Mr. Scherer represents the Sixth.

(Not present. Passed.)

MR. FRERKSEN—The Seventh was passed, and I now nominate Rudolph Stanghor, of Chicago.

The Eighth District, Mr. Bodemann, representative.

MR. BODEMANN—I can't find any suitable name now. Will hand in name later.

THE PRESIDENT—You may report a name later.

THE PRESIDENT—How will you name members at large?

THE SECRETARY—There is a recommendation from Mr. George C. Bartells, the treasurer. He is a member of the committee. He suggests the name of J. C. Dunbar, of Monmouth, in the fifteenth district.

THE PRESIDENT—Is there any objection to Mr. Dunbar being a member at large?

No objection was offered.

MR. BODEMANN—I name Emil Thiele, of Chicago.

MR. THIELE—I could not consent to my name being on the voting card. I think two or three members should be from the northern part of the city. I think it has been one of the mistakes of the association in casting votes far away from the section where the names come from. I think one or two should come from the northern part of the city. I would make a suggestion: Chicago ought to have two representatives on the board. Mr. Culver is close to Chicago, it is true, but there should be at least two members from Chicago on the State Board of Pharmacy.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other questions to be considered?

A MEMBER—It has been suggested that R. C. Frerksen should be named, and I do believe that he would be a good member of the board.

THE PRESIDENT—All in favor of Mr. R. C. Frerksen being put on the list for a member of the board of pharmacy will vote aye.

He was elected unanimously.

A MEMBER—I make a suggestion, that our friend, Mr. Thomas Whitfield, should be on the voting card. He is one of the oldest druggists of this city and state. He really should receive some recognition.

A MEMBER—I second his nomination.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT—We are glad to see Mr. Whitfield's name on the list.

THE SECRETARY—There are vacancies in the sixth, sixteenth, and nineteenth districts. It has been customary to extend power to the members of the committee to allow them to select a person in their respective districts, and a motion of that kind, it would seem to me, would be in order.

MR. WELLS—I recommend that the secretary correspond with the members of the executive committee and let them fill the vacancies.

Motion adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—Call the names for the advisory committee!

First District, Mr. Thiele.

MR. THIELE—My recommendation is W. Bodemann, of Chicago.

Second District, Mr. J. H. Wells.

MR. WELLS—I nominate Mr. John D. Suydam, of Chicago.

Third District, Mr. Whitfield.

MR. WHITFIELD—I name Mr. O. F. Fischer, of Chicago.

Fourth District, Mr. Wooten.

MR. WOOTEN—I nominate Charles Rice, of Chicago.

Fifth District, Mr. Paul J. Behrens.

MR. BEHRENS—I have no name for that district.

A MEMBER—Who is the committeeman?

THE SECRETARY—Mr. Behrens.

THE PRESIDENT—You can report it later. (It may be understood that Mr. Paul J. Behrens has been nominated.)

There was no objection and the name of Mr. Paul J. Behrens was placed on the list from the fifth district.

Sixth District, Mr. Andrew Scherer.

(No response. Not present.)

Seventh District, Mr. R. C. Frerksen.

MR. FRERKSEN—I name Mr. Otto J. Hartwig, of Chicago.

Eighth District, Mr. C. G. Bodman, of DeKalb.

Mr. Bodman asked further time to consider the recommendation.

Ninth District, Mr. W. W. Sawyer, of Rockford.

MR. SAWYER—I nominate Mr. William F. Jungkunz, of Freeport. He is a very bright man.

Tenth District, Mr. Grant McFerson, not present, but named Mr. A. A. Foster, of Morrison.

Eleventh District, Mr. A. C. Singer, of LaSalle.

MR. SINGER—I nominate Mr. W. J. Clancy, of LaSalle.

Twelfth District, Mr. T. S. Arnold.

MR. ARNOLD, by proxy Oscar Schmidt—I nominate T. S. Arnold, of Watseka.

Thirteenth District, Mr. A. D. Loar, by proxy, Mr. Green.

MR. GREEN—I wish to name Robert R. Enlow, of Bloomington.

Fourteenth District, Mr. C. E. Glass, of Mason City.

MR. GLASS—I nominate Mr. F. H. Vonachen, of Peoria.

Fifteenth District, Mr. John W. Reed, of Quincy. Not present, but named Mr. M. Brewer, of Monmouth.

Sixteenth District, Mr. E. J. Frost, of Winchester. (Not present; passed.)

Seventeenth District, Mr. W. W. Whitley, of Chatham, not present. Mr. Whitley recommends the name of Charles Ryan, of Springfield.

Eighteenth District, Mr. George E. Marsh, of Alton, not present, but names Mr. R. C. Stuart, of Alton.

Nineteenth District, Mr. A. F. Wilson, of Neoga. (Not present; passed.)

Twentieth District, Mr. W. G. Carrothers, by proxy, W. Bodemann. Mr. Bodemann names W. G. Carrothers, of Fairfield.

Twenty-first District, Mr. W. J. Blythe, of Centralia, not present, but names Mr. Frank Schwartz, of Salem.

Twenty-second District, Mr. M. C. Metzger, of Cairo.

MR. METZGER—I have no name to offer now. I will consider it.

THE SECRETARY—Now, there are three at large.

A MEMBER—Who is the retiring member?

THE SECRETARY—Mr. Rogers, of Kankakee, is the retiring member.

A MEMBER—Mr. T. V. Wooten and Mr. N. Gray Bartlett are two good men.

A MEMBER—I nominate Mr. W. K. Forsyth.

THE SECRETARY—His name is on the board of pharmacy card. How would Mr. Thomas Knoebel, of East St. Louis, suit?

A MEMBER—Who are they nominating now? Mr. Wooten and Mr. Bartlett, of Chicago?

A MEMBER—Who are the advisory committee? I object to this decision. The last member recommended by the association was not put on the committee, I understand. By some error a gentleman was put on who was not recommended by the association, and the gentleman, if I remember rightly, who was recommended, was Mr. Shearer and in that case I think it would be a good thing to put Mr. Shearer on now.

THE PRESIDENT—I think it was Mr. Rogers that should have been put on and Mr. Frisbee was put on by one of the trustees as member of the advisory committee. I think we should allow Mr. Rogers to remain. His term expires this year, but Mr. Shearer's name has been mentioned and recommended.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. Knoebel is an excellent gentleman. My purpose was to have some one from the southern part of the state.

THE PRESIDENT—Thomas Knoebel, of East St. Louis, is an excellent gentleman.

Mr. Wooten, Mr. Bartlett, and Mr. Knoebel have been nominated as members at large on the advisory committee, and if there are any objections to those names please let us hear them, otherwise they will be selected for that position. There are no objections and it is therefore so ordered.

THE SECRETARY—There has been no person named for the advisory committee voting card from the sixth, sixteenth, and nineteenth Districts.

MR. WELLS—I move that the secretary correspond with members of the executive committee from these districts, and ask them to name suitable persons to be placed upon the voting card.

Motion carried.

**THE PRESIDENT**—The next thing in order will be the report of the committee on trade interests. Mr. Wooten and Mr. Metzger, of that committee, are present.

**MR. WOOTEN**—It is known by you that this report should have been made to the association at their last annual meeting. Mr. Chairman, I was unexpectedly called away from Chicago, and the report was left in such a condition that it could not properly have been made. Permission was asked of the association to have it presented later and printed in the proceedings. The association referred the matter to the executive committee with instructions to print it, or not, as they saw fit, and such instructions were given to the executive committee. I will read it now.

Mr. Wooten then read the following report:

*To the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

No report to the association by a committee on trade interests, has been made since the annual meeting in 1894, at which time Mr. Bode-mann, chairman, reported for the committee. In 1895 and 1896, the United States Pharmacal Company, the cooperative manufacturing company fostered by the association, usurped the attention theretofore given to trade interests, and in 1897 there was no report whatever from the trade interests committee.

During the last year there seems to have been little decrease in the volume of business in the state, outside of the larger cities, and prices have been fairly well maintained. In Chicago, however, not only has the volume of business decreased, but profits have fallen off to a marked degree.

In both the city and the country, the prescription business has decreased year after year, partly on account of the practice of self-dispensing by physicians, and partly in consequence of the advances made in the practice of homœopathy. To these causes must be added the multiplication of dispensaries, where treatment as well as medicine is furnished, practically without cost to the patient. The extent to which this system has grown is little less than appalling. Eighteen medical colleges in Chicago have each a dispensary upon which it relies for clinical material, and in which medicine is furnished either free or at the nominal price of ten cents for each box and bottle. In addition to this, the city is filled with charitable institutions conducted on the same plan. The Central Free Dispensary, at Wood and Harrison streets, is mentioned as an example. At this institution from 45,000 to 50,000 patients each year have medicine furnished to them free. Retail druggists are not less benevolent than men in other professions, and almost every store has its patrons whose real poverty merits and receives recognition, but the fact that statistics

gathered from the institutions above mentioned indicate that more than half of the sick people of Chicago are paupers to the extent that they are unable to pay for their own medicine, is not looked upon by druggists with feelings of equanimity. Your committee recommends that the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association appoint a committee to ascertain all the important facts in relation to the free dispensary system, and present them at the next annual meeting, together with a statement as to the extent to which it is possible these abuses may be corrected.

In Chicago the retail drug business is in a deplorable condition. The department store method of selling a preparation like Paine's Celery Compound (for which the jobber charges seventy-three cents) at forty-nine cents, and the cutting by druggists themselves on proprietaries, as well as other articles, has reduced the percentage of profit to the minimum. For cutting under these circumstances, druggists are not greatly to be blamed, though as a measure of self-protection it has failed in almost every instance. One of the worst things about cutting is the druggists' inability to return to full prices when once a lower price has been adopted, a feeling of distrust having usually been engendered between druggists themselves, of which unscrupulous patrons have been quick to take advantage. The pernicious influence of the department stores of Chicago and St. Louis on the drug trade are far-reaching, and are disastrous in direct proportion to the distance from these cities. All efforts by pharmacists to protect themselves against this curse of modern commerce have been abortive, and while a few yet have hope that the devastation may be stayed, many are dejectedly waiting for something, they hardly know what, to better their condition.

In most of the smaller cities and towns, cutting might be avoided were it not for the meanness of the druggists themselves who hate each other too cordially to protect their own interests. It is a sad commentary on human weakness that a man will deliberately destroy his own chances of success in order to gratify the feeling of jealousy, or in order that he may avenge fancied wrongs, born in most cases of a disordered imagination. In many cities and towns druggists are so narrow and selfish, and because of this so uncomfortable in each others' society, that conference for the correction of any wrong whatever is not to be thought of. In Chicago many abuses exist which might be mitigated or abolished were the average druggist not too selfish to attend the meeting of a local association, and too niggardly to contribute to its support.

It is generally admitted that the practice of self-dispensing by physicians is increasing. This is due to several causes, some of which are not at all creditable to the physician. What these causes are, the committee does not desire to discuss. It is of no value to hold up

to contempt the unworthy man who masquerades as a healer of disease. Medical education may some day advance to a position where practitioners will not need to rely upon manufacturing pharmacists, of whose skill and honesty they know nothing, to prescribe for their patients. Till that time shall arrive, druggists must look to their best interests by seeking to remove the suspicion of untrustworthiness which is the stock argument of self-dispensers. If their preparations do not equal in attractive appearance and palatableness those of manufacturing pharmacists, these preparations may at least contain what they claim and be rendered more desirable by painstaking efforts on the part of druggists. The pernicious practice of self-dispensing is aided and abetted by those who are pleased to call themselves reputable manufacturing pharmacists, but who, in many cases, indulge in the despicable practice of arraying doctors and druggists against each other. Druggists would do themselves a good turn by using the goods of manufacturing houses above suspicion in this direction.

Many a physician owes his success in the practice of medicine to the friendship of some one drug store, that, when he was yet unknown, took long chances in commending him to its patrons. After furthering the physician's interests, the druggist, instead of being rewarded by the friendship of the physician, manifested by sending him all the prescriptions possible, is "turned down" by the aforesaid practice of self-dispensing. On his part, the physician claims he is under the necessity of protecting himself against encroachments by the druggist who prescribes for customers that ought to be sent to him. He claims also, that druggists fill prescriptions again and again, not only for the same patient, but for other people about whom the physician knows nothing, this practice being greatly to his, the physician's pecuniary disadvantage. Your committee recommends the inauguration of some system, which, under the direction of the State Pharmaceutical Association, will lead to a better understanding between druggists and physicians, to the end that such misunderstandings and differences of opinion as lead to practices disadvantageous to both, may be reconciled.

In Chicago the number of drug stores is wholly out of proportion to the needs of the population, a condition bequeathed in part by the World's Fair. In the smaller cities and towns of the state, the same condition, in a large measure, exists. A smaller number of stores would give employment to as many druggists and pay them better than they are now paid, the difference being that fewer proprietors would be working to put money into the pockets of rapacious landlords.

Another way in which druggists' profits are materially lessened, (though this question has often been discussed) is the prescribing by physicians of the thousand and one semi-patents, said by the journals and oily-tongued detail men to have effected in the hands of Doctor blank of blank town a marvelous cure in a malignant case of acute

blankitis, when all other remedies had failed. These preparations are rapidly increasing in number, and the price of them is beyond all reason. If the outlay does not, in the long-run exceed the receipts, the druggist is very fortunate, to say nothing of the loss occasioned by his failure to make the professional profit to which he is entitled on all the prescriptions he dispenses.

The druggists of Illinois have been given an opportunity to better their condition so far as proprietary medicines are concerned, by selling the preparations of the United States Pharmacal Company, but the opportunity has not been taken advantage of in a way to indicate an adequate appreciation of the self-sacrificing work done on their behalf by the directors of this co-operative company who gave their services gratis, and are rewarded, for the most part, by imputations of self-seeking. In the case of many druggists, the sale of these preparations has solved the problem of the cutting in patents, and your committee recommends this practice to the favorable consideration of all members of the association.

In many sections, particularly in Chicago, the practice of pharmacy is brought into disrepute by violation of the liquor laws. Your committee regrets that the board of pharmacy has no power to punish these offenders against public decency, who, for the sake of putting dollars into their pockets, hesitate not to bring odium upon the entire profession. The question is not one of ethics alone, but of morals as well. The man who pays into the city treasury two dollars for a drug license and deliberately enters into active competition with his neighbor, who, because the law designates him "saloonkeeper" must pay a license of \$500, is little better than a thief.

The present pharmacy law is fairly satisfactory to the pharmacists of the state, and there is, outside of Chicago, little complaint of the lack of enforcement. In Chicago, the law is poorly enforced owing, it is alleged, to a lack of funds. Your committee is of the opinion that to enforce the law is of more value to pharmacists than to multiply examinations which accomplish the doubtful good of adding enormously to the number of registered pharmacists in the state, and necessitate the expenditure of so much of the board's funds, in *per diem* and traveling expenses of its members, that nothing is left with which to prosecute offenders against the law.

This report would be less satisfactory to the committee were it not for the illness of Mr. Heschong which has prevented as full a discussion of the subject touched upon as might be desired. The chairman of the committee assumes responsibility for some statements which the other members have not fully endorsed, but the consensus of opinion is, on the whole, fairly presented.

THOS. V. WOOTEN,  
JOHN F. HESCHONG,  
M. C. METZGER,  
Committee.



MR. WOOTEN—I have a supplementary report to be made to the executive committee. Shall we have that now?

THE PRESIDENT—We might as well hear it now.

MR. WOOTEN—This report is made by the chairman of the committee. I have not submitted the matter to the other members of this committee and can only act for myself.

Mr. Wooten's supplementary report was here read as follows:

*To the Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

It is agreed by the members of the committee on trade interests that, inasmuch as their report could not be presented to the association at its annual meeting, important events which have occurred since the writing of that report ought to be placed before you.

The report which was made to the association by the committee is admittedly pessimistic, and the condition of the retail drug trade as outlined in that report was rendered even worse by the action of proprietary medicine manufacturers, who, using the war revenue tax imposed by our government during this summer, as a pretext, advanced the prices of their preparations not only sufficiently to pay for the stamps required, but immeasurably more, so that preparations the stamps for which cost the manufacturer 30 cents per dozen, were advanced in price from 50 cents to \$1.25 per dozen.

Specious reasoning was indulged in by these manufacturers to convince the retailer that the advance in the price of proprietaries was really to his advantage, because it enabled him to secure full prices for his preparations, whereas, he, the retailer, had been selling them at cut prices. The injustice of adding enormously to the cost of their preparations angered the retailer, and the insult that he could be hood-winked by such flimsy reasoning, enraged him. In consequence of this condition of things, protests, all of them vigorous, went up from every quarter charging the manufacturer with gross disregard of his duties as a citizen, and a desire to shift his burden of responsibility upon the shoulders of the distributors of his products. Almost every state pharmaceutical association in the country, as well as every local association, adopted resolutions directing that discrimination be made against the preparations of those manufacturers who, by their reprehensible course, had proven their unworthiness of patronage.

The Chicago Retail Druggists' Association on the 11th day of August, held, through its executive board, a meeting of protest in which it was decided to issue a call to all bodies of retailers in America to meet in St. Louis at the same time as were to be held the conven-

tions of the wholesalers and the manufacturers, to see if this latest imposition, and some of the other bad conditions which afflicted the trade, could not be remedied by unanimity of action.

The call sent out as the result of this decision met with favorable response on all sides, and, at the time appointed, the 17th day of October, there convened at the St. Nicholas hotel in St. Louis, a body of men representing the state and local pharmaceutical associations of nineteen states, comprising in their membership 15,000.

This body was composed entirely of retail dealers, all others being debarred from participation in the proceedings. At the expiration of four days, evenings not excepted, these earnest men had succeeded in organizing a national association, constructed in such a way and championed with so much enthusiasm that it is likely to produce a marked change in the conditions under which the retail druggist has been laboring for many years. The desperate earnestness of the men engaged in this task won the respect and admiration of the other branches of the drug trade, both of which sent delegates to welcome their organization, and to assure them of their readiness to confer in regard to a correction of existing abuses. Accordingly, conferences were arranged between representatives of the three bodies, and to these conferences were submitted a number of questions which the retailers have been wanting adjusted. The three propositions submitted were; first, the repeal of the stamp tax on medicines, which it is now agreed is unnecessary, the exigency which created that necessity having passed; second, the distribution of proprietary goods through wholesalers only, making them responsible for distribution to the retailer, preventing thereby the unfair competition of department stores and other retail dealers, who are enabled to place their competitors at a disadvantage buying in large quantities from manufacturers direct; and third, the reduction of prices at which proprietary goods are sold, to figures which will yield to the retailer a profit commensurate with the necessary expense of carrying on his business.

It is most gratifying that these three questions are in a fair way to be satisfactorily adjusted, and that the prospects of building up a strong national organization able to protect the retailer's commercial rights is very flattering. Since the convention a number of manufacturers have reduced their prices from the exorbitant figures placed upon them, to \$2, \$4, and \$8 per dozen and less. It is confidently believed that when once an organization formed to foster and protect exclusively the commercial interest of the retail druggist shall have secured a firm footing, the disposition hitherto manifested to impose upon druggists, because of their helplessness, will become a thing of the past.

The writer urges upon the executive board of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association the necessity of acting at once and with vigor

in the matter of placing the association in touch with the national body. The executive board of the National Association of Retail Druggists, in order to supply funds needed for carrying on their work, levied an assessment of twenty-five cents upon each member of retail druggists' associations. This assessment, while small, will be sufficient to secure the funds needed for the first year. It is sincerely hoped that the Illinois association will at once assess its members at the rate named, and that as large an amount as can be spared for this purpose will be placed at once in the hands of the national treasurer. This is made necessary by reason of the fact that most state associations will not meet till the spring or summer of next year, and in the meantime the inauguration of the work of the national body will require considerable outlay.

The writer believes he will strike a responsive chord in the heart of every druggist who loves his profession, when he gives utterance to the belief that at last retail druggists have become sufficiently alive to their best interests to be willing to sacrifice themselves, and to devote their very best-energies to the upbuilding and maintenance of an organization whereby their wrongs may be redressed and the benefits which naturally belong to them shall be secured and rendered safe against all intrusion.

THOS. V. WOOTEN,

*Chairman, Committee on Trade Interests.*

It was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously that the report of the committee on trade interests be received, adopted, and printed in the proceedings.

Mr. Wooten offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, By the executive committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association that the action of the convention of retail druggists which met in St. Louis on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of October, 1898, in forming a national association to foster and promote the commercial interests of retail druggists, is hereby ratified.

2. *Resolved*, That the plan of assessing state and local associations of druggists at the rate of 25 cents *per capita* in order to provide a fund for carrying on the work of the national association, is hereby endorsed.

3. *Resolved*, That the treasurer of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association is hereby directed to send at once to John W. Lowe, 534 Howard avenue, New Haven, Conn., the treasurer of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the sum of fifty dollars, and that a sum equal to twenty-five cents for each member of the association who shall pay his dues for the year 1898-99, less fifty dollars, be sent by him in the month of January, 1899, to said national treasurer.

A MEMBER—Might that not cripple the association so they would not have money to pay for the necessary expenses?

MR. WOOTEN—As to the amount of money actually required by your office, Mr. Secretary, for publishing the annual proceedings, would seventy-five cents be sufficient for your purpose?

THE SECRETARY—I think so. We have a little money on hand, but not much.

A MEMBER—I would appoint a committee in the state of Illinois to see if they cannot get more members for the pharmaceutical association.

A MEMBER—Would it not be better to have a committee go to them and explain the matter well and fully,—they pay little attention to circulars.

THE PRESIDENT—In Chicago it might be well and not expensive, but very much the opposite outside of Chicago.

The resolution was adopted.

MR. WOOTEN—I am much disappointed at the negative vote received on this matter. It is astonishing, with all we have accomplished at St. Louis and at all other places where we have met, from one end of this country to the other, when this proposition is placed before the executive committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, the very state where it was started, where this important work was begun, that we should have a few weak "ayes" on such an important proposition. I should like to move to have that vote reconsidered. Gentlemen, your business is at stake! If you do not care anything about it, why come here, and if you do care about it, then render enthusiasm and energy and assist in bettering our condition. I hope you will not think I am radical in this, but I am terribly in earnest. We have here in the state of Illinois enough—

A MEMBER—(Interrupting.) I want to say to the gentleman that he is giving us a lecture we do not deserve. We are not here to vote; it is the executive committee whose duty it is to vote, and there are only a few of us.

MR. WOOTEN—I beg your pardon. I did not mean it as a lecture.

A MEMBER—We did not know exactly what was going on, and I think a number of the voters did not exactly understand what was being voted upon.

MR. THIELE—When the roll is called there is but one way to vote on that question, and we should hear from every man in the room who can vote, otherwise their silence means, of course, that it would be a sure thing against us.

THE PRESIDENT—The proposition now is that twenty-five cents of the money collected from each person for annual dues, 1898-9, be

forwarded to the treasurer of the National Association by the treasurer.

A rising vote was called for, and the vote was unanimously in favor of the motion.

A MEMBER—Now, Mr. Wooten will apologize—"he is all right."

A MEMBER—During the convention our representative from the Rockford Association was asked to contribute a certain amount, and he pledged ten dollars. We carried this out.

MR. WOOTEN—Yes, this was a donation, and donations have been received from seventy-five dollars down. This was a gift, pure and simple, to the National Association. The Baltimore Association gave seventy-five dollars, the Louisville druggists fifty dollars, and the St. Louis druggists about the same. It is provided in the constitution of the National Association that a druggist shall be obliged to pay only in one direction.

We certainly appreciate the good work done at Rockford.

THE PRESIDENT—The next thing in order is the report of the committee on legislation, Mr. A. E. Ebert, chairman.

MR. EBERT—I should like to make a few remarks; I believe a few gentlemen will get into a discussion and overlook the vital part. I should like to have the executive committee of this association take this matter up. I was not present at the association meeting, and having been placed on the committee, I do not know anything about the matter except what I have seen in the journals. What would you gentlemen wish us to do? It does seem to me that something should be done, and it should not be left to a few members of the committee on legislation to do that work at the coming session of the legislature. It is a part of the pharmacy law that no one but a registered pharmacist shall conduct a drug store, yet an unregistered person may own a drug store. It was claimed to be unconstitutional to place the ownership in the hands of registered pharmacists only, and that people could not be deprived of their vested rights by law,—it was considered unconstitutional law on that ground. Now, if you gentlemen of the executive committee wish ownership in the hands of pharmacists only incorporated in our statute, you should get a legal opinion on that subject, and if found to be legal, take it down to the legislature and have the matter arranged. The second recommendation, which I think is a wise one, would be that no drug store should be made up partly of an ordinary grocery store, and that drugs should not be sold in stores where groceries are sold. If you do that, gentlemen, you must take away the drugs from the department stores; and I only say in regard to this that you will have very little opposition on the part of

the department stores. When I was on the committee and delegated to go to Springfield to investigate department stores, I met several proprietors in the city who got rather warm—we all did—we gave them to understand if drugs were eliminated from the department stores, as they should be, it would be perfectly proper and we would be doing our legitimate business. I believe the members of the legislature, those who go there in the interest of pharmacy, could easily have that added to the pharmacy law. That would help us along a great deal in our business. That it is a constitutional law, I think there is no question. The druggist at present is regulated by law, you have a law to regulate the druggist and all you must do is to make some other conditional law in connection with this,—now, what is the recommendation of the association.

MR. LEHMAN—We must move and do something; I have been considerably interested in this matter.

A MEMBER—There has been something drawn up, I understand, and Mr. Lehman has it in his possession.

MR. LEHMAN—No, I have not a copy of it.

THE PRESIDENT—At any rate it gave the board of pharmacy a right to interpret the law; something to that effect.

MR. EBERT—I have now in my possession your recommendation and the paper referred to, but what I would add is this: You should not ask a committee to do this work, and I would not serve on it if you did—to make changes in the pharmacy law and run against political machines. You will find it costs like fun. The druggists of this city have no business to ask any man or any two or three men to devote their time and money in going to Springfield and do work of that kind. I am not likely to be in the legislature, but I will serve the druggists in this city on the legislative committee. I believe my friend, Mr. Lehman, is a better man. He has more humor than I. That is all I have to say.

THE PRESIDENT—When I put you on that committee I expected you would be a member of the legislature.

MR. EBERT—I would not have been of any use at all. This is my proposition that I have given you—you should make some provision for this committee. I want to say another thing. I know it will not meet with your approbation, gentlemen, if you want to reduce the drug stores, the number, and help the drug business, let every man found guilty of violating this act more than once pay a penalty. Let us see that his license shall be annulled. I will guarantee you will have one-third less druggists in the state of Illinois in that case than you have now.

THE PRESIDENT—And get every liquor dealer in the state of Illinois to vote for it!

MR. EBERT—It is a disgrace to the druggists of the country that they are liquor dealers. I have been in the drug business since 1881 and it has not been necessary for me to give a man a drink of whisky, either myself or through my clerk, as my friend, Whitfield, will tell you. We have no tipling there. If you will eliminate the whisky business during a term of only six months, if you will eliminate that from the business of a druggist, you will have one-third less drug stores and do your duty to the public. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—Is there anything to be done on this suggestion by Mr. Ebert?

MR. GREEN—A committee of this association has made a report, which has been adopted, which is the opinion of the members of this committee as well as of the pharmaceutical association. Legislatures have but half done their duty, as a matter of duty, and the association has paid the necessary alleged expenses, in some instances, I understand. I presume a committee should be appointed, as a legislative committee, which I think is in duty bound to perform the alleged duties of that committee. An endorsement of this association, I think, is altogether unnecessary.

MR. EBERT—I beg your pardon; that is not a fact. There has never been a committee appointed on legislation that has had any aid from this association. Whenever we have gone down there—and I have gone down every time—we have all paid our own expenses and got some money from Tom, Dick, and Harry to do it—although, this is begging the question.

THE SECRETARY—Begging the money!

MR. EBERT—Yes, sir—begging the money—and if you want us to beg money to pay expenses I should rather go without it than ask for it. I did not want to ask a man to pay anything, and I do not propose to do it, but if this association wishes to say anything, that is one feature of the question. If you want this committee to pay its own expenses, that is another thing.

MR. BOEHM—If you want legislation you should ask the members if they are willing to pay the expenses of the committee.

THE PRESIDENT—I think we could not raise much money in that way.

MR. GREEN—The appropriation of money for legislation is wrong, and misspent in Springfield. If you go down there with ten cents, they can see it in your pocketbook. You must go down there filled

with a righteous cause and take the right position, exercise your citizenship and ask the legislature to do the right and proper thing. If you go down there with boodle, it is a bad thing for this association. The matter of expense has always been taken care of, I know that.

A MEMBER—You paid it yourself?

MR. GREEN—Yes, sir.

Mr. Bodman offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this committee and of the pharmacists of Illinois, that the present garnishment law is an equitable one, both for laborer and merchant, and that we most earnestly hope and request of the incoming legislature that the same may not be disturbed.

Adopted unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT—The next in order is the report of the special committee: Mr. W. A. Dyche, Mr. George R. Baker, and Mr. J. H. Wells, appointed to investigate the charges made against the state board of pharmacy by Messrs. Frerksen and Hallberg in relation to prosecutions in Chicago.

Mr. Dyche presented the report of the special committee as follows:

#### REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, November 18, 1898.

*To the President and Members of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.*

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, a special committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the methods employed by the state board of pharmacy in handling fines collected for violation of the pharmacy law and other matters pertaining thereto, begs to report as follows:

During the past few months the committee has had not less than fifteen meetings. At one of these it consulted with the president and secretary and other members of the board of pharmacy; at another it consulted with Messrs. C. S. N. Hallberg and Richard C. Frerksen, and after advising with them decided to hold a meeting at which there should be present, in addition to the members of the committee and the gentlemen last named, the members of the state board of pharmacy and certain druggists who had complaints to make. This meeting, as is well known, ended in a disgraceful row, and the committee was unable to obtain any testimony in substantiation of the charges filed about July 18 by Messrs. Hallberg and Frerksen. However, shortly after this these gentlemen sent a communication to the committee in which they expressed a desire to furnish written testi-



mony in support of their charges. The committee readily acceded to their request, and on or about August 30, Mr. Hallberg handed in his statement. Mr. Frerksen did not file his until on or about September 15. Inasmuch as these two documents were lengthy, and as it was necessary to submit them to the board of pharmacy, in order that the committee might have the benefit of its counter-statement, the president of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association was asked to postpone the meeting of the executive committee which had been called for the purpose of hearing this report. The limit of time between the filing of Mr. Frerksen's statement and the date set for that meeting made this imperative, and the committee takes this occasion to thank President Loehr for his courtesy in promptly granting its request. Previous to this it had employed a careful accountant to examine the dockets of justices Quinn and Porter, and to compare them with the records of the board of pharmacy. The report of this accountant was made on the 10th day of August, and from it the committee was satisfied that it had all the knowledge necessary for a report on that part of the investigation; but after Mr. Frerksen had filed his statement, a part of which consisted of an affidavit signed by himself and Mr. E. Von Hermann, in which they set forth in detail the apparent discrepancies between the dockets of the justices and the records of the board of pharmacy, the committee instructed its accountant again to examine into these accounts to see that nothing had been overlooked.

In support of his charge number 1, viz :

"The board of pharmacy selects and employs persons who are unskilled in pharmacy to collect evidence of violations of the pharmacy law by pharmacists."

Mr. Hallberg states that Mr. Chaffee is in the employ of the board and is not a pharmacist, and he offers an argument that it is not proper for the board to hire one to seek evidence against violation of the pharmacy law who is not a pharmacist, and refers to some experience in New York.

In support of his charge number 2, viz:

"The board of pharmacy selects and employs as expert witnesses persons who are unfitted to act as such expert witnesses by reason of the fact that they are unskilled in pharmacy and are ignorant of the therapeutical, chemical, and medicinal uses of the substances alleged to have been sold in violation of the pharmacy law."

He states that in Judge Chetlain's court, Friday, June 3, 1898, one Damscke, a registered assistant pharmacist, one Green, and one Nordon, were used as experts, and that none of them had sufficient knowledge to serve as such.

In reference to his charge number 3, viz.:

"The board of pharmacy selects justice courts located at great distances from the residence of the accused pharmacist, thus imposing great and unnecessary hardship upon the accused."

He simply reiterates the charge.

In support of his charge number 4, viz.:

"The board of pharmacy has instituted vexatious and harassing litigation, causing the accused pharmacist to lose time and incur considerable expense to appear in court, the cases being allowed to fall for want of prosecution."

He submits an affidavit of Ewald Weber, to which reference will be made later.

In support of his charge number 5, viz:

"The board of pharmacy does great injustice to the pharmacists of the state by instituting proceedings against the pharmacists for the sale of articles, which are openly and generally sold in nearly all of the four thousand saloons of Chicago, and the many thousand saloons throughout the state, without hindrance or protest from the board of pharmacy."

The following is quoted from his statement:

"The selection of quinine as the article upon which prosecution for violating the pharmacy law is based, is very unfortunate and injudicious. Quinine sulphate is to be had almost everywhere, in all sorts of places; it is commonly regarded as a harmless substance, and Judge Chetlain, in the case under trial mentioned, practically ridiculed the prosecution that its sale should be restricted, when he stated in defense of witness Damscke, 'that everybody knew quinine.' The board licenses some twelve hundred general dealers to sell quinine, and I have bought it myself in bulk from retail liquor dealers. Quinine sulphate is usually prepared in capsules and kept in a stock bottle ready for sale. Since these capsules are often filled by the boy or apprentice, it is not to be wondered at that he is allowed to sell these or to hand the capsules out when they are, as is often the case, put up in five and ten cent packages, properly labeled. An unregistered person may be permitted to sell five cents worth of quinine when he would not be permitted to sell or dispense any liquid to be poured from a bottle or article to be weighed out. In several cases prosecuted, registered pharmacists testify that they saw the bottle containing the quinine capsules handled by the unregistered person when the sale was made. There are hundreds of articles better adapted for the purpose of evidence, as to whether or not the law was being violated, than is quinine."

In reference to his charge number 6, viz:

"The board of pharmacy is derelict in performing its duty to the state and to the pharmacists of the state by allowing prosecutions to be conducted without some member of the board or of the committee on complaints and prosecutions being present in court."

He states that he was present at the trial of a number of cases on Friday, June 3, in Judge Chetlain's court, and that his observation during the proceedings of this day in court convinced him that the complaints made by the druggists against the board of pharmacy were thoroughly justified, and he asserts that the conduct of these cases was not known to the board, except probably to the president, and states that the matter of the prosecution appeared to have been referred entirely to the assistant state's attorney, Mr. Gould, who is desirous of having as many cases as possible and collecting the greatest number of fines.

He further states: "It is a well known principle that any information about the violation of the law should be held a secret and the source of such information not be divulged. The board emphasizes this through annual notice to the registered pharmacists of the state. The board's attorney, Mr. Gould, has announced to a number of pharmacists on different occasions, including E. Behlke, R. C. Frerksen, Hugo F. Baur, and T. Quales, that he had in his possession a letter written by me charging violations of the pharmacy law by a number of druggists, including one prosecuted, Mr. Behlke. Mr. Gould subsequently confessed before the members of the board and your committee in my presence, Monday, August 15, that he was mistaken: that he never had such letter. If such charge was made with the consent of the board, it is serious and should be investigated. If made on the personal responsibility of Mr. Gould, I ask that he be dismissed from the employ of the board."

Mr. Frerksen offers in support of his charge number 1, viz:

"That there is a great discrepancy in the report of the board of pharmacy as to cases instituted, disposed of, and fines collected, and the records of the justice courts."

An affidavit signed by E. von Hermann and himself, duly acknowledged and sworn to, September 10, 1898, which affidavit we quote in full:

"State of Illinois, }  
County of Cook. } ss.

"E. von Hermann and Richard C. Frerksen, both of Cook county, state of Illinois, being first duly sworn, each for himself, depose and say: That on the 6th day of June, A.D. 1898, deponents made an examination of the dockets of Justices of the Peace M. J. Quinn and A. R. Porter, both of the town of Hyde Park, in said county and state; that in making such examination deponents were assisted by the clerks of said justices; that deponents made a special and particular examination of such dockets for the period of time from January 1 to December 10, 1897, both dates inclusive; that from such examination it appears that one hundred and fifty-eight prosecutions have been instituted against persons for violations of the pharmacy law during the period of time above stated; that about twelve of such prosecutions were taken from the justice before whom prosecution was instituted to some other justice upon a change of venue; that about twenty-five of such prosecutions were dismissed or non-suited.

Deponents further say that they have examined the report of the board of pharmacy for the year 1897 and have compared such report with the justice dockets aforesaid, and find that the said report is erroneous in the following particulars:

1. That said report does not contain any record of the cases dismissed, non-suited, or appealed.

2. That said report shows but one prosecution against one Andrew Maguire, with a fine of \$20, while the docket of said justice shows that said Andrew Maguire has been prosecuted and fined twice, a fine of \$20 being imposed in each instance, and deponents attach hereto and make a part of this affidavit a certificate from said Andrew Maguire, setting forth the facts as herein stated.

3. That the prosecution against R. R. Brown, instituted on November 23, 1897, in which a fine of \$10 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

4. That the prosecution against G. A. Bender & Bro., instituted September 30, 1897, in which a fine of \$50 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

5. That the prosecution against M. A. Curtis, instituted June 8, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

6. That the prosecution against W. H. Goll, instituted November 25, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

7. That the prosecution against J. A. Haskell, instituted on November 24, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

8. That the prosecution against Hannah Jacobson, instituted August 31, 1897, in which a fine of \$10 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

9. That the prosecution against A. J. Keller, instituted November 9, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

10. That the case against J. Levinsohn, instituted September 17, 1897, in which a fine of \$10 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

11. That the prosecution against S. Lederer, instituted October 4, 1897, in which a fine of \$50 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

12. That the prosecution against one Leonard, instituted November 5, 1897, in which a fine of \$10 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

13. That the prosecution against Carl Obereigner, instituted September 7, 1897, in which a fine of \$25 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

14. That the prosecution against E. E. Richter, instituted October 6, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

15. That the prosecution against G. Ronga, instituted December 7, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

16. That the prosecution against J. H. & F. Schenkraus, instituted June 14, 1897, in which a fine of \$40 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

17. That the prosecution against H. Viehsted, instituted September 20, 1897, in which a fine of \$50 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

18. That the prosecution against E. T. B. Wilder, instituted November 18, 1897, in which a fine of \$30 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

19. That the prosecution against J. O. Wittstein, instituted December 8, 1897, in which a fine of \$10 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

20. That prosecutions against various persons, in which fines aggregating about \$400, which have been appealed by the various defendants, do not appear in said report.

21. That the justice docket in the prosecution against F. J. Lichtenberger, November 20, 1897, shows a fine of \$20 imposed, whereas report of board shows a fine of but \$10.

22. That the justice docket in the prosecution against L. J. Whitney and G. A. Jacobs, October 18, 1897, shows a fine of \$10 imposed, whereas report of board shows a fine of but \$5.

And further affiants saith not.

(Signed)

E. VON HERMANN.

(Signed)

RICHARD C. FRERKSEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1898. (Signed)

CHARLES H. BALDWIN,

Notary Public, Cook County, Ill.

In reference to his charge number 2, viz.:

"That the board of pharmacy makes illegal expenditure of money in the employment of special counsel to prosecute the cases brought under the pharmacy law."

The following evidence is submitted:

"The secretary's report shows the following disbursements:

Page 112, May 6. Legal expense paid to Secretary Fleury.....	\$300 00
Page 123. Attorney's fees paid in Cook county	\$1,175 00
Attorney's fees paid outside of Cook county.....	209 37
Total, exclusive of first item.....	\$1,384 37

Section 17 of the Illinois pharmacy act provides:

"All suits for the recovery of the several penalties prescribed in this act shall be prosecuted in the name of the 'people of the state of Illinois,' in any court having jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the state's attorney of the county where such offense is committed to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this act upon proper complaint being made. All penalties collected under the provisions of this act shall inure to the board of pharmacy."

Chapter 14, Section 5, Revised Statutes of Illinois, prescribes the duties of a state's attorney as follows:

"First. To commence and prosecute all actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county, in which the people of the state or county may be concerned.

"Sixth. To attend before justices of the peace and prosecute charges of felony or misdemeanor, for which the offender is required to be recognized to appear before a court of record when in his power so to do."

Comparison of the report of the board with the law, renders comment on this charge superfluous. The law clearly provides that action shall be prosecuted by the state's attorney of the county where the action is brought, yet the board has illegally expended \$1,384.37 for special counsel.

In support of his charge number 3, the following is quoted from his statement. viz:

"That the board of pharmacy has never made an itemized report to the pharmaceutical association of the sums of money expended for so-called expert testimony."

"The board is required by sections 12 and 13 of the pharmacy act to report to the Governor and the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association the receipts and disbursements annually. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association provides for a standing committee on board of pharmacy records, whose duty it is to inspect the records, books, etc., of the board at least once a year."

Section 11 of the Illinois pharmacy law provides:

"The secretary shall pay over to the treasurer all moneys that shall come into his hands as secretary."

From the report of the secretary it appears that several thousand (\$2,842.19) dollars have been paid out by the secretary without being accounted for by the treasurer.

These are as follows:

Page 109. Receipts for the year 1897.....	\$11,192 50
Expenditures for the year 1897.....	10,773 46
Balance.....	\$ 419 04
Page 126. Receipts from prosecutions.....	2,842 19

There is no evidence to show that a dollar of this \$2,842.19 passed through the hands of the treasurer. A voucher for a deficit of \$361.50 there occurring, however, has been drawn, December 14, on the treasurer to cover the expense of the committee on prosecutions.

Pages 44 and 45. Report of committee on complaints and prosecutions for 1896 exhibits a discrepancy of \$94.15 in the summary of receipts collected in the cases of Berry and Berry and Stout, which is not accounted for in the receipts for fines collected for 1897.

Page 45. The case of the People vs. "Blank," Chicago, was settled upon payment of \$510 and costs, \$10 are accounted for, the remainder, \$500, does not appear anywhere.

Not only has this large sum of money, over \$2,800, been paid out without having been turned over to the treasurer as required by law, but no part of it has been presented to the board to be passed upon, so far as the report indicates.

While ice, stationery, and incidentals are itemized, yet the sum of \$544.86 has been disbursed under the reading of "sundries."

As expert chemists fees a lump sum of \$202.67 has been paid without any action of the treasurer of the board.

Mr. Frerksen also submits a letter signed by R. H. Hanke, in which it is stated that Mr. Schmidt drew for per diem and expenses excessive sums of money, contrary to the pharmacy law, in which also reference is made to certain sums paid Mr. Fleury.

In support of his charge No. 4, viz:

"That the board of pharmacy has instituted vexatious and harassing litigation, causing the accused pharmacist to lose time and incur expense to appear in court, the case being allowed to fall for want of prosecution."

He offers the affidavits of John J. Boehm, William J. Voltmer, Ewald Weber, Charles Lange, P. Nilsson, George E. Bronson, Albert C. Martens, W. C. Ballowitz, F. M. Taylor; a joint affidavit of Messrs. Baur, Quales, and Boehm, and another of Messrs. Baur, Quales, Frerksen, and Behlke.

John J. Boehm, being duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says that he is a registered pharmacist and is doing business at 748 South Halsted street and also at 646 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Illinois; deponent further says that on or about May 7, 1897, his brother Rudolph Boehm, who was and is at present in his employ, applied for apprenticeship papers to the State Board of Pharmacy, said papers being refused by said board. This deponent further says that very shortly thereafter this deponent was summoned to appear before Justice Porter in Hyde Park for a violation of the pharmacy law of the state of Illinois in permitting said brother to sell five cents' worth of quinine capsules. And this deponent further says that the facts in the above case are as follows: At the time that said violation was

alleged to have occurred, this deponent had left in charge of his store at 646 Blue Island avenue one James Rund, a registered pharmacist, and that said James Rund was temporarily called above the store by a carpenter to locate the line for a partition which was then being placed during the course of repairs in the building in which said store had been moved a few days previous, and upon returning he discovered a customer in the store. Said Rund asked said customer what his desires were, when he was informed that he was being waited upon, and said registered pharmacist ascertained from the said Rudolph Boehm that the customer desired to purchase five cents' worth of quinine capsules, whereupon said Rund gave the bottle containing said quinine capsules and told him to supply said customer with the same.

And this deponent further says that he never received any communication from the board of pharmacy stating why they refused to register the said Rudolph as an apprentice, until after the said charges above specified had been filed.

And deponent further says that on or about September 13, 1897, he was summoned to appear before Justice Porter to answer to the charge of having violated the pharmacy law, the specific charge being that he had allowed a registered assistant pharmacist to have full charge of the store at 748 South Halsted street, Chicago, during the absence of this deponent. Deponent further says that he was not absent permanently, but was absent temporarily for a period of two days only, but that he took the further precaution to have one Her-ring, a registered pharmacist, to conduct the store during his said temporary absence, together with a registered assistant. Deponent further says that he was fined by said justice, but gave notice of and perfected an appeal. And deponent further says that when the case was called on appeal before his honor, Judge Chetlain, the case was dismissed by the court."

Mr. Weber in his affidavit states that he was subpoenaed to appear in Justice M. J. Quinn's court on May 5, 1898. He secured a continuance to May 12, and on that day when he appeared in court with his attorney, he learned that Mr. Gould, the attorney of the board, had had the case continued for one week. In answer to a telephone message Mr. Gould came to court. Mr. Weber's attorney took a change of venue to Justice Porter, and the sole prosecuting witness produced in evidence five cents worth of quinine capsules, alleged to have been bought at his store in his absence. On motion of the prosecuting attorney a non-suit was entered. Leaving the court room he was immediately subpoenaed for a new trial a week hence, when he instructed his attorney to settle the case, which he did for a \$20 fine and \$4 court costs.



"Peter Nilsson, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is a registered pharmacist engaged in business at 1898 Milwaukee Ave., in the city of Chicago, county and state aforesaid; that on or about the 14th day of February, 1898, he was summoned to appear before Justice Porter in Hyde Park, to answer to the charge of having violated the pharmacy law of the state of Illinois by permitting an apprentice to sell five cents worth of quinine, and that immediately thereafter he visited the office of Kitt Gould, the attorney for the state board of pharmacy, and the said Kitt Gould then and there told this deponent that he would have the lowest fine imposed upon him which the law would allow.

"And this deponent further says that on the 17th day of February, 1898, he went to the justice court of A. R. Porter, and when the case was called for trial he informed said justice that he had compromised the matter with Kitt Gould. Justice Porter said that he had been notified to that effect by said Kitt Gould, and the said justice imposed a fine upon this defendant of \$20 and costs; this deponent, through his attorney, protested against this fine upon the ground that the lowest fine permitted under the statute was \$10 and costs of suit, amounting in all to \$18.90, which this deponent paid; and this deponent further says that at said time and place when this case was called, there was no trial of said cause and no witnesses sworn therein.

"And this deponent further says that very shortly thereafter, to-wit., on the 19th day of February, 1898, the said Kitt Gould called this deponent up by telephone and told him that he, this deponent, well knew that the fine in said cause was to have been \$20, and in consequence of this deponent having had the fine fixed at \$10, that he, the said Kitt Gould, would immediately seek another cause of action to bring against this deponent. and deponent further says that on or about the 3d day of April, 1898, deponent was again summoned to appear before Justice Porter, at Hyde Park to answer to a like charge as hereinbefore mentioned, for which he, deponent, was fined the sum of \$20 and costs; and deponent further says that at the time the last charge was brought against him he was confined to his home with typhoid fever, and was compelled to hire and did hire a registered pharmacist who was in constant charge of the store of this deponent, the registered pharmacist having his meals brought to him in the store. And deponent further says that at the trial of the last charge mentioned the witness for the prosecution testified that the young man who furnished him with the drug upon which the prosecution was based had dark hair; and deponent further says that at no time did he have a young man in his employ who was not a registered pharmacist, except the son of deponent, which son has very light hair; and deponent further says that the registered pharmacist employed by him has very dark hair."

Mr. Martens in his affidavit states that he paid Mr. Gould \$24.50 in satisfaction of fine and costs without the formality of a trial. The charge was the sale of five cents worth of quinine capsules by an unregistered clerk in his absence.

In his affidavit Mr. Taylor states that after Mr. Gould had promised to dismiss the case against him for failing to display the registered certificate of his clerk, he found that his case had been called and that he was fined ten dollars and costs. He paid the fine, but on protest of his attorney the costs were remitted.

Mr. Lange makes affidavit to the effect that he was summoned to appear before Justice Porter for violation of the pharmacy law. He called on Gould who promised to bring the matter before the board and told him that he, Lange, need not appear in court; later he learned that in his absence he was fined \$20 and \$7.65 costs. He says Mr. Gould advised him to pay this and told him that he, Gould, would see that he was not further molested by the board.

George S. Bronson, of the firm of A. M. Bronson & Son, says that A. M. Bronson was summoned to appear before Justice Porter on the charge of a sale by an unregistered pharmacist in absence of said George S. Bronson, and the said charge was not true.

William J. Voltmer's affidavit is to the effect that on April 4, 1897, he was fined \$25 and costs by Justice Porter for an alleged sale of quinine capsules in his absence by his wife. He states that the amount of the fine and costs according to an execution dated April 28th was \$35.85, and that the amount of said fine and cost by an alias execution, dated July 20th, 1898, was \$38.30. He further states that he paid the sum of \$30 in installments, \$15 to the constable, two installments of \$10 and \$5 to Mr. Gould.

Mr. Ballowitz makes affidavit to the effect that a constable levied an execution in his absence on his cash register for the unpaid balance of his fine.

The affidavit of Messrs. Baur, Quales, and Boehm shows that as a basis for litigation against pharmacists, attorney Gould announced to them and sundry other persons, that he, Gould, had in his possession a letter written by C. S. N. Hallberg, containing charges against pharmacists violating the law, but that he, Gould, failed to show such letter, as he had promised to do. Gould acknowledged before the committee, the board and witnesses, on Monday August 15, that he never had any such letter in his possession.

The affidavit of Baur, Quales, Frerksen, and Behlke is much to the same effect; he also submits a transcript of a statement made by Mr. Kitt Gould at a meeting held Monday, August 15, 1898, in the Schiller building, Chicago, for the purpose of examining witnesses in an investigation in realleged irregularities in the transaction of the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy, which is as follows:

Mr. Dyche in the chair.

MR. KITT GOULD—I might clear the situation a little, so that we can get to business.

THE CHAIRMAN—Certainly.

MR. GOULD—I at one time believed I had received a letter from Mr. Hallberg, written by him with his name signed to it. Mr. Hallberg's subsequent actions have convinced me he wasn't the author himself—I mean the writer of the letter. The letter was addressed to me, with his name signed to it, in which he gives me four or five—I didn't say twenty—the names of four or five people who, he said, were violating the law. I don't read the reports which come to me at all; some I send to Springfield and others I give to a representative of the board to go and see if they are true. One was from Mr. Behlke—or that Behlke was violating the law, and I had in mind the fact that Frerksen said Nilsson was violating the law and had procured a prosecution against Mr. Nilsson; and Mr. Frerksen came up to my office and—

MR. NILSSON—You said different to me. You said different to me—

MR. GOULD—I apologize for what I did—

An affidavit by Alexander Collins is also submitted, being by John J. Boehm's attorney.

In support of his charge number 5, viz:

"That the board of pharmacy employs special counsel who settle cases with the accused on the installment plan."

He states that the affidavit of Voltmer shows the success of the board as a collection agency. This department appears to be run on the installment plan of a loan bank or mortgage loan establishment, with the incidental interest attachment. No doubt it is easier for a druggist who is fined \$25 for allowing his wife to sell five cents worth of quinine capsules to pay on installments, but this plan, certainly, while tempering justice with mercy, is tampering with the law not permitted by the statutes.

In addition to the above affidavits, he also submits one from Andrew J. Maguire, which is to the effect that Andrew Maguire, a registered pharmacist, appeared before Justice Quinn in the county of Cook, on two separate occasions during the year 1897, and was assessed fines and costs in each case, which were paid.

He also submits a letter, dated September 9, 1898, signed by Soren Mathison, in which Mr. Mathison makes charges of gross mismanagement and misappropriation of funds by the pharmacy board.

The above is a full statement of all charges made against the board by Messrs. Hallberg and Frerksen, and is a fair statement of the testimony which they offered in support of the charges.

The committee file with this report all of the documents submitted by the gentlemen just named, consisting of their own statements, of the affidavits above referred to, and of the letters of Mr. Mathison and Mr. Hanke, and they also submit as a part of their evidence a copy of the last annual report of the State Board of Pharmacy.

There is likewise submitted with this report the statements of the board of pharmacy in which their answer is set forth in great detail; also certain affidavits of Messrs. Gould and Chaffee and a copy of the last annual report. A large part of the board's statements consists of an elaborate answer to the first charge of Mr. Frerksen. It gives a brief history of dismissed, appealed, and compromised cases and many other facts of great interest. A careful perusal of this portion of their report will give you some idea of the magnitude of the work of conducting prosecutions for violation of the pharmacy law. However, in discussing the first charge of Mr. Frerksen, the committee prefers to use the information obtained by its accountant, and will go into this matter fully later on. It may be well to quote here the table given on page 17 of the board's communication, dated October 20, which shows the expenses of the prosecution for 1897 in Cook county.

## EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1897 IN COOK COUNTY.

Kitt Gould, attorney's fees.....	\$1,175 00
L. L. Chaffee, salary as agent for board from March 20 to December 25, inclusive, \$2 per day.....	\$ 558 00
L. L. Chaffee, board and expenses from March 20 to December 25, inclusive, traveling, medicines, etc. (Itemized account of these expenses will be furnished your committee.).....	633 00
A. H. Pilgrem for work in connection with F. A. Allrich in 1896.....	43 50
A. W. Strickler, October 30, 1897, for services, twenty days.....	40 00
Expenses and purchases of medicine.....	28 00
<hr/> Total.....	<hr/> \$1,303 10
Deduct for per diem and expenses for work done by Chaffee outside of Cook county.....	\$ 100 00
<hr/> Making a net total expended in Cook county for obtaining evidence and other work in connection with complaints and prosecutions of.....	<hr/> \$1,203 00
Expert chemist fees.....	202 67
Paid court costs, constable, and stenographer's fees.....	72 00
<hr/> Total expense in Cook county.....	<hr/> \$2,652 77

Total expense on account of complaints and prosecutions in Cook county was.....	\$2,652 77
Total receipts on same account.....	2,466 49

Balance paid out in excess of receipts.....	\$ 186 28
(\$43.50 of this was on account of '96.)	

Had the fines imposed in 1897 been collected, this deficit would not have occurred.

The money paid out on account of complaints and prosecutions outside of Cook county was .....	\$550 92
Receipts were.....	375 70

Balance of expenditures in excess of receipts.....	\$175 72
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Making a total deficit for 1897 of.....	\$361 50
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A warrant was drawn for the committee. December 14, 1897, by order of the board for this amount, and report of committee having been received, approved, and placed on file by the board, (see page 126-27, annual report, 1897).

In reference to charge number 2, viz.:

"That the board of pharmacy makes illegal expenditure of money in the employment of special counsel to prosecute the cases brought under the pharmacy law."

The board offers, the following answer:

"Mr. Frerksen mentions an item of \$300 for legal expenses paid May 6, 1897, (see page 112). The payment of this amount has nothing whatever to do with the prosecutions. It was paid out for attorney's and counselor's fees with a full understanding from the board. It is true that the board paid out \$1.175 as attorney's fees in Cook county on account of prosecutions, also paid our \$209.37 attorney's fees in other counties in the state on account of prosecutions, making a total of \$1,384.37 paid out during the year 1897 on account of prosecutions."

Now Mr. Frerksen quotes section 17 of the pharmacy law, and the particular part of the section to which this matter applies is:

"It shall be the duty of the state's attorney of said county where such offense is committed, to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this act upon proper complaint being made."

The board now enters into an argument to prove its right to pay the state's attorney for services rendered, and refers to a decision of the supreme court made about ten years ago when the pharmacy board contested the right of the state's attorney to keep fines collected in a pharmacy case. Without quoting the decision, suffice it to say, that it was adverse to the board. The state's attorney according to it has a lien on all fines until he receives the amount he is entitled to annually; as this rarely happens it follows that he is legally entitled to all the fines collected. When Mr. Deneen was asked by the board to prosecute its cases he appointed Mr. Gould as his deputy, and instead of demanding all fines collected, he allowed the board to

make the existing arrangement with Mr. Gould. This is far the best financial arrangement the board has ever been able to make in Cook county.

In reference to charge number 3, viz.:

"That the board of pharmacy has never made an itemized report to the pharmaceutical association of the sums of money expended for so-called expert testimony."

In reply to this charge the board of pharmacy maintain that they have complied with the provisions of the law, viz: "The board shall make an annual report to the governor and to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association of all moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this act" (part sec. 313), and so far as pertains to prosecutions (see page 126 annual report 1897); but for the information of your committee will say that out of the amount \$202.67, of expert chemists' fees paid in Cook county (see page 126 report), \$64.17 was paid to Dickman and Mackenzie, analytical chemists, for analysis and expert witness fees in case against Frank Bros. Twenty dollars was paid to Kennicott and Green, analytical chemists, for analysis in case against "The Boston Store."

We also paid Kennicott and Green \$118.50 for analysis on forty-three samples of various articles furnished them by the board. The board collected \$71.87 from Frank Bros. and \$24.62 from "The Boston Store," total \$96.49 on this account, leaving \$106.18 expenditure in excess of receipts on this account.

The following is also a quotation from the board's statements:

"Mr. Frerksen further quotes in this charge part of section 7 of the pharmacy law, which says: 'The secretary shall pay over to the treasurer all moneys that shall come into his hands as secretary.'"

This part of the law the secretary has complied with (see page 109, secretary's report of receipts and expenditures, also page 113, treasurer's report in the annual report of 1897).

"The receipts and expenditures on account of prosecutions for the year 1897 are fully set forth in the annual report, pages 114 and 127 inclusive. This amount was received and paid out by the committee, the secretary simply acting as clerk for the committee. The committee have vouchers and receipts for all money paid out during the year 1897, covering a total of \$3,203.69. Amount received from prosecutions \$2,842.19; deficit, \$361.50. This deficit would not have occurred had the committee been able to collect all the fines imposed during the year 1897. This amount was collected during the first half of the year 1898, so that in reality there was no actual deficit, as the amount was in sight, and afterwards collected, but in order to close up the books for the year 1897 it was necessary to draw a warrant upon the treasurer for the amount, in order to pay expenses incurred."

"Mr. Frerksen says 'that the amount \$94.15 (fines and costs) imposed upon G. W. Berry, and Berry and Stout which are in the report of 1896, was not counted in the receipts of the fines collected for 1897. This is a gross misrepresentation of the facts. The amount, \$94.15, was paid April 19, 1897, and appears in the 1897 report, page 114, by Berry and Stout."

In regard to the case against People vs. "Blank" on page 45, a typographical error makes the amount \$510 and costs; it should be \$40 and costs, and the copy furnished the printer shows the amount to be \$40 and costs. It was simply an oversight of the proofreader in the expert printer's office.

The fine against Chester Bolles, page 44, should be \$10 in place of \$20. The fine against E. T. Stout, page 44, should be \$10 in place of \$40. The fine against C. W. Bowcock, page 44, should be \$10 in place of \$20.

The amounts stated in the printed report being an error, as the cases were all compromised by the state's attorney upon payment of \$10 and costs, as a recent investigation of the records of the justice courts shows. The judgment against John S. Fisher of \$10 and costs has not been collected. The Berry, and the Berry and Stout cases as mentioned above, were not paid until April, 1897. These errors corrected will show the amount received from Chicago to be \$190, and from outside \$145, total \$335, and the word "Blank" was used for the reason that we were unable to get any report as to persons fined from State's Attorney Kern.

In justice to the secretary, will state that after he turns over the copy to the expert printer of the state, the proof is read by him, and the secretary has no opportunity to correct errors that may occur.

There is another typographical error on page 122, in which the fine against E. A. Gardner should read \$10 in place of \$20. It is unfortunate that these errors occur, but the board is powerless to prevent such things, as they have no opportunity to read the proof and correct it.

The report of the committee on complaints and prosecutions was acted upon by the board, December 14, 1897. It was signed by Messrs. Schmidt, Hatch, and Simpson, and a warrant was drawn upon the treasurer for the amount of deficit, \$361.50. The committee deemed the method adopted as a proper one to conduct the work on prosecutions. Every item of expense is kept in detail by the committee, and is open for inspection by your committee.

In reference to charge number 4, viz:

"That the board of pharmacy has instituted vexatious and harassing litigation, causing the accused pharmacist to lose time, and incur expense in court, the case being allowed to fall for want of prosecution."

The board of pharmacy deny that any case was ever brought against any pharmacist for the purpose of annoying or harassing him, or intended to require him to lose time and cause expense. Every complaint for violation of the law is carefully investigated by the agent of the board. These agents are regularly employed, and paid for their services whether the cases are brought or not. Mr. Chaffee is paid a monthly salary and expenses, and it makes no difference to him whether the fine is imposed or not, as he receives his salary just the same. A great many cases are investigated by him, in which no suits are brought, and no fine has been imposed against any person unless it was a clear violation of the law, and no cases are brought, as represented, upon trivial technicalities.

Every complaint for violation of the provisions of the pharmacy law is carefully investigated, and if it is found that the person is violating the law, our agent is authorized by the committee on complaints and prosecutions to bring an action against the party before a justice of peace.

In the city of Chicago the cases have been brought in Hyde Park for the reason that the assistant prosecuting attorney resides there, and is better able to attend to the cases without delay, and in fact there is less time lost by going to Hyde Park than would be if the cases were brought before the justices down town, as owing to pressure of business, our experience has been that in down town justice courts postponements and continuances are frequent and cause a loss of time thereby. The railroad facilities to Hyde Park are excellent, and quicker than to any other part of the city, and bringing the cases there actually saves time.

It happens that we are compelled to dismiss a case now and then, on account of having the wrong name, or some other good cause, and bring another action, but this does not often occur, yet sometimes it becomes necessary, but it is not done for vexatious delay, nor to cause the party trouble or loss of time.

The board says that charge number 5, viz:

"That the board of pharmacy employs special counsel to settle cases of the accused on the installment plan,"

Is totally untrue.

Deputy State's Attorney Gould, who, by direction of the state's attorney, attends to the pharmacy cases in Chicago, is not in the employ of the board; he is paid a fee in each case. The fines imposed under the pharmacy law are sometimes paid to the justices of the peace without an execution being issued.

Where execution is issued, the constable collects, and there is seventy days in which to make a return. He may take the money in piecemeal if he likes, and it may be that the parties have paid money to Mr. Gould in settlement of the fine and costs, but he would neces-



sarily turn it over to the justice of the peace, who in turn pays the fine to our agent, who receipts for same, but in many cases the date of fine paid does not show upon the justice records.

It is no doubt true that persons have been allowed to pay part of the fine one time and part another, but when this is done, it is done for the accommodation of the party fined, and we fail to see any wrong in this method of doing business.

In answer to the charge of R. C. Hanke addressed to C. S. N. Hallberg, dated September 13, 1898, the board desires to give your committee a complete statement of the facts as to the amount of money received by Mr. Fred M. Schmidt as member of the board for the year of 1897, and as to the amount paid Mr. Fleury for sundries.

The pharmacy law, section thirteen, says:

"Members of the board shall receive the sum of \$5 for each day actually engaged in this service, and all legitimate and necessary expense incurred at meetings of said board."

It will be noticed that Mr. Hanke seems to take the view that members of the board are not entitled to any per diem except in attendance at regular meetings of the board. In this he is very much mistaken. Each member of the board is entitled to the sum of \$5 for each day actually engaged in the service of the board, and Mr. Schmidt has charged only for time actually engaged in the work of the board. That his per diems are greater in number than other members of the board is accounted for in the fact that he has a larger number of applicants to interview under the time service clause of the law, and has devoted a very considerable amount of time in the management and work connected with prosecutions. He is also, under the law, entitled to his personal expense incurred while attending the meetings. We herewith append a statement of the total amount received by Mr. Schmidt for per diem and expenses for the year 1897:

AMOUNT OF PER DIEM AND EXPENSES RECEIVED BY FRED M. SCHMIDT  
DURING THE YEAR 1897.

VOUCHER 1834.

January 8, 1½ days per diem, committee on registration.....	\$ 8 00
3 days per diem, committee on complaints and prosecutions .....	15 00
7 days per diem, examination.....	35 00
Personal expense attending meeting.....	29 00
Total.....	\$ 87 00

VOUCHER 1847.

February 13, 2 days per diem, committee on registration.....	\$ 10 00
6 days per diem, examination.....	30 00
6 days personal expense attending meeting.....	15 00
Total.....	\$ 55 00

## VOUCHER 1868.

May 6, 2½ days per diem, committee on registration.....	\$ 14 00
8 days per diem, committee on complaints and prosecutions.....	40 00
10 days per diem, examination.....	50 00
10 days personal expense attending meeting.....	25 00
Total.....	<u>\$129 00</u>

## VOUCHER 1894.

June 19, 4½ days per diem, committee on registration.....	\$ 24 00
8 days per diem, examination.....	40 00
6 days personal expense attending meeting.....	34 00
Total.....	<u>\$ 98 00</u>

## VOUCHER 1910.

September 18, 4 days per diem, committee on registration...	\$ 20 00
6 days per diem, examination.....	30 00
6 days personal expense attending meeting...	15 00
20 days per diem, committee on complaints and prosecutions.....	100 00
Total.....	<u>\$165 00</u>

## VOUCHER 1930.

November 20, 1½ days per diem, committee on registration...	\$ 8 00
6 days per diem, examination.....	30 00
6 days personal expense attending meeting.....	15 00
Total.....	<u>\$ 53 00</u>

## VOUCHER 1936.

December 14, 1½ days per diem, committee on registration...	\$ 8 00
4 days per diem, board meeting.....	20 00
4 days personal expense attending meeting....	23 00
12 days per diem, committee on complaints and prosecutions.....	60 00
Total.....	<u>\$111 00</u>

(The three days work committee on complaints and prosecutions in January, \$15, and eight days work in May, \$40, should have been charged up to prosecution account, page 112.)

In regard to charges, amounts of expense on account (page 112) as Frank Fleury, secretary, sundries:

These amounts are for miscellaneous expenses of the board, janitor service, telegraph, express, gas, laundry, drugs, etc., and they are paid out by the secretary from time to time in cash. These are all proper and legitimate expenses of the board, and receipts are taken for each item paid out and accompanied by a voucher, which

for convenience is made payable to the secretary. An itemized statement of these items appears in the board's reply.

In answer to the charge made by Soren Mathison, we extract the following from the report of the board of pharmacy:

"The board of pharmacy have found it more expeditious and convenient to have the matter of prosecutions conducted by the committee on complaints and prosecutions, and there is nothing in the pharmacy law that says this method is illegal or contrary to its provisions, and an accurate account is kept by the committee of receipts and expenditures during the year, and a report made thereof to the board at the end of the year. A receipt is given for all moneys received, and a receipt taken for all moneys paid out. The agents under charge of the committee are required to keep an itemized account of all expenditure, and this, with a full account of the work of the committee for the year, is turned over to the board at the end of the year, together with vouchers and receipts for moneys paid out.

This plan was thought to work better than for the board to make an appropriation to the committee on complaints and prosecutions at the beginning of the year, and were this to be done, the committee would be compelled to keep its accounts in the same manner as they do now, and make a report to the board at the end of the year.

In the same manner the secretary acts as clerk for this committee and acts entirely upon the orders of the committee in the conduct of its work, and is not responsible for the committee's work, nor the funds received and paid out.

The secretary has paid over to the treasurer of the board all moneys received by him as secretary for the year 1897. A careful checking up of the books of the secretary is done by the committee on finance and auditing each year, and we have always found his books in perfect shape and everything straight and right to the least amount.

Mr. Mathison says "Not a single dollar of the \$2,842.19 received, appears to have been submitted to the board for its action." Now he states what is not true, because on December 14, 1897, the committee on complaints and prosecutions submitted a full and complete report of receipts and expenditures to the board; this report was approved by the board, and by their action a warrant was drawn for the deficit of \$361.50, and this fact is known to Mr. Mathison, and this he could have seen fully set forth on page 127 of the annual report of 1897, and all the facts showing the transactions of the committee on complaints and prosecutions for the year 1897 and information for seven months in 1898 to show fines paid in 1898 that were imposed in 1897.

In reply to the reference of Mr. Mathison on page 128, will say that \$149.24 of the amount charged to account of committee on complaints and prosecutions was a balance due as a deficit on expenses

incurred during the year 1896. One hundred and forty dollars was expenses of secretary in connection with prosecutions. One hundred and sixty dollars was per diem for Mr. Fred M. Schmidt's work on prosecuting committee. Six hundred dollars was the salary of the stenographer which has been charged up to this committee, for the reason that much of her time has been employed in the work of writing letters regarding complaints for violation of the pharmacy law throughout the state. In reality this \$600 should be charged to salary account. The \$157.50 paid to T. H. Field was for 315 reports (such as may be seen on pages 126-27). Mr. Field rendered a bill for 285 reports April 24, 1897, amount \$142.50. On May 6, 1897, the board approved the voucher and a warrant was drawn for the amount, which was paid him. After April 24, Mr. Field made thirty more reports, amounting to \$15, and the board concluded to stop this work, instructed the secretary to settle with Mr. Field, which he did, and paid him \$15, taking his receipt therefor. The amount appears in the May voucher for miscellaneous expenses of the board.

"In regard to charges filed against the board of pharmacy by C. S. N. Hallberg, charge number 1, contains the following:

"The board of pharmacy selects and employs persons who are unskilled in pharmacy to collect evidence of violations of the pharmacy laws by pharmacists."

In answer to this charge the board of pharmacy desires to say that in the selection of persons to obtain evidence for violations of the pharmacy law, they do not see the necessity of employing skilled pharmacists; what we need are persons who are skilled in obtaining evidence.

#### Charge number 2.

"The board of pharmacy selects and employs as expert witnesses persons who are unfitted to act as such expert witnesses, by reason of the fact that they are unskilled in pharmacy and are ignorant of the therapeutical, chemical, and medicinal uses of the substances alleged to have been sold in violation of the pharmacy law."

In answer to this charge the board of pharmacy desires to say that the only expert witnesses employed have been Dickman and Mackenzie, analytical chemists, and Kennicott and Green, analytical chemists, under the provisions of section 16 of the pharmacy law.

Their work has shown that they are skilled in their profession; their work for the board has been entirely satisfactory, and they deny the employment of unskilled persons as expert witnesses.

#### Charge number 3.

"The board of pharmacy selects justice courts located at great distances from the residence of the accused pharmacist, thus imposing great and unnecessary hardship upon the accused."

In answer to this charge, the board of pharmacy make reply that in their former experience in bringing cases before justice courts, they tried downtown courts, and found that, owing to the pressure of business, there was great difficulty in getting action, frequent continuances being necessary, and great annoyance and loss of time was caused to all parties concerned. In selecting Justices Porter and Quinn, of Hyde Park, we found the conditions surrounding their courts better suited for our wants; besides, Deputy State's Attorney Gould lives in Hyde Park, and these offices were more accessible to him than any other place we could get. In fact, Hyde Park is quite accessible to downtown parties, as it only requires fifteen minutes on the Illinois Central express train between Randolph street and either of the justices' offices, and it is very seldom there is any delay in the trial of our cases at these places. The elevated railways make it comparatively easy to reach Justices Porter and Quinn's offices from any part of the city. We are sure in this respect we save all litigants time over any of the downtown offices, as a usual thing. We have the right to bring our cases before any justice court in Cook county, and our selection was not made to cause litigants trouble, loss of time, and expense, because we really expedite business by this action. We acknowledge that violators of the law are caused to lose time, and it costs them money too, but no more time is lost by going to Hyde Park than is spent downtown or other places away from their stores. The stores being left in charge of unregistered persons is the real cause of the trouble to many proprietors of drug stores who have been fined for violation of the pharmacy law.

Charge number 4.

"The board of pharmacy has instituted vexatious and harassing litigation, causing the accused pharmacist to lose time and incur considerable expense to appear in court, the cases being allowed to fall for want of prosecution."

The board of pharmacy deny that any case was ever brought against any pharmacist for the purpose of annoying or harassing him, or intended to require him to lose time and cause expense. Every complaint for violation of the law is carefully investigated by an agent of the board, and if it is found the person is violating the law, our agent is then authorized by the committee on prosecutions to bring an action against the party before a justice of the peace in the city of Chicago or Cook county. It sometimes happens that we are compelled to dismiss a case on account of having the name wrong, or some other good cause, and bring another action, but this is not often, yet sometimes it is necessary. When it so happens it is not done for vexatious delay, but it is unavoidable. Some cases are dismissed for cause, and sometimes we are not able to make a case against the party.

In view of the fact that the board of pharmacy have been charged with wholesale prosecution of registered pharmacists, the following statement of figures taken from the records of the board of pharmacy is submitted:

"Total number of prosecutions in Cook county in the years 1897 and 1898 up to date (November 11, 1898), are two hundred and ninety-two (292).

Department stores .....	35
Patent medicine dealers.....	30
Grocers.....	48
Proprietors of drug stores, not registered in any manner..	62
Proprietors of drug stores, only assistant pharmacists....	25
Proprietors of drug stores, who are registered pharmacists .....	85
Proprietors of drug stores who are registered pharmacists and who are practicing physicians.....	7

Total prosecutions (of whom 92 are against registered pharmacists) .....292

#### Charge number 5.

"The board of pharmacy does great injustice to the pharmacists of the state by instituting proceedings against pharmacists for the sale of articles which are openly and generally sold in nearly all of the four thousand saloons of Chicago, and many thousand saloons throughout the state, without hindrance or protest from the board of pharmacy."

In reply to charge number 5, the board states that quinine is selected as a test article in its cases for the reason that it has been decided by the supreme court that it is not a domestic remedy. The president of the board has informed this committee that when it is found that a druggist is violating the law that other articles than quinine, such as carbolic acid and tincture of iodine are also purchased, but that proof of the quinine sale is the one usually made at the trial for the reason above given.

#### Charge number 6.

"The board of pharmacy is derelict in performing its duty to the state and to the pharmacists of the state by allowing prosecutions to be conducted without some member of the board or of the committee on complaints and prosecutions being present in court."

This charges the board of pharmacy with dereliction of duty in not being present through some of its members, or the committee on prosecution (consisting of three members) in court to attend to prosecutions. The law says: "Sec. 12. \* \* \* It shall be the duty of the board \* \* \* to cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions."

To cause prosecutions does not mean that the board, as such, nor a member thereof, shall be personally present at every prosecution.

This charge is simply absurd, and impracticable.

This matter of prosecutions has been a great annoyance to the board; they have tried by special correspondence, circulars, and every other means at their command to get violators of the provisions of the pharmacy law into line. Prosecution is an unpleasant duty, and the last resort, but we find people violating the pharmacy law (and every other law of the land) and especially in Chicago. What are the board to do? Sit idly by and let it go on, or prosecute; when men say it is cheaper to pay a fine than comply with the law, what is to be done; prosecute or not prosecute, that is the question? The board have decided to prosecute persons who knowingly and willfully violate the provisions of the pharmacy law, and they are conducting this work as economically as possible, not trying to harass anyone, simply doing their duty. Complaints are made, and then looked after, and in these cases either the board, the committee on prosecutions, or some member thereof authorizes prosecution, still any outsider can go before a justice of the peace and make complaint, and if the state's attorney sees fit can prosecute the person independent of the board.

It is a state law, and like all other state laws any one can file complaint. The board cannot and does not even pretend to try to prevent this, because they are powerless in this respect; all cases brought in Chicago were authorized by the board, the committee on prosecutions, or a member. The business has been conducted fairly and in a business-like way, and the board invite your committee to make the closest investigation of their action in relation to prosecutions.

In addition to the statement signed by the board of pharmacy, from which we have been quoting, there was also given the committee by the board, a communication addressed to Frank Fleury, secretary of the board of pharmacy, by Kitt Gould, to the truth of which Mr. Gould gives his affidavit. This statement of Mr. Gould's is a lengthy one, and relates largely to the affidavits of several druggists which were submitted to the committee by Mr. Frerksen. We quote in full Mr. Gould's statement, which is as follows:

"First: The affidavit of John J. Boehm. I will say that the affidavit is partially true; there was some evidence produced at the trial before the Hon. Judge Arthur Chetlain that the registered pharmacist had handed the quinine to the boy who made the sale, as stated in the affidavit, but the jury preferred to believe the evidence of the prosecuting witness, Mr. Chaffee, and assessed a fine of \$25 and costs. And the other case was dismissed by me on the agreement that Mr. Boehm pay the fine of \$25 just referred to, and the costs in both cases, which said fine and costs in both cases was afterwards paid by the said John J. Boehm, and the case was not dismissed by the court as stated in said affidavit. I would refer to the affidavit

of Mr. Alexander Collins, filed in support of charges against the board Mr. Collins was attorney for Mr. Boehm in the cases hereinbefore mentioned. The latter part of the said affidavit bear out my statement as to the disposition of the case, and flatly contradict the statement of Mr. Boehm. Mr. Collins also admits in his affidavit an absence of two weeks on the part of Mr. Boehm from his business, while our contentions were that he was continuously absent for about three weeks, and Mr. Boehm's affidavit says his absence continued over a period of two days.

"Second: The case of Ewald Weber. I will say that inadvertently, I neglected to prove venue, or at least the matter was contested as to the sufficiency of the proof of venue. While I thought at that time and do now, that the venue was sufficiently proven in giving the street number, and the judge being in doubt, rather than have any question about it, after telling the attorney in the presence of the said Weber that I intended to dismiss the case and summons him over again, if he persisted in his technical defense, and I dismissed the suit and got out another summons, which was served as stated in the affidavit of Mr. Weber. The statement that the change of venue was taken to Judge Porter in place of somewhere else at the suggestion of Mr. Chaffee, is too silly to answer, as anyone knows that a change of venue, by operation of law, goes to the nearest justice of the peace, which was Judge Porter. At the time this case was called, I was engaged in the circuit court, and sent word to Mr. Weber that the case would be continued, but when I found out that they had gone to court and would be inconvenienced thereby, I sent another attorney to attend to my case in the circuit court, and went to the justice court to try the case as stated in the affidavit of Mr. Weber. The second summons was gotten out because Mr. Weber and his attorney preferred that I should get it out and serve him right there and avoid mileage, which the constable would have been entitled to, had he gone to his store to serve him.

"Third: The case of Peter Nilsson. Mr. Nilsson visited my office, as stated in his affidavit. After persistently denying that he was violating the law, but when confronted with the fact that I knew he was violating the law, said he was willing to pay a fine of \$20 and costs, which I agreed to recommend, and sent Mr. Chaffee down to enter the fine, and I am informed that Mr. Nilsson went to the justice court and claimed that I had agreed that the fine should be \$10, and on his statement, the fine was so entered. I did not call Mr. Nilsson up at the time he stated that I did in his affidavit; but it was ten days or two weeks later that I called him up, and then because I heard that Mr. Nilsson had stated that he had not been fined, but had 'fixed' the matter up with the attorney for the board. I then and there told Mr.



Nilsson that he had used deception to get his fine lower than I had agreed on, and I thought it very unkind of him, in view of the fact that it was not true, that he should circulate the report that he had not been fined, but had 'fixed' the matter up with me. Mr. Nilsson told me at least three different stories in regard to how he came to violate the law. One was, that he was sick at the time and had to leave his son there, because at that time he was unable to get a registered man, and almost in the same breath, he told me he was behind the prescription case, and that the sale was made under his direct supervision, and still another time that he did not know where he was, that he might have been at dinner. If there has been any vindictiveness in the prosecution of any case, it was in the case of Mr. Nilsson, and I will frankly say that I did use a little zeal to convince Mr. Nilsson that I had not been 'fixed' as he had stated. Mr. Nilsson was again fined, as stated in his affidavit, which he paid with costs of suit. The testimony in Mr. Nilsson's case was clear, and to the point, and admitted of but one construction. In both cases the witnesses testified positively that the sale was made by the son of Mr. Nilsson. Both witnesses testified that they knew the junior Nilsson. I heard no evidence as to the color of the hair, or the complexion of the individual who made the sale as that was not in question.

"Fourth: In relation to the affidavit of Albert G. Martens, I will say that the money was to me paid as stated in the affidavit, and by me on the same date paid to the justice of the peace, who turned the same over to the board of pharmacy. The money got in its proper channel, and as I thought then, and do now, in a proper manner, and the said affiant was saved the time of going to court.

"Fifth: In the case of Charles Lange, I will say that Mr. Lange did visit my office, as set out in his affidavit, and then and there admitted that he was violating the law, and on his promise that he would employ only registered help in the future in his store, I agreed to a fine of \$20 and costs, which was entered and paid by the said Charles Lange. If the said Lange had given my conversation with him in full, it would have sounded different. I told him if he would stop violating the law, I would not allow any more prosecutions, so far as cases that the board then had against him (referring to a number of cases that had been collected against him prior to the trial of this case).

"Sixth: In the case of Taylor and Hutchinson, which was a clear violation of the law, purchases having been made from a person not registered in any manner. I did not say to Mr. Taylor that he need not pay any more attention to the case, and afterwards have him fined, but Mr. Taylor told me that he had powerful political influence; if he had the time, he could reach some members of the board of pharmacy

who would 'fix' his case, and I told Mr. Taylor that the law allowed him twenty days to perfect his appeal or pay the fine and that that would give him ample time. While the facts of this case have passed from my memory, I am informed that Mr. Taylor's attorney attended the trial of said cause and took a change of venue from the Hon. M. J. Quinn to the Hon. A. R. Porter, and that the case was heard, and that the attorney could not help knowing that a fine was entered against his client.

"Seventh: As to the case of George Bronson, that was a case brought against A. M. Bronson & Sons, which a reinvestigation showed to have been a mistake in the name of the registered pharmacist who relieved Mr. Bronson; and when this mistake was discovered the suit was dismissed without cost or inconvenience to said firm.

"Eighth: As to the case of Mr. Ballowitz, there is no charge that in any manner reflects on me or the board of pharmacy. Mr. Ballowitz practically admits violation of the law, and I presume that he would not have complained had not the constable shown him some leniency. His arrangement with the constable is of no concern to the board of pharmacy or its attorney.

"Ninth: As to the affidavit of Mr. Voltmer, I see no infraction of the law in anything set out in the same. Mr. Voltmer was certainly leniently dealt with, and I believe that the only mistake was that the board should have closed his store, and not given him a chance to pay that way. His complaint is, also, I presume, because he was favored more than most people, and as I remember now, one reason that he was thus favored was because he had just had a death in the family and had been put to great inconvenience and expense.

"Tenth: In regard to the complaints made about the Hallberg letter, I am firmly convinced that the writing of the same was done deliberately by some one at the request of Mr. Hallberg for the purpose of trapping me. The letter in question was written to me, and complaints were made in same against The Fair, Seigel, Cooper & Co., Mr. Behlke, and some that I do not now remember. I gave the letter to Mr. Fleury, secretary of the board of pharmacy, who told me that it was not written by Mr. Hallberg, but a forgery, he thought, and I now believe that the only person that could clear up the matter is Mr. Hallberg and probably his co-conspirator, Mr. Frerksen.

"Eleventh: As to the statement in the charges made, that Mr. Chaffee's testimony should not have as much weight as a pharmacist, as he might be influenced by his interest in the outcome of the suit, I want to say that the two gentlemen who made these charges were present in the court as interlopers and heard the testimony of Mr. Chaffee in at least ten cases, and at their suggestion the question was

asked, how Mr. Chaffee was paid for his work. In each of these cases they heard him testify that his pay did not depend in any manner on the number of cases he brought. (So much for the inference that he gets so much per case.)"

There is also presented an affidavit of Mr. Chaffee's, which it is not necessary to read.

Thus far the committee has endeavored to give you an accurate idea both of the charges filed by Messrs. Frerksen and Hallberg, and of the evidence they have offered in their support; also an accurate idea of the character of the statements offered by the board of pharmacy in its own defense.

Almost everything in the above has been either a quotation or an extract from some of the statements given as testimony. It now devolves upon the committee briefly to summarize and give its opinion of the various charges.

In the first place, the members of the committee request me to state most emphatically that if at the time of their appointment they had any idea of the magnitude of the task imposed upon them, they would never have undertaken it, and that on several occasions they felt like resigning, but finally concluded to carry on the work, hoping thereby to enable the members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to judge of this controversy for themselves.

The chairman of the committee desires to take this occasion to thank his associates for their promptness in responding to his many calls which has caused them great loss of time from their business. The entire committee has worked in perfect harmony, and has had only one object in view, viz., to ascertain the truth.

The most serious charge is the first one of Mr. Frerksen, viz., "that there is a great discrepancy in the records of the board of pharmacy as to the cases instituted, disposed of, fines collected, and the records of the justice courts." This charge is supported by an affidavit of Messrs. Frerksen and von Hermann, which has been quoted in full.

Basing its judgment, not on the statement of the board, but on the report of its accountant, the committee finds that when intelligently examined, the records of the fines collected, as kept by the board of pharmacy, and the dockets of the justice courts are in perfect agreement.

The committee offers as a part of its report, the detailed report of Mr. Judson in which he sets forth at great length the result of his examination into this phase of the controversy. Though his report is very clear and easily understood, its great length renders it unwise to attempt to read all of it, but the following is quoted:

"According to your instructions, I have made an examination of the dockets of Justices M. J. Quinn and A. R. Porter with reference

to cases brought by the State Board of Pharmacy; also the records of fines collected in Cook county, kept in the office of the president of the board, Mr. F. M. Schmidt, and that kept in the office of Frank Fleury, secretary. Though you directed me to audit the books of the board so far as they pertain to fines collected in Cook county during the portion of the year 1897, covered by the report of the committee on complaints and prosecutions as published in their proceedings for that year, I found it necessary to continue the examination for some time after the date named for the reason that the report referred to is only a record of the cases in which fines were imposed and collected on or before December 10, 1897, and does not enumerate the cases tried on or before December 10, 1897, in which fines were levied but not paid until after that date, nor does it include the appealed or dismissed cases. I find that by law constables are allowed ninety days in which to collect a judgment and make their returns; thus it often happens that fines are not paid to the justices until many days after the rendering of a judgment. The dockets of the justices only show the date of the judgment and not that of the receipt of the fine. Sheets No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the annexed detailed report show list of fines collected and turned over to F. M. Schmidt by the above named justices on or before December 10, 1897. Sheets No. 3 and 6, cases tried before December 10, 1897, but not collected until after that date, and all cases collected from December 10, 1897, to July 28, 1898. Sheet No. 2, cases changed from Justice Quinn to Porter, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898.

Sheet No. 7, cases changed from Justice Porter to Quinn, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 2, cases appealed from Justice M. J. Quinn, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 3, appealed from Justice A. R. Porter, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 5, not collectable, Justice A. R. Porter, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 2, not collectable, Justice M. J. Quinn, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 5, paid in full, Justice A. R. Porter, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 8, dismissed, Justice A. R. Porter, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 8, dismissed, Justice M. J. Quinn, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898.

The following from a supplemental report, made on the 23d of September, is also quoted:

"I find that all the cases referred to in the complaint of Messrs. Frerksen and von Hermann are accounted in the report made you August 10, 1898, except one. For your convenience I attach a tabulated statement of them showing full particulars."

The committee will now make a brief synopsis of its accountant's report in so far as it pertains to charge number 1, of Mr. Frerksen, which, it will be remembered, was supported by an affidavit signed by Messrs. von Hermann and Frerksen.

This affidavit consists of some twenty-two distinct allegations. The first is to the effect:

"That said report does not contain any record of the cases dismissed, non-suited, or appealed."

This is practically true. However, the report submitted to the committee by the board of pharmacy, gives at great length a history of the cases dismissed, non-suited, appealed, and compromised. The report of this committee's accountant also gives a tabulated statement of these matters. A careful examination of it will explain the \$400, referred to in allegation number 20.

This committee wishes to state at this point that the report of the committee on complaints and prosecutions, as published in the report of the board for 1897, on examination turns out to be simply a report of prosecutions in which fines were collected, and those cases are not enumerated on which fines were not collected. The heading of the report of the committee on complaints and prosecutions is slightly misleading.

Allegation number 2 is to the effect that Andrew Maguire was twice fined \$20 during the year 1897. A record of one of these fines only appears in the report of the committee on complaints and prosecutions, but the other does not.

It is found, however, by examination that Mr. Maguire's second fine was turned over to the board on the 5th day of February, 1898; of course it could not appear in a report issued December 10, 1897.

It will also be found that the fine of R. R. Brown, tried November 23, 1897, was not turned over to the board until December 31, 1897.

It is also found that the case of G. A. Bender & Co., referred to in allegation number 4, has been appealed.

It is also found that the fine of M. A. Curtis, referred to in allegation number 5, though levied on June 5, 1897, was not turned over to the board until July 4, 1898.

It is also found that the fine of W. H. Goll, referred to in allegation number 6, levied November 25, 1897, was not turned over to the board until December 22, 1898.

It is also found that the fine against J. A. Haskell of \$20, imposed in November, 1897, to which reference is made in allegation number 7, does appear in said report of the board under the name of C. S. Brown.

It is also found that the fine levied against Hannah Jacobson in August, referred to in allegation number 8, has not yet been collected.

It is also found that the fine referred to in allegation number 9, against A. J. Keller, of \$20, instituted in November, 1897, was not turned over to the board until January 17, 1898.

It is also found that the fine of J. Levinsohn of \$10, referred to in allegation number 10 imposed in September, 1897, was not turned over to the board until July 1, 1898.

It is also found that the fine of \$50 imposed on S. Lederer in October, 1897, referred to in allegation number 11, was settled by paying costs, the fine being remitted by order of the board.

It is also found in reference to the fine imposed on one Leonard in November, 1897, referred to in allegation number 12, that the same was not turned over to the board until January 13, 1898.

It is also found that the fine imposed against Carl Obereigner in September, 1897, referred to in allegation number 13, has not yet been collected.

It is also found that the fine imposed against E. F. Richter, October 6, 1897, referred to in allegation number 14, was not turned over to the board until January 23, 1898.

It is also found that the fine imposed against G. Ronga, December 7, 1897, referred to in allegation number 15, was not turned over to the board until June 22, 1898.

It is also found that the fine imposed against H. Viehsted, September 20, 1897, referred to in allegation number 17, was not turned over to the board until January 19, 1898.

It is also found that the fine imposed against E. T. B. Wilder, November 18, 1897, referred to in allegation number 18, was not turned over to the board until May 8, 1898.

It is also found that the fine imposed against J. O. Wittstein, December 8, 1897, referred to in allegation number 19, was not turned over to the board until December 31, 1897.

In reference to allegation number 21, viz:

"That the justice docket in the prosecution against F. J. Lichtenberger, November 20, 1897, shows a fine of \$20 imposed, whereas report of the board shows a fine of but \$10."

It is found that \$20 is a misprint and that \$10 is the correct amount.

In reference to charge number 22, viz:

"That the justice docket in the prosecution against L. J. Whitney and G. A. Jacobs, October 18, 1897, shows a fine of \$10 imposed, whereas report of the board shows but \$5."

It is found that two fines were imposed on Mr. Whitney and Jacobs, the correct amount being \$20 for one and \$5 for the other.

This synopsis of the accountant's report takes away everything serious in charge number 1, of Mr. Frerksen, and answers all the allegations made in the affidavit of Messrs. von Hermann and Frerksen, except number 16, which is as follows:

"That the prosecution against J. H. and F. Schenkraus, instituted June 14, 1897, in which a fine of \$40 was imposed does not appear in said report."

In reference to this alleged case the accountant assures us that there is no record of it on the dockets of either Justice Quinn or Por-

ter, or in the files of the board of pharmacy. The committee believe that there is no truth in the charges, relating to misappropriation of funds collected, in Mr. Mathison's letter, and that there is no basis for the insinuations of Mr. Hanke against Messrs. Schmidt and Fleury.

A charge of this character is a grave one, and its wide circulation may have led many to fear that the board of pharmacy has not been honest in the matter of handling the money received from fines. No one is ever justified in spreading abroad a charge reflecting on the integrity of others except on trustworthy evidence; when this is done without such evidence, as in the case at hand, the act is almost criminal. The report of the accountant shows beyond doubt that the board of pharmacy has been honest and careful in its method of keeping an account of these fines, and those who have so recklessly attacked its honesty deserve the severest censure.

Charge number 2 of Mr. Frerksen is to the effect:

"That the board of pharmacy makes illegal expenditure of the money in the employment of special counsel to prosecute the cases brought under the pharmacy law."

The committee believe that the board has given a full and satisfactory statement of the reasons which made it necessary for it to pay the deputy state's attorney, and that there is nothing in charge number 2. On the other charge made by Mr. Frerksen, and on the six charges of Mr. Hallberg, all of which have been fully treated in the above report, the committee believes that it is not necessary to pass a separate judgment. It also believes, basing its belief on the testimony offered *pro* and *con*, that these charges have not been sustained; though it should be borne in mind that, in the matter of policy of the board, and those charges refer largely to matters of policy, there may be an honest difference of opinion. When all the statements submitted to it are considered, it is the opinion of this committee that the present administration of the board of pharmacy has been honest and intelligent. In some of the affidavits submitted, serious reflections are made upon Mr. Gould. His reply to them in the form of a statement, to which he has attached his affidavit, puts an entirely different light upon them.

There is one thing, however, that the committee wishes to say, viz, that in its opinion much of the present feeling against the board of pharmacy on the part of the druggists who have been tried and convicted for violating the pharmacy law, is due to the fact that the attorney receives as his compensation one-half of the fines collected. This being the case, it is only natural for many to believe that he has been unduly eager to have heavy fines imposed. Though the present arrangement with the state's attorney is undoubtedly the best financial one that the board could make, the committee hopes that it may be

found possible to adopt some other plan for providing for his salary in the future.

Before closing this report it is proper to inform you that out of the \$50 appropriated for the use of this committee, the chairman has approved a bill for \$45 rendered by Mr. Judson and that it has been paid; and there remains unpaid a bill of \$3 for the services of a stenographer at the meeting of August 15, and a bill of \$49.25 for the services of a stenographer used in the preparation of this report. The committee trusts that you will now order these bills paid, and also that you will order its discharge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. A. DYCHE,  
GEO. R. BAKER,  
J. H. WELLS.

*Committee.*

#### REPORT OF ACCOUNTANT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1898.

*To William A. Dyche, George R. Baker, and J. H. Wells, Committee of State Pharmaceutical Association.*

GENTLEMEN—According to your instructions, I have made an examination of the dockets of Justices M. J. Quinn and A. R. Porter with reference to cases brought by the State Board of Pharmacy; also the records of fines collected in Cook county, kept in the office of the president of the board, Mr. F. M. Schmidt, and that kept in the office of Frank Fleury, secretary. Though you directed me to audit the books of the board so far as they pertained to fines collected in Cook county during the portion of 1897 covered by the report of the committee on complaints and prosecutions as published in their proceedings for that year, I found it necessary to continue the examination for some time after the date named, for the reason that the report referred to is only a record of the cases in which fines were imposed and collected on or before December 10, 1897, and does not enumerate the cases tried on or before December 10, 1897, in which fines were levied but not paid till after that date. Nor does it include the appealed or dismissed cases. I find that by law constables are allowed ninety days in which to collect a judgment and make their returns; thus it often happens that fines are not paid to the justices until many days after the rendering of a judgment.

The dockets of the justices only show the date of the judgment and not that of the receipt of the fine. Sheets No. 1, 2, 4, and 5 of amended detailed report show list of fines collected and turned over to F. M. Schmidt by the above named justices on or before December 10, 1897. Sheets No. 3 and 6, cases tried before December 10, 1897, but



not collected until after that date, and all cases collected from December 10, 1897, to July 28, 1898. Sheet No. 2, cases changed from Justice Quinn to Porter, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 7, cases changed from Justice Porter to Quinn, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 2, cases appealed from Justice M. J. Quinn, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 5, cases appealed from Justice A. R. Porter, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 5, cases not collectable, Justice A. R. Porter, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 2, cases not collectable, Justice M. J. Quinn, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 5, cases paid in full, Justice A. R. Porter, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 8, cases dismissed, Justice A. R. Porter, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898; sheet No. 8, cases dismissed, Justice M. J. Quinn, December 10, 1897, July 28, 1898.

For causes of cases dismissed see report of K. Gould, attorney for the board, attached hereto.

Sheet No. 9 contains a recapitulation of cash turned over to F. M. Schmidt from March 25, 1897, to July 28, 1898.

I wish to thank Messrs. F. M. Schmidt, Frank Fleury, Justices Porter and Quinn, and their clerks, and Mr. Chaffee, all for their courtesy and assistance freely rendered in making my examination.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILO P. JUDSON,  
*Accountant.*

List of cases appealed from Justice M. J. Quinn March 25, 1897 to July 28, 1898:

Doc. No.	Defendant.	Date.	Amt. Fine.	Remarks.
4060	J. E. Campbell	Apr. 8, 1897		
4170	J. Brod. Chem. Co.	Jun. 2,	\$ 20	} Up to and including December 10, 1897.
4488	V. L. Blahnik	Dec. 8,	20	
4548	H. C. Hansen & Co.	Jan. 17, 1898	20	} From Dec. 10, 1897, to July 28, 1898.
4683	Moeller Bros.	Jun. 22,	20	

Total Amount, \$80

List of cases, change of venue, from M. J. Quinn, to A. R. Porter, J.P. and disposition of same by Porter, from March 25, 1897, to July 28, 1898:

Quinn Doc.	Defendant.	Date	Porter Doc.	Amount of Fine, etc.	
4239	Garrison Bros. L.E.	July, 1897 to	3965	\$20 and costs; paid	} up to & including Dec 10, 1897
4312	H. Vested	Aug. to	4178	50 and costs; paid	
4368	John York Co.	Sept. to	4210	50 and costs; apld	
4375	T. M. Taylor <i>et al.</i>	Sept. to	4254	10 and costs; apld	
4647	J. B. Chase	Apr. 1898 to	4804	20 paid	
4655	E. Weber	Apr. to	4822	20 paid	} July 28, 1898.

Fines collected by M. J. Quinn from December 10, 1897, to July 28, 1898:

Doc. No.	Defendant.	Date.	Amt. Fine.	Remarks.
4357	J. Levinsohn	Sept. 17, 1897	\$ 20	
4388	E. F. Richter	Oct. 6,	20	
4445	O. B. Leonard	Nov. 5,	10	
4453	A. J. Keller	Nov. 9,	20	Not paid over to F. M.
4468	R. R. Bowen	Nov. 23,	10	Schmidt until after
4471	E. P. Wilder	Nov. 18,	30	December 10, 1897, and
4481	A. M. McGuire	Dec. 6,	20	not in 1897 report.
4486	J. O. Wistein	Dec. 8,	10	
4499	Karl Kvitek	Dec. 21,	20	
4500	F. J. Link	Dec. 23,	20	
4501	Kerth & Dougherty	Dec. 21,	20	
4502	C. H. Taylor	Dec. 21,	20	
4504	A. J. Keller	Dec. 23,	10	
4543	H. M. Jevne	Jan. 19, 1898	20	
4561	E. H. Behlke	Feb. 11,	20	
4564	I. Platt	Feb. 18,	10	
4583	W. A. Bancroft	Feb. 24,	20	
4598	G. Frank	Apr. 6,	20	
4602	L. Armbrecht	Apr. 7,	20	
4612	K. H. Sampson	July 11	20	
4613	W. Hogan	Mar. 29	20	
4625	J. M. Brown	Mar. 29	20	
4635	R. S. Trupple	Apr. 29	20	
4637	D. Larson	Apr. 13	20	
4652	H. S. Lester	May 5	10	
4653	L. Busse	May 12	20	
4654	F. W. Morrison	May 5	20	
4656	A. McGregor	May 20	20	
4657	E. Burnham	May 20	20	
4668	C. S. Tyrrell	June 1	20	
4669	Otto Coltzan	June 1	20	
4674	Alois J. Walzer	June 17	20	
4680	J. Elmes	June 22	20	
4681	C. A. Ladwig	June 22	20	
	The Fair, "G.A. Catlin"	July 26	40	
	F. C. Kurz	July 26	20	

Total to July 26, 1898, \$680

Statement of fines collected by Judge A. R. Porter, from March 25, 1897, to December 10, 1897:

Doc. No.	Defendant.	Date.	Amt. Fine.	Remarks.
3673	Frank Bros.	Mar. 25, 1897	\$ 50	Costs paid, \$71.87.
3676	J. E. McKenzie	Apr. 14,	40	
3677	L. Klein	Apr. 14,	40	
3678	P. F. Ryan	Apr. 30,	40	
3730	J. York & Co.	Apr. 14,	40	
3731	W. A. Weiboldt & Co.	Apr. 14,	50	
3732	Madigan Bros.	Apr. 14,	40	
3742	Siegel, Cooper & Co.	Apr. 19,	30	
3745	Siegel, Cooper & Co.	Apr. 19,	30	

Doc. No.	Defendant.	Date.	Amt. Fine.	Remarks.
3748	L. J. M. Campbell	Apr. 27,	\$ 40	
3759	Moeller Bros.	May 25,	25	
3765	C. R. Cave	May 25,	5	
3766	S. Lederer & Co.	May 17,	40	
3767	Lederer & Oppenh'mer	May 17,	40	
3776	Smith & Yaple	May 27,	20	
3806	J. C. Pickard	June 1,	10	
3834	H. R. Eagle & Co.	June 14,	10	
3835	Jenkins Bros.	June 14,	40	
3855	J. W. Keeley	June 18,	50	
3885	T. F. Villim	June 28,	40	
3886	A. Romana	June 28,	20	
3899	Sutcliff Bros.	June 30,	20	
3901	B. Strzyzowski	July 17,	40	
3906	M. K. Meyer	July 12,	40	
3910	J. P. Holmes	July 12,	20	
3959	A. M. Levy	July 23,	20	
3965	Garrison Bros.	July 23,	20	
3983	J. Mahaffy	Aug. 6,	40	
3986	H. B. Cole & Co.	Aug. 9,	20	
3987	Kestering & Co., N. Y. Store	Aug. 9,	40	
4037	Boston Store	Aug. 21,	50	Costs collected, \$24.62.
4038	Fred W. Thomas	Sept. 27,	20	
4054	Geo. W. Tucker	Aug. 26,	20	
4062	L. F. Peterson	Sept. 13,	10	
4087	Kertzburg Bros.	Sept. 8,	10	
4089	E. Paschke & Co.	Sept. 9,	10	
4090	B. F. Richardson	Sept. 8,	10	
4092	L. C. Smith	Sept. 8,	10	
4402	Whitney & Jacobs	Sept. 28,	20	
4403	William & Johnson	Sept. 28,	20	
4409	J. P. Considine	Oct. 1,	20	
4435	Whitney & Jacobs	Sept. 30,	5	Fined \$10, rec. \$5 cost, \$5. judgment.
4238	I. E. Penberthy	Oct. 4,	20	
4279	Sullivan & Cook	Oct. 11,	20	
4280	M. G. Albrecht	Oct. 11,	20	
4281	L. P. Larson	Oct. 11,	20	
4285	K. A. Zarowski	Oct. 25,	20	
4345	B. M. Johnston	Nov. 1,	20	
4356	James Clark	Nov. 1,	20	
4369	M. S. Varley	Nov. 8,	40	
4381	Wickert & Moore	Nov. 15,	20	
4423	J. H. Haskell, (C. S. Brown & Co)	Nov. 24,	20	
4430	T. H. Villim	Dec. 7,	20	
Grand Crossing Docket.				
10074	W. H. Bierman	Nov. 17,	20	

Total to December 10, 1897, \$1,425      Total costs col. \$96.49

Statement of fines collected by M. J. Quinn, a justice of the peace for Cook county, Ill., from March 25, 1897, to December 10, 1897.

Doc. No.	Defendant.	Date.	Amt. Fine.	Remarks.
4067	Klein Bros.	Apr. 13, 1897	\$ 40	
4069	Kerth & Dougherty	Apr. 8,	20	
4086	Siegel, Cooper & Co.	Apr. 13,	25	
4095	C. F. Paul	Apr. 24,	25	
4109	J. M. Brown	Mch. 4,	25	
4136	A. C. Dahm	Mch. 24,	20	
4137	A. McGuire	Mch. 24,	20	
4139	Meyer Bros.	Mch. 24,	40	
4186	J. Elms,	June 14,	20	
4187	John G. Saxe	June 21,	20	
4188	W. H. Bierman	June 21,	20	
4211	C. E. Johnson & Bro.	July 2,	40	
4233	Oval Rosler	July 16,	10	
4248	W. S. James & Dewey	July 16,	10	
4250	A. P. Dewey & Co.	July 16,	20	
4252	F. H. Hipes	July 30,	20	
4274	H. Kerchstein	Aug. 10,	20	
4276	T. H. Clarisey	Aug. 10,	20	
4278	Scott & Junk	Aug. 16,	10	
4283	J. H. Murphy & Co.	Aug. 16,	20	
4291	E. Daley	Aug. 19,	10	
4294	G. T. Agnew	Aug. 18,	10	(An error).
4303	E. A. Gardner	Aug. 24,	10	On Pub. Report \$20.
4304	P. F. Gillespie	Aug. 24,	10	
4305	W. A. Markee	Aug. 24,	20	
4317	H. D. Hess	Aug. 23,	10	
4320	J. Lauf	Aug. 31,	10	
4324	C. N. Sherman	Aug. 26,	10	
4335	Sorrow & Kerntopf	Sept. 9,	20	
4337	Sorrow & Kerntopf	Sept. 9,	10	
4339	K. M. Leiberman	Sept. 9,	10	
4343	C. A. Ladwig	Sept. 13,	20	
4346	E. B. Featherstone	Sept. 13,	20	
4347	C. E. Butler	Sept. 14,	20	
4356	E. E. Boncher	Sept. 2,	10	
4359	W. C. Holtz	Sept. 21,	10	
4373	Oleson & Hoffsted	Sept. 27,	20	
4377	Klein Bros.	Sept. 28,	50	
4380	I. N. Empie	Sept. 29,	20	
4404	G. G. Shauer	Oct. 13,	20	
4425	Ig Kwaleki	Oct. 20,	20	
4447	W. A. Bancroft	Nov. 5,	20	
4475	S. Petrowitz	Nov. 20,	10	
4476	J. J. Lichtenburger	Nov. 20,	10	
4489	T. W. Evans	Dec. 10,	20	
4490	J. D. Ward	Dec. 10,	20	Indian Med. Co.
4299	H. C. Malzen	Aug. 18,	10	Indian Med. Co.
Crim. Doc.				
1560	H. E. Gross	Apr. 24,	10	
1570	Chickasaw Med. Co.			
	(Monroe)		20	
1584	L. Sorenson	Aug. 18,	20	
Total fines to December 10, 1897..			\$925	

4145 Greenfield & Levi, on report not collected, \$20.

4303 A. E. Gardner, on report, \$20; \$10 collected.

4319 H. Jacobson, not collectable, August 31, 1897. Fine, \$10 and costs.

Cases appealed from Justice A. R. Porter.

Doc. No.	Defendant.	Date.	Amt. Fine.	Remarks.
3801	O. G. Stoltz	June 1, 1897	\$ 20	
3970	N.Y. Dry Goods Store	Aug. 9,	50	
4035	Siegel, Cooper & Co.	Sept. 4,	50	
4036	H. R. Eagle & Co.	Sept. 8,	50	From March 25 1897, to Dec. 10, 1897.
4144	John J. Boehm	Oct. 13,	10	
4145	John J. Boehm	Oct. 13,	20	
4147	Bender Bros.	Sept. 30,	50	
4210	John York Co.	Oct. 1,	50	
4469	Ella Jentzch	Dec. 23,	20	
4489	Adolph Gaul	Dec. 23,	20	From Dec. 10, 1897, to July 28, 1898.
4658	West End Dry Goods Store	Apr. 29, 1898	50	
			Total, \$390	

Cases not collectible, Judge A. R. Porter.

Doc. No.	Defendant.	Date	Amt. Fine.	Remarks.
4061	Carl Obereigner	Sept. 7, 1897	\$20	
4561	A. C. Follett	Jan. 2, 1898	20	
			Total, \$40	

Cases not yet paid in full, Judge A. R. Porter.

Doc. No.	Defendant.	Date	Amt. Fine.	Remarks.
4651	W. J. Voltmer	Apr. 4, 1898	\$25	
4801	J. B. Chase	May 6,	20	
			Total, \$45	

Fines collected by Judge A. R. Porter from December 10, 1897, to July 28, 1898.

Doc. No.	Defendant.	Date.	Amt. Fine.	Remarks.
3731	Levi & Greenfield	June 8, 1897	\$ 20	
3984	M. A. Curtice	Aug. 6,	20	
4178	H. Vehsted	Sept. 20,	50	
4254	Taylor & Hutchinson	Sept. 30,	10	Paid over to F. M. Schmidt after Dec. 10, 1897.
4402	J. F. Carnagie	Dec. 15,	20	
4418	W. H. Goll	Nov. 29,	20	
4431	G. Ronga	Dec. 7,	20	
4442	C. H. Arens	Dec. 23,	20	
4443	C. W. Hartman	Dec. 20,	20	
4444	S. E. Wright	Dec. 20,	20	

Doc. No.	Defendant.	Date.	Amt. Fine.	Remarks.
4471	I. E. Penberthy	Dec. 20,	\$ 20	
4472	H. B. Levett	Jan. 17, 1898	40	
4523	Felchfeld Bros.	Jan. 17,	40	
4536	C. S. Slack	Jan. 24,	20	
4545	John Hebbing	Jan. 25,	20	
4546	J. D. Jergensen	Jan. 26,	20	
4560	Smith & Yaple	Jan. 31,	20	
4562	J. W. Fitzmaurice	Jan. 31,	20	
4568	M. J. Frank	Feb. 7,	20	
4582	M. A. Markee	Mar. 4,	20	
4596	Sutcliff Bros.	Feb. 25,	20	
4597	Karl E. Becker	Feb. 27,	20	
4598	P. Nilsson	Feb. 17,	10	
4606	E. B. Featherstone	Feb. 18,	20	
4639	W. H. Bierman	Mar. 22,	40	
4650	H. Hoefler	Apr. 1,	20	
4668	P. Nilsson	Apr. 6,	25	
4677	Chas. Lange	Apr. 8,	20	
4695	P. F. Ryan	May 27,	20	
4703	Emma E. Callender	Apr. 28,	20	
4727	Wesley F. Fish	May 5,	20	
4728	W. W. Parker	May 6,	20	
4762	Carl A. Martens	May 6,	20	
4763	Gustav Ronga	May 12,	20	
4764	Geo. F. Koehn	May 2,	20	
4765	Max Greuben	May 2,	20	
4766	Albert W. Schultz	May 2,	20	
4819	L. Junk	May 19,	20	
4820	Madam M. Yale	July 20,	20	
4821	J. H. Sullivan	May 26,	5	
4822	Ewald Weber	May 19,	20	
4839	W. H. Bierman	May 21,	40	
4840	F. Wieneke	June 17,	20	
4859	J. O'Konski	June 7,	40	
4860	Herman Fry	June 9,	20	
4884	J. C. Lutz & Co.	June 21,	25	
4885	H. C. Andres	June 18,	20	
4886	J. P. Daleiden	June 30,	20	
4887	B. F. Strzyzowski	June 30,	30	Paid over July 28, 1898.
4948	J. W. Whiteford	July 23,	10	
4949	J. W. Whiteford	July 23,	20	
4973	J. D. Ward (Ind. Med. Co.)	July 25,	10	
4974	T. W. Evans (Ind. Med. Co.)	July 25,	20	
4976	J. Featherstone (Ind. Med. Co.)	July 25,	20	

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Total, \$1, 175

Cases, change of Venue, from Porter to Quinn, from March 25, 1897, to July 28, 1898.

Por. Doc.	Defendant.	Date.	Quinn. Doc.	Disposition of Case.
3782	Lederer & Oppenh'mer	May 1897	4247	} July 1897, Dismissed.
3903	L. J. M. Campbell	July 1,	4235	
3904	Mrs. L. J. M. Campbell	July 1,		
3960	A. P. Dewey Co.	Aug. 8,	4250	
4001	J. H. Murphy & Co.	Aug.	4283	} Fine \$20; paid.
4039	W. A. Markee	Aug.	4305	
4123	C. A. Ladwig	Aug.	4343	
4124	E. B. Featherstone	Aug.	4346	
4176	S. Lederer	Sept. 8,	4387	Fine \$50 expert fee and costs paid, case dismissed.
4534	J. W. Callopy	Jan. 1898	4541	\$20 fine, \$5 paid on account, doc. not written up.
5905	Siegel Cooper & Co.	Docket not written up.		

Cases dismissed by M. J. Quinn, from March 25, 1897, to July 28, 1898:

4068	J. York Co., by order of the judge; afterward fined by Judge Porter.	
4135	P. F. Ryan & Co., by order of the judge; afterward fined by Judge Porter.	
4235	Mrs. L. J. M. Campbell, by order of the board.	
4247	Lederer & Oppenheimer	} See report of K. Gould, attorney, attached hereto.
4352	Rooney Bros.	
4361	H. C. Andres	
4363	Rupert Bros.	
4365	George Cain	
4366	S. Israel	
4384	M. Meisman	
4385	Leyden & Doyle	
4386	T. J. Kane	
4503	A. J. Kettle. Costs paid	
4387	S. Lederer, fines \$50, dismissed on payment of expert fee and costs.	

Cases dismissed, etc., from March 25, 1897, to July 28, 1898, Judge Porter:

3841	} Frank Bros. All these cases compromised and dismissed.
3842	
3846	
3850	
3853	
3854	
3768	M. A. Levy, <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
4043	Sorensen, dismissed, crim. doc. 1584, Quinn, fined \$20 Nov., 1897.
4070	H. Vested, " Sept., 1897, No. 4178, fined \$50 and paid.
4078	— Forcek, " " " " " "
4088	W. H. Durant, dismissed by agreement of the board of pharmacy.
4091	— Butzow, " " " " " "

- 4175 D. O. Bramlet, dismissed by K. Gould.  
 4179 Hilda Johnson, " judge.  
 4331 D. A. Bomand, " K. Gould, no violation.  
 4403 — Haskell, " case, C. S. Brown.  
 4417 A. M. Brown, non-suit.  
 4441 A. Gaul, dismissed, error, same case as No. 4489.

All cases up to and including No. 4441 are up to and including December 10, 1897.

- 4470 H. Best, non-suit.  
 4655 G. Ronga, dismissed by K. Gould, no service.  
 4680 C. W. Callender, dismissed by K. Gould, no service.  
 4702 C. Callopy, " "  
 4704 G. Kertz, " not guilty.  
 4818 E. Weber, dismissed by K. Gould.  
 4963 John Board, continued to July 28, 1898.  
 4975 F. H. Brown, dismissed.

Nos. 4470 to 4975 are from December 10, 1897, to July 28, 1898.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Fines collected by Justice A. R. Porter, from March 25, 1897, to December 10, 1897 (sheets 4 and 5).....	\$1,425 00	
Costs for same time.....	96 49	
		\$1,521 49
Fines collected by Justice M. J. Quinn from March 10, 1897, to July 28, 1898 (sheets 1 and 2).....	\$ 925 00	925 00
Amount turned over to F. M. Schmidt to December 10, 1897.....		\$2,446 49
NOTE—Add \$20, costs, reported in annual report as collected .....		20 00
Annual report.....		\$2,466 49
Fines collected by Justice A. R. Porter from December 10, 1897, to July 28, 1898, as per sheets 6 and 7.....	\$1,175 00	
Fines collected by Justice M. J. Quinn from December 10, 1897, to July 28, 1898, as per sheet 3.....	680 00	
Amount turned over to F. M. Schmidt, from December 10, 1897, to July 28, 1898.....		\$1,855 00
Total amount collected and turned over to F. M. Schmidt from March 25, 1897, to July 28, 1898...		\$4,321 49
NOTE—Add case 10096, J. Mahaffy, December 14, 1897, on Judge Porter's docket.....		20 00
Total to July 28, 1898.....		\$4,341 49
Deduct B. F. Stryzowski, paid in July 28, and not on report made by F. Fleury, including 26th only..		30 00
		\$4,311 49
A. Maguire, No. 4481, before Quinn, J.P., fined \$20, paid Nov. 10, 1897.		
" " " 4137, " " " " 20, " Feb. 5, 1898.		



- R. R. Bowen, " 4468, fined Nov. 23, 1897, before Quinn, \$10, paid Dec. 31, 1897.
- H. Jacobson, " 4319, " August, 1897, " " 10. Not collectable.
- A. J. Keller, " 4453, " Nov. 9, 1897, " " 20, paid Jan. 17, 1898.
- J. Levisohn, " 4357, " September, 1897, before Quinn, \$10, paid July 17, 1898.
- S. Lederer, No. 4387, fined October, 1897, before Quinn, \$50, case settled by paying cost, fine remitted by order of board.
- O. B. Leonard, No. 4445, fined November, 1897, before Quinn, \$10, paid Jan. 13, 1898.
- E. F. Richter, No. 4383, fined October, 1897, before Quinn, \$20, paid Jan. 23, 1898.
- E. T. R. Wilder, No. 4471, fined November, 1897, before Quinn, \$30, paid May 8, 1898.
- J. O. Wistein, No. 4486, fined December, 1897, before Quinn, \$10, paid Dec. 31, 1897.
- F. J. Lichtenberger, No. 4476, fined November, 1897, before Quinn, \$10, paid Dec. 10, 1897.
- G. A. Bender & Bro., No. 4177, fined September, 1897, before Porter, \$50, appealed.
- M. A. Curtice, No. 3984, fined September, 1897, before Porter, \$20, paid July 4, 1898.
- W. H. Gaul, No. 4418, fined November, 1897, before Porter, \$20, paid Dec. 22, 1897.
- J. A. Haskell (C. S. Brown,) No. 4423, fined November, 1897, before Porter, \$20, paid Dec. 4, 1897.
- Carl Obereigner, No. 4061, fined September, 1897, before Porter, \$20, not collectible.
- G. Ronga, No. 4763, fined May, 1898, before Porter, \$20, paid June 22, 1898.
- G. Ronga, No. 4431, " December, 1897, before Porter, \$20, paid Jan. 8, 1898.
- H. Vested, No. 4178, " September, 1897, " " \$50, " Jan. 19, 1898.
- Whitney & Jacobs, No. 4202, fined September, 1897, before Porter, \$20, paid Oct. 20, 1897.
- Whitney & Jacobs, No. 4225, " " " " \$5, and \$5 cost, paid Oct. 20, 1897.

*To Hon. William A. Dyche, George R. Baker and J. H. Wells—Committee of Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association, appointed to investigate various matters pertaining to the State Board of Pharmacy:*

GENTLEMEN—Under instructions of your committee I beg leave to report that after careful re-examination of the dockets of Justices A. R. Porter and M. J. Quinn, from March 25, 1897, to this date, I find that all the cases referred to in the complaint of Frerksen and von Hermann are accounted in the report made you August 10, 1898, except one. For your convenience I attach a tabulated statement of them showing full particulars.

I do not find any case against J. H. & F. Schenkraus or Schoenkraus, neither do I find any complaint filed in the office of F. M.

Schmidt. It is very evident that no case was ever commenced against said Schenkraus or Schoenkraus.

Very respectfully,

PHILO P. JUDSON,

Accountant.

September 23, 1898.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1898.

To Messrs. Wm. A. Dyche, George R. Baker, and J. H. Wells, composing a committee regularly appointed by the president of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to investigate charges against the State Board of Pharmacy for the state of Illinois in re., to the improper conduct of cases brought against druggists under the pharmacy laws of the state:

GENTLEMEN—Under date of July 18, the following charges were preferred against the board of pharmacy:

1. That there is a great discrepancy in the report of the board of pharmacy as to cases instituted, disposed of, and fines collected, and the records of the justice courts.

2. That the board of pharmacy makes illegal expenditures of money in the employment of special counsel to prosecute the cases brought under the pharmacy law.

3. That the board of pharmacy has never made an itemized report to the Pharmaceutical Association of the sums of money expended for so-called expert testimony.

4. That the board of pharmacy has instituted vexatious and harassing litigation, causing the accused pharmacist to lose time and incur expense to appear in court, the case being allowed to fall for want of prosecution.

5. That the board of pharmacy employs special counsel who settles cases with the accused on "the installment plan."

In presenting evidence and arguments in support of these charges, I shall take them up *seriatim*.

1. "That there is a great discrepancy in the report of the board of pharmacy as to cases instituted, disposed of, and fines collected, and the records of the justice courts."

Every registered pharmacist in the state is interested in the funds received by the board of pharmacy.

Sec. 13 of the pharmacy act provides:

"All moneys received in excess of said per diem allowance and other expenses above provided for shall be held by the treasurer as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said board, and the cost of an annual report of the proceedings of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and the necessary expenses of said association."

The annual renewal fee was raised from one dollar to one dollar and a half by the amended law of 1895, so that the board should have ample funds. Yet since that time, so far as known, not a dollar has been paid out on account of the association or its proceedings. In view of the close financial relation between the association and the

board, it is not too much to ask that every dollar expended by the board shall be accurately and strictly accounted for.

I was appointed on the committee on board of pharmacy records of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association in the year 1896. After devoting considerable time to preliminary work, and failing to find any report from like committees for previous years, except of a trivial, superficial character, other than that presented at the eleventh annual meeting, in Kankakee, in 1890, by Messrs. Whitfield and Moderwell, I decided, upon conference with the chairman of the committee, that we were not in a position to spend the time and money required to make a thorough investigation as directed by the association. Considering that no complete report has been made since 1890, when the present secretary assumed his duties, a period involving an expenditure of over \$100,000, the committee could not present any report, because unable to make as exhaustive a report as in their judgment was required.

Knowing these facts, and having had my attention directed to the methods of the board by many pharmacists early this spring, I determined to investigate. My investigation, made during the months of April and May last, revealed numerous discrepancies in the board's report. I therefore called upon Mr. von Hermann to join me in a thorough examination of the justice court records.

This joint examination (made June, 1898) was made so that other evidence than my own could be submitted to the association upon which to base my action. Upon facts so obtained, I considered it my duty to call the attention of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to the matter, at its last meeting, at Clifton Terrace. The result was the appointment of your committee.

The affidavits of Mr. von Hermann and myself are submitted herewith. (See Affidavit 1.)

The discrepancy between the board's report and the justice court records was very great. Over a score of cases were instituted which had not been mentioned by the board. Comment seems unnecessary. The affidavit states the facts, while the report of the board does not.

Charge 2. "That the board of pharmacy makes illegal expenditure of money in the employment of special counsel to prosecute the cases brought under the pharmacy law."

The following evidence is submitted:

The secretary's report shows the following disbursements:

Page 112.	May 6. Legal expenses, paid to Secretary Fleury,	
	.....	\$ 300 00
Page 126.	Attorney's fees paid in Cook county.....	1,175 00
	Attorneys fees paid outside of Cook county.....	209 37
	Total, exclusive of first item.....	\$1,384 37

Sec. 17 of the Illinois pharmacy act, provides:

"All suits for the recovery of the several penalties prescribed in this act shall be prosecuted in the name of the "People of the State of Illinois," in any court having jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the state's attorney of the county where such offense is committed, to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this act upon proper complaint being made. All penalties collected under the provisions of this act shall inure to the board of pharmacy."

Chapter 14, sec. 5, revised statutes of Illinois, prescribes the duties of a state's attorney as follows:

First: "To commence and prosecute all actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county, in which the people of the state or county may be concerned."

Sixth: "To attend before justices of the peace and prosecute charges of felony or misdemeanor, for which the offender is required to be recognized to appear before a court of record, when in his power so to do."

Comparison of the report of the board with the law renders comment on this charge superfluous. The law clearly provides that actions shall be prosecuted by the state's attorney of the county where the action is brought, yet the board has illegally expended \$1,684.37 for special counsel.

Charge 3. "That the board of pharmacy has never made an itemized report to the Pharmaceutical Association of the sums of money expended for so-called expert testimony."

The board is required by secs. 12 and 13 of the pharmacy act to report to the governor and the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association the receipts and disbursements annually. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association provides for a standing committee on board of pharmacy records, whose duty it is to inspect the records, books, etc., of the board at least once a year.

Such inspection by said committee has, from lack of opportunity and time, been more or less superficial. Their reports to the association have consequently been merely perfunctory for many years past. This is evident from the report of the board for 1897, which report should be a complete record of the proceedings of said board.

Sec. 11 of the Illinois pharmacy law provides:

"The secretary shall pay over to the treasurer all moneys that shall come into his hands as secretary."

From the report of the secretary it appears that several thousand dollars (\$2,842.19) have been paid out by the secretary without being accounted for by the treasurer.

These are as follows:

Page 109. Receipts for the year 1897.....	\$11,192 50
Expenditures for the year 1897.....	10,773 46
Balance .. .. .	\$ 419 04
Page 126. Receipts from prosecutions .. .. .	\$2,842 19

There is no evidence to show that a dollar of this \$2,842.19 passed through the hands of the treasurer. A voucher for a deficit of \$361.50 there occurring, however, has been drawn on December 14, on the treasurer to cover the expense of the committee on prosecutions.

Pages 44 and 45. Report of committee on complaints and prosecutions for 1896, exhibits a discrepancy of \$94.15, in the summary of receipts collected in the cases of Berry, and Berry & Stout, which is not accounted for in the receipts for fines collected for 1897. (Page 114).

Page 45. The case of the People vs. "Blank," Chicago, was settled upon payment of \$510 and costs; \$10 are accounted for, the remainder, \$500, does not appear anywhere.

Not only has this large sum of money, over \$2,800, been paid out without having been turned over to the treasurer, as required by law, but no part of it has been presented to the board to be passed upon, so far as the report indicates.

While ice, stationery, and incidentals are itemized, yet a sum of \$544.86 has been disbursed under the heading of "sundries."

As expert chemist's fees a lump sum of \$202.67 has been paid without any action of the treasurer or the board.

I desire in this connection to call the attention of the committee to a letter written to Professor Hallberg by Mr. Hanke, (submitted herewith).

On comparison of Mr. Hanke's letter with the board's report, it will be found correct in every particular.

Charge 4. "That the board of Pharmacy has instituted vexatious and harrassing litigation, causing the accused pharmacist to lose time and incur expense to appear in court, the case being allowed to fall for want of prosecution."

The accompanying affidavits demonstrate the charge that the board has instituted vexatious and harassing litigation. The evidence in the case of Boehm and others, was the unsupported testimony of Mr. Chaffee, and that he made the purchases upon which the charge of a violation of the pharmacy law was based, as against the evidence of registered pharmacists, and (in Boehm's case) two witnesses, that the sale was made in conformity with the law.

Mr. Chaffee testified in Judge Chetlain's court, that he was in the employ of the board of pharmacy, but no record of his employment appears in the report of the board. The inference is, that he is paid

according to the number of suits brought. Under these circumstances registered pharmacists have been convicted on the testimony of an interested person. Certainly the testimony of a registered pharmacist should have at least as much weight as that of a witness, whose subsistence depends upon his involving hard working pharmacists in the toils of trivial technicalities. This constitutes a spy system, which is especially repugnant to the English common law, the basis of all our institutions.

The proprietor of one of the leading pharmacies of this city (a member of your committee) is authority for the statement that there is not a drug store in Chicago where the law is not technically violated every day. This technical violation is an inevitable result of its clumsy construction from a legal standpoint. Under such conditions, laws are construed under the common law that every one must be proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and that every circumstance which can be reasonably construed favorable to innocence of intent, must be so construed.

It has been held by Judges Brentano and Chetlain that suits at far distant justice courts constitutes vexatious and harassing abuse of law.

An offense alleged to have been committed in Jefferson, according to the affidavit of Mr. Weber, is tried in Hyde Park, over fourteen miles away. The fact that these suits have been brought in the World's Fair district demonstrates under the spirit of the decision of the judges of the court of record already cited, that the attorney of the board has been guilty of the practices of a pettifogger. In supporting its attorney in practices of this kind, the board has completely violated the object for which it was created: The protection of a people of Illinois against improper practice of pharmacy.

The affidavit of Mr. Nilsson further demonstrates the harassing and vexatious litigation of the board's attorney. The inquisitorial methods here shown to have been practiced are totally inconsistent with the principles of criminal law which obtain in English speaking countries.

The affidavit of Mr. Martin demonstrates practices more than once declared by courts of record to be illegal and vexatious in settling the case without a plea in court.

The affidavits of Lange and Taylor show how Attorney Gould deluded his victims into a belief of security by a promise of dismissal, and then, in their absence from court, had them fined with extra costs to awaken them from their delusions.

The affidavit of Behlke, Baur and Qualess shows that as a basis for litigation against pharmacists, Attorney Gould announced to them and sundry other persons that he, Gould, had in his possession a letter written by C. S. N. Hallberg, containing charges against pharmacists

violating the law, and that he, Gould, failed to show such a letter as he had promised to do. Gould acknowledged before the committee, the board and witnesses, on Monday, August 15, that he had never had any such letter in his possession.

(See stenographer's report of committee's session August 15. Appendix.)

It was a dastardly attempt to shift the responsibility for the infamous prosecutions instituted by the attorney for the board to an innocent man, whose only offense was that he had dared to denounce the real perpetrator of the many outrages which had been committed against law-abiding citizens in the name of the State Board of Pharmacy.

Druggists of Chicago have been terrorized by the "long and short man" for a long time. From the affidavit of W. C. Ballowitz, it would seem that the minions of the attorney for the board are emulous of such a record.

In addition to the affidavits of numerous pharmacists I also present an affidavit made by Alexander Collins, attorney for Mr. Boehm. From this affidavit it appears that the court has construed the term "temporary absence," but notwithstanding the decision of the court, the board and its attorney have continued to harass pharmacists with litigation under this section of the law. The attorney for the board well knows that the court will not sustain such prosecutions on appeal, but he relies upon the fact that the expense of perfecting an appeal and trying the case in the upper court is greater than the fine imposed by the justice, and he therefore continues the unlawful, unjust, and harassing prosecutions. (See affidavit of Behlke.)

Charge 5: "That the board of pharmacy employs special counsel who settles cases with the accused on the "installment plan." The affidavit of Voltmer shows the success of the board as a collection agency. This department appears to be run on the installment plan of a loan bank or mortgage loan establishment, with the incidental interest attachment.

No doubt it is easier for a druggist who is fined \$25 for allowing his wife to sell five cents worth of quinine capsules, to pay on the installments, but this plan certainly, while tempering justice with mercy, is tampering with the law not permitted by the statute.

Believing that all the charges made against the board of pharmacy are sustained by the evidence which is presented, I have the honor to respectfully submit the matter for the consideration of this honorable committee.

Very respectfully, .

RICHARD C. FRERKSEN.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COUNTY OF COOK, } SS.

E. von Hermann and Richard C. Frerksen, both of Cook county, state of Illinois, being first duly sworn, each for himself, depose and say, that on the 6th day of June, A. D., 1898, deponents made an examination of the dockets of Justices of the Peace M. J. Quinn and A. R. Porter, both of the town of Hyde Park, in said county and state. That in making such examination, deponents were assisted by the clerks of said justices. That deponents made a special and particular examination of such dockets for the period of time from January 1 to December 10, 1897, both dates inclusive; that from such examination it appears that 158 prosecutions have been instituted against persons for violations of the pharmacy law during the period of time above stated; that about twelve of such prosecutions were taken from the justice before whom prosecution was instituted to some other justice upon a change of venue; that about twenty-five of such prosecutions were dismissed or non-suited.

Deponents further say that they have examined the report of the board of pharmacy for the year 1897, and have compared such report with the justice dockets aforesaid, and find that the said report is erroneous in the following particulars:

1. That said report does not contain any record of the cases dismissed, non-suited, or appealed.

2. That said report shows but one prosecution against one Andrew Maguire, with a fine of \$20, while the dockets of said justices show that said Andrew Maguire has been prosecuted and fined twice, a fine of \$20 being imposed in each instance, and deponents attach hereto and make a part of this affidavit a certificate from said Andrew Maguire setting forth the facts as herein stated.

3. That the prosecution against R. R. Brown, instituted on November 23, 1897, in which a fine of \$10 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

4. That the prosecution against G. A. Bender & Bro. instituted September 30, 1897, in which a fine of \$50 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

5. That the prosecution against M. A. Curtis instituted June 8, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

6. That the prosecution against W. H. Goll instituted November 25, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

7. That the prosecution against J. A. Haskell instituted November 24, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

8. That the prosecution against Hannah Jacobson instituted August 31, 1897, in which a fine of \$10 was imposed, does not appear in said report.



9. That the prosecution against A. J. Keller instituted November 9, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

10. That the case against J. Levinsohn instituted September 17, 1897, in which a fine of \$10 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

11. That the prosecution against S. Lederer instituted October 4, 1897, in which a fine of \$50 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

12. That the prosecution against one Leonard instituted November 5, 1897, in which a fine of \$10 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

13. That the prosecution against Carl Obereigner instituted September 7, 1897, in which a fine of \$25 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

14. That the prosecution against E. F. Richter instituted October 6, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

15. That the prosecution against G. Ronga instituted December 7, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

16. That the prosecution against J. H. & F. Schenkraus instituted June 14, 1897, in which a fine of \$40 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

17. That the prosecution against H. Viehsted instituted September 20, 1897, in which a fine of \$50 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

18. That the prosecution against E. T. B. Wilder instituted November 16, 1897, in which a fine of \$30 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

19. That the prosecution against J. O. Wistein instituted December 8, 1897, in which a fine of \$10 was imposed, does not appear in said report.

20. That the prosecutions against various persons in which fines aggregating about \$400 which have been appealed by the various defendants, do not appear in said report.

21. That the justice docket in the prosecution against E. J. Lichtenberger, November 20, 1897, shows a fine of \$20 imposed, whereas report of board shows a fine of but \$10.

22. That the justice docket in the prosecution against L. J. Whitney and G. A. Jacobs, October 16, 1897, shows a fine of \$10 imposed, whereas report of board shows a fine of but \$5.

And further affiants saith not.

E. VON HERMANN.

R. C. FRERKSEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1898.

CHARLES H. BALDWIN,

*Notary Public, Cook County, Illinois.*

CHICAGO, July 27, 1897.

Dispensing Department.

ANDREW MAGUIRE, Chemist and Druggist,  
249 Blue Island Ave., S W. Corner 12th St., Chicago.

This is to certify that I, Andrew Maguire, a registered pharmacist, doing business as above stated, have appeared before Justice Quinn in the County of Cook, on two separate occasions during the year 1897, and have been assessed fine and costs in each case, which were paid.

ANDREW MAGUIRE.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 13, 1898.

*Prof. C. S. N. Hallberg, Chicago, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR: I have noticed in several drug journals recently, mention of charges having been preferred against the State Board of Pharmacy, and that a committee has been appointed by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to make an investigation.

I am not informed as to who composes the committee, and presume that everything will be done to throw light on the somewhat peculiar actions of the board, but there is one matter which I wish to call to your attention, which, to me, seems deserving of notice by the committee, and I therefore submit the matter to you that you may take such action as may be necessary to arrive at the true facts in the case.

Under the provisions of the pharmacy law the members of the board are to receive the sum of \$5 per diem for their services. It is presumed that the time necessarily occupied in going to and returning from each meeting should be construed as "time employed" within the meaning of the law. Actual and necessary expenses should also be allowed members of the board.

I have before me a copy of the report of the board for the year 1897. The proceedings of the board, giving dates are set out in detail, as are the amounts paid members for per diem and expenses, and it seems to me that members of the board have been paid large sums of money in excess of what they are entitled to under the law. These excessive charges are not confined to any one member, but to make this communication as brief as possible, I will call attention to the items paid Mr. Fred M. Schmidt only.

The first meeting of the board in 1897 was held, at Springfield, on January 4, continuing in session January 5, 6, 7 and 8, five days in all. Allowing two days for time consumed in going to and returning from the meeting, Mr. Schmidt would appear to be entitled to seven days services at \$5 per day, amounting to \$35, but on an examination of the bills allowed by the committee on finance and audit, it will be seen that Mr. Schmidt was allowed the sum of \$87 for his per diem and expenses. In the report of the secretary, page 109, the secretary

divides this amount into the sums of \$58 for per diem and \$29 for expenses. If this report is correct, and it is presumed it is, Mr. Schmidt has been allowed \$58 as his per diem for seven days, an amount \$23 in excess of the legal per diem.

The next meeting of the board was held at Chicago on February 8, continuing in session February 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, six days in all. Mr. Schmidt's home is in Chicago, and no time was consumed in traveling to and from the meeting, yet his allowance was \$40 for per diem, \$10 in excess of the sum allowed by law.

Nor is this all. Mr. Schmidt has charged and has been allowed the sum of \$15 for "expenses," but it is difficult to see what expenses could have been incurred in attending a meeting of six days at his home, which would aggregate \$2.50 per day, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Fleury, the secretary, has charged and been allowed the sum of \$89.02 for "sundries," which, with the sum of \$3.65 paid for expressage, makes a total of \$92.67 audited and allowed on February 13 as "miscellaneous expenses. board," a sum amounting to nearly \$15 for each day the board was in session.

The next meeting of the board was held at Chicago on April 26, continuing in session April 27, 28, 29, 30, May 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6, eleven days, including the Sunday, May 2, intervening, but for which it would require a considerable stretch of the imagination to entitle Mr. Schmidt to a per diem. An examination of the report shows that Mr. Schmidt charged and was allowed \$104 as per diems, which for the ten days actually employed means a per diem of over \$10 per day, while the law allows but \$5. Also, as in the February meeting allowances, Mr. Schmidt has been allowed the sum of \$25 for expenses, although the meeting was held at his home and the genial secretary comes in with \$167.20 for "sundries," a sum amounting to over \$15 per day for each day the board was in session.

The next meeting of the board was held at Springfield on June 14 and continued in session June 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, six days in all, which with a day allowed for going and coming would aggregate eight days for which payment should be made. Yet, Mr. Schmidt has charged and been allowed \$64 for per diems, a sum of \$24 in excess of the legal allowance. The meeting having been held at Springfield the charge of \$34 for expenses which was allowed is no doubt correct, but the affable secretary does not fail to "bob" up with his bill for "sundries" amounting to \$46.27, and "incidentals" amounting to \$92.15.

The next meeting of the board was held at Chicago, September 13, and continued in session September 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, six days in all. Mr. Schmidt has charged and allowed for attendance at this meeting the sum of \$50, an amount which is \$20 in excess of the amount allowed by law, which would be \$30 for the six days at \$5 per day. As in previous meetings, Mr. Schmidt has also charged and been allowed the

sum of \$15 for expenses, although the meeting was held at his home, and the jovial secretary "toes the scratch" with a bill of \$100.42 for "sundries." This is only about \$17 per day for "sundries."

The next meeting of the board was held at Chicago, November 15, and continued in session November 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, a total of six days. Mr. Schmidt has charged, and has been allowed for attendance at this meeting the sum of \$38 for his per diems, while the correct amount, according to law, would have been but \$30. His usual charge of \$2.50 per day for "expenses," amounting to \$15 for the six days was also allowed, and the urbane secretary is in at the death with his little bill of \$34 for "sundries," an amount aggregating \$14 per day.

The next meeting of the board was held at Springfield, on December 14, continuing in session December 15, two days, which, allowing for time going and coming, would make four days in all. Mr. Schmidt has charged and been allowed the sum of \$28 as per diems, \$8 in excess of the amount allowed by law. The meeting having been held at a place distant from his home, his expenses of \$23 are probably correct, even if the gentlemanly secretary did have a bill for \$18.44 for "sundries."

By examining page 112 of the report it will be found that Mr. Schmidt, for fear that he had overlooked a few days, has charged, and been allowed, in addition to the amounts specified above, the sum of \$160 as "per diems."

I would respectfully submit that the charges of Mr. Schmidt are, well, let us say, "odd." When meetings are held at the place of his residence he certainly is not under expense, but he invariably comes in with a bill for \$2.50 per day, while the Chesterfieldian secretary comes in with a bill for about the same amount for each member of the board, not forgetting himself, although each member and the secretary never fail to present bills for personal expenses in addition.

Just how Mr. Schmidt makes his calculations I am unable to see, possibly because my mathematical education was somewhat neglected in order to stuff my cranium with the ethics of pharmacy, so that I could look upon such matters as are herein mentioned as being rather "commercial" than "professional" and so pass them without notice; but I am unable to reconcile the amounts charged by Mr. Schmidt as "per diems" with the law, and for that reason I submit the matter to you with the request that you lay it before the committee with the request that it make a few lightning calculations and advise me of the result.

Very respectfully,

H. R. HANKE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COUNTY OF COOK. } ss.

John J. Boehm, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he is a registered pharmacist, and is doing business at 748 South Halstead street, and also at 646 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Illinois; deponent further says that on or about May 7, 1897, his brother, Rudolph Boehm, who was and is at present in his employ, applied for apprenticeship papers to the State Board of Pharmacy, said papers being refused by said board. This deponent further says that very shortly thereafter this deponent was summoned to appear before Justice Porter in Hyde Park for a violation of the pharmacy law of the state of Illinois in permitting said brother to sell five cents worth of quinine capsules. And this deponent further says that the facts in the above case are as follows: At the time that said violation was alleged to have occurred, this deponent had left in charge of his store at 646 Blue Island avenue, one James Rund, a registered pharmacist, and that said James Rund was temporarily called above the store by a carpenter to locate the line for a partition which was then being placed during the course of repairs in the building in which said store had been moved a few days previous, and upon returning he discovered a customer in the store. Said Rund asked said customer what his desires were, when he was informed that he was being waited upon, and said registered pharmacist ascertained from the said Rudolph Boehm that the customer desired to purchase five cents worth of quinine capsules, whereupon said Rund gave the bottle containing said quinine capsules, and told him to supply said customer with same.

And deponent further says that he never received any communication from the board of pharmacy stating why they refused to register the said Rudolph as an apprentice until after the said charges above specified had been filed.

And deponent further says that on or about September 13, 1897, he was summoned to appear before Justice Porter to answer to the charge of having violated the pharmacy law, the specific charge being that he had allowed a registered assistant pharmacist to have full charge of the store at 748 South Halsted street, Chicago, during the absence of this deponent. Deponent further says that he was not absent permanently, but was absent temporarily for a period of two days only, but that he took the further precaution to have one Herring, a registered pharmacist, to conduct the store during his said temporary absence, together with a registered assistant. Deponent further says that he was fined by said justice, but gave notice of and perfected an appeal. And deponent further says that when the case was called on appeal before his honor, Judge Chetlain, the case was dismissed by the court.

JOHN J. BOEHM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of September, 1898.

H. L. SOUTHWORTH,

*Notary Public, Cook County, Illinois.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.

Ewald Weber, of the county of Cook, state of Illinois, being first duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

I am a registered pharmacist of the state of Illinois, conducting a pharmacy at 4274 Milwaukee avenue, city of Chicago.

On the second day of May, 1898, I was subpoenaed as defendant in a case of the People of the State of Illinois vs. Ewald Weber, set before Justice M. J. Quinn on May 5, 1898. Having no intimation of the nature of the case, and the court room being fully fifteen miles away from my residence, I employed counsel to represent me. He reported the charge was a violation of the pharmacy law, and that he had taken a continuance to May 12, in order to post himself. On that day I appeared in court with my attorney, when informed that the prosecuting attorney, a Mr. Gould, had the case continued for one week, without, however, apprising me of that fact. But he responded to a telephonic message from my attorney and came to court. On motion of my attorney, a change of venue was taken before Justice A. R. Porter, as suggested by the prosecuting witness, a Mr. Chaffee. On trial, the sole prosecuting witness produced in evidence five cents worth of quinine capsules, alleged to have been bought April 11, 1898, in my place of business during my absence. On motion of the prosecuting attorney, a non-suit was entered. Leaving the court room, I was immediately subpoenaed for a new trial a week hence, when I instructed my attorney to settle the case, which he did for twenty dollars fine and four dollars court costs.

EWALD WEBER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, A. D., 1898.

ISAAC N. HEUSTIS,  
*Notary Public.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.

Peter Nilsson being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a registered pharmacist, engaged in business at 1898 Milwaukee avenue, in the city of Chicago, county and state aforesaid; that on or about the 14th day of February, 1898, he was summoned to appear before Justice Porter, in Hyde Park, to answer to the charge of having violated the pharmacy law of the state of Illinois by permitting an apprentice to sell five cents worth of quinine, and that immediately thereafter he visited the office of Kitt Gould, the attorney for the state board of pharmacy, and the said Kitt Gould then and there told this deponent that he would have the lowest fine imposed upon him which the law would allow.

And this deponent further says that on the 17th day of February, 1898, he went to the justice court of A. R. Porter, and when the case

was called for trial he informed said justice that he had compromised the matter with Kitt Gould. Justice Porter said that he had been notified to that effect by said Kitt Gould, and the said justice imposed a fine upon this defendant of \$20 and costs; this deponent, through his attorney, protested against this fine upon the ground that the lowest fine permitted under the statute was \$10, whereupon the said justice made the judgment a fine of \$10 and costs of suit, amounting in all to \$18.90, which this deponent paid; and this deponent further says that at said time and place, when this case was called, there was no trial of said cause and no witnesses sworn therein.

And this deponent further says that very shortly thereafter, to-wit: on the 19th day of February, 1898, the said Kitt Gould called this deponent up by telephone and told him that he, this deponent, well knew that the fine in said cause was to have been \$20, and that in consequence of this, deponent having had the fine fixed at \$10, that he, the said Kitt Gould, would immediately seek another cause of action to bring against deponent; and deponent further says that on or about the 3rd day of April, 1898, deponent was again summoned to appear before Justice Porter, at Hyde Park, to answer to a like charge as hereinbefore mentioned, for which he, deponent, was fined the sum of \$20 and costs; and deponent further says that at the time the last charge was brought against him he was confined to his home by typhoid fever, and was compelled to hire and did hire a registered pharmacist, who was in constant charge of the store of this deponent, the said registered pharmacist having his meals brought to him in the store. And deponent further says that at the trial of the last charge mentioned the witness for the prosecution testified that the young man who furnished him with the drug upon which the prosecution was based had dark hair; and deponent further says that at no time did he have a young man in his employ who was not a registered pharmacist, except the son of deponent, which son has very light hair; and deponent further says that the registered pharmacist employed by him has very dark hair.

P. NILSSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of September, 1898.

H. L. SOUTHWORTH,

*Notary Public, Cook County, Illinois.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COUNTY OF COOK. } ss.

Albert C. Martens, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a registered pharmacist and located in business at 136 Center street, Chicago, Illinois, and that on or about the 28th day of April, 1898, he was summoned to appear before Justice Porter in the town of Hyde Park, to answer to the charge of having an unregistered man in his employ, who during his absence had sold five cents worth of quinine

capsules. And this deponent further says that on or about the 2d day of May, 1898, he, together with Richard Truppel, went to the office of Kitt Gould, the attorney for the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy, and that he did then and there pay to said Kitt Gould the sum of twenty-four dollars and fifty cents, in satisfaction of costs and fines.

And deponent further says, that at no time did he appear before said justice of the peace and confess judgment in said amount, or stand trial on said charge.

ALBERT C. MARTENS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of August, 1898.

H. L. SOUTHWORTH,  
*Notary Public.*

NOTE—The original receipt of Kitt Gould attached hereto.

July 2, 1898.

Received of W. J. Voltmer five dollars (\$5.00), account pharmacy board.

KITT GOULD,  
PER BUD.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.  
COOK COUNTY.

F. M. Taylor, first being duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says that he is a registered pharmacist, engaged in the drug business at 1296 Ravenswood Park, township of Lake View, city of Chicago, Ill., doing business under the firm name and style of Taylor & Hutchinson, and that deponent is a member of the firm. Affiant further says, that on or about the 15th day of September, 1897, summons was served upon the firm to appear before Justice Quinn or Porter, of Hyde Park.

Deponent further says, that a day or two thereafter he, together with his attorney, William Gibson, visited the office of Kitt Gould, the attorney for the State Board of Pharmacy, to ascertain what charges the board of pharmacy had against the firm above mentioned. He was informed that the charge was not displaying the registered certificate of the pharmacists in their employ in a conspicuous place in their establishment.

When affiant explained that one Thomas Wrixon, a registered pharmacist of Illinois, had only been in their employ a few days previous to the time the summons was served, the said Gould told him that neither he nor his attorney need pay any more attention to the case, because he, Gould, would have the case dismissed.

Within a week or two thereafter, affiant discovered that his case had been called for trial, and that in his absence and in the absence of his attorney, the firm had been fined \$10 and costs. Upon protest



by the affiant's attorney, the costs were remitted, but affiant paid the fine.

This is a true statement of the facts to the best of my recollection at the present time.

F. M. TAYLOR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1898.

RICHARD C. FRERKSEN,  
*Notary Public.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COUNTY OF COOK. } ss.

Charles Lange being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a registered pharmacist doing business at 675 West Lake street, and that on or about the latter part of March, 1898, he had in his employ one George P. Lesselyoung, a regular licensed assistant pharmacist, also one Raymond E. Taylor, an apprentice who had made application to the board of pharmacy for papers as a registered assistant pharmacist, and who shortly afterwards received such papers as a registered assistant pharmacist upon examination from said board of pharmacy; and deponent further says that at the time first above stated George P. Lesselyoung was temporarily absent from the store owing to sickness in his, Lesselyoung's family, and that during such absence on one certain day this deponent was also temporarily absent from said store for a period of one hour and thirty minutes; affiant further says that within a few days thereafter he was summoned to appear before Justice Porter, of Hyde Park, to answer to the charge of violating the pharmacy law, and thereupon this deponent visited the office of Kitt Gould, the attorney for the State Board of Pharmacy, and said Kitt Gould told this deponent that while he, said Gould, could not stop the prosecutions unless it was instituted by their regular agent, he would bring this matter before the state board and endeavor to have the board remit the fine, and that this deponent need not appear at the time and place set for trial; and the deponent further says that on or about April 8, 1898, according to the docket of Justice Porter, this deponent was fined the sum of \$20 and costs, amounting to \$7.65; the same being imposed and taxed in the absence of this deponent; and deponent further says that said Kitt Gould advised him to pay said fine and costs and that he, said Gould, would see that deponent was not further molested by the board of pharmacy.

CHARLES LANGE.

Subscribed and sworn to me before this 3d day of September, 1898.

H. L. SOUTHWORTH,  
*Notary Public, Cook County, Illinois.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COUNTY OF COOK. } ss.

George S. Bronson, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a registered pharmacist engaged in the drug business at 381 West Van Buren street, in the city of Chicago, doing business under the firm name and style of A. M. Bronson & Son, this deponent being the junior partner of said firm; that on or about the middle of November, 1897, the senior partner of the firm, A. M. Bronson, was summoned to appear before Justice Porter, of Hyde Park, on the charge of having violated the pharmacy law, the specific charge being, having in his employ an unregistered pharmacist, who, during the absence of George S. Bronson, had sold some medicinal preparations; and this deponent further says that at the said time the firm had only registered pharmacists in its employ, and that the license of said registered pharmacists were conspicuously exposed in front of the prescription counter.

GEORGE S. BRONSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of September, 1898.

H. L. SOUTHWORTH,

*Notary Public, Cook County, Illinois.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COUNTY OF COOK. } ss.

Hugo F. Baur, Iver L. Quales, John J. Boehm, all of Chicago, county and state aforesaid, being my me first duly sworn, each for himself, upon their several oaths depose and say; that they were present in the court room of Justice Chott, located on the corner of Madison and Halsted streets, city of Chicago, county and state aforesaid, on Friday, August 12, 1898, at about two o'clock and thirty minutes, p. m., and at said time and place, heard a conversation between Kitt Gould, attorney for the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy, and R. C. Frerksen; that during such conversation they and each of them heard the said Gould make the following statement: "I have in my possession a letter written by Professor Hallberg, in which he informs me of over twenty druggists who are and have been violating the pharmacy law, and any time any of you people will come to my office I will show it to you."

And further dependents saith not.

HUGO F. BAUR,  
IVER L. QUALES,  
JOHN J. BOEHM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1898.

RICHARD C. FRERKSEN,

*Notary Public, Cook County, Illinois.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COUNTY OF COOK. } ss.

Hugo F. Baur, Iver L. Quales, R. C. Frerksen, and E. E. Behlke, all of Chicago, county and state aforesaid, being by me first duly sworn, each for himself, upon their several oaths depose and say, that on Saturday, August 13, 1898, at about 10:30 a. m. they were present at the office of attorney for Illinois State Board of Pharmacy, Kitt Gould, at which time one Professor Hallberg stated to Gould that he (Hallberg) had been informed that said Gould had publicly announced to some of the gentlemen present, that he the said Gould, had in his possession a letter, written by him, said Hallberg, in which he, said Hallberg, had informed him, the said Gould, of some twenty druggists who were violating the Illinois pharmacy law; that the said Gould did then and there assert that he did have such a letter in his possession, but absolutely refused to exhibit the same to any one.

And further deponents saith not.

HUGO F. BAUR,  
IVER L. QUALES,  
RICHARD C. FRERKSEN,  
E. E. BEHLKE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1898.

H. L. SOUTHWORTH.

*Notary Public, Cook County, Illinois.*

TRANSCRIPT OF A STATEMENT MADE BY MR. KITT GOULD AT A MEETING HELD MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1898, IN THE SCHILLER BUILDING, CHICAGO.

For the purpose of examining witnesses in an investigation *in re*. alleged irregularities in the transaction of the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy.

Mr. Dyche in the chair.

MR. GOULD—I might clear the situation a little, so that we can get to business.

THE CHAIRMAN—Certainly.

MR. GOULD—I at one time believed I had received a letter from Mr. Hallberg, written by him, with his name signed to it. Mr. Hallberg's subsequent actions have convinced me he wasn't the author himself—I mean the writer of the letter. The letter was addressed to me, with his name signed to it, in which he gives me four or five—I didn't say twenty—the names of four or five people whom, he said, were violating the law. I don't read the reports which come to me at all. Some I send to Springfield, and others I give to a representative

of the board to go and see if they are true. One was from Mr. Behlke—or that Behlke was violating the law, and I had in mind the fact that Frerksen said Nilsson was violating the law, and had procured a prosecution against Nilsson; and Mr. Frerksen came up to my office and—

MR. NILSSON—You said different to me. You said different to me—

MR. GOULD—I apologize for what I did—

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.

W. C. Ballowitz first being duly sworn, under oath deposes and says: That he is a registered pharmacist, and manager of the drug store located at 339 Lincoln Ave. in the city of Chicago, county, and state aforesaid.

Deponent further says that on or about July 24, 1898, he was served with summons to appear before Justice Porter in Hyde Park, to answer to the complaint of violating the Illinois Pharmacy Law the specific charge being as he, deponent, was informed by Attorney Kitt Gould, that of permitting his wife to sell some quinine.

Deponent further says that on this charge he was fined \$20 and costs, of which he has paid the sum of \$20, with the understanding that he would pay the balance, \$18.80, at some future day.

Deponent further says that on or about the 8th day of September, Constable Jonas appeared at the above mentioned drug store with an execution, and in deponent's absence levied on the cash register, taking said cash register away.

A suit of replevin was entered which is still pending.

W. C. BALLOWITZ.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1898.

RICHARD C. FRERKSEN,

*Notary Public.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.

E. E. Behlke, being first duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says that he is a registered pharmacist, doing business at 441 State street, in the city of Chicago. That on or about February 11, 1898, he was summoned to appear before Justice Quinn, of Hyde Park, charged with a violation of the pharmacy law; that the facts in the case were as follows: A few days previous to the time of summons being served, he had discharged a clerk. Necessarily being cautious in getting an honest, sober man, owing to the sad experience had with the clerk just discharged (who had been recommended to him by Secretary Fleury), he was compelled to operate the store with a regis-

tered apprentice for a few days. During this time, while affiant was absent temporarily, at his meals, the alleged offense of selling five cents worth of quinine capsules was committed by the aforesaid apprentice. Affiant further says that for this offense he was fined \$20 and costs, which he paid.

That thereafter, to-wit: On or about August 2, 1898, affiant was again summoned to appear before Justice Quinn to answer to the charge of allowing a registered assistant pharmacist to conduct his store during his absence at night. Deponent was, for this second offense, fined \$20 and costs, from which judgment affiant has appealed.

Affiant further says that he asked Kitt Gould from what source Gould obtained the information for bringing this last charge against him. Deponent was then invited by Gould to accompany him to his office, where he would show him a letter from one Hallberg, in which Hallberg had informed the State Board of Pharmacy of some twenty druggists violating the pharmacy law.

Affiant further says that he did accompany said Gould to his office, and was there shown a copy of the charges C. S. N. Hallberg had filed against the State Board of Pharmacy. Affiant told Gould that this had nothing to do with his case, and was then told by Kitt Gould that he had the letter in question in his possession, but was too busy to show it to him.

And further affiant sayeth not.

E. E. BEHLKE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1898.

RICHARD C. FRERKSEN,

*Notary Public.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COUNTY OF COOK. } ss.

Alexander Collins, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a member of the firm of Collins & Roy, attorneys at law, Room 17, A. Montauk Block, Chicago, Ill.; that in the month of June, 1898, he was attorney in the case of the People vs. John J. Boehm, said John J. Boehm being a druggist in the city of Chicago, with drug stores located respectfully at Halsted and 19th streets, and Blue Island avenue and 20th street; that one of the charges against said John J. Boehm was that during his absence on a two weeks' vacation, one of said drug stores was left in charge of an assistant registered pharmacist; that said cause came on for trial before his honor, Judge Chetlain, in the criminal court, and affiant called said judge's attention to the concluding sentence of sec. 7 of the pharmacy act, which is as follows:

"Any assistant pharmacist shall have the right to act as clerk or salesman in a drug store or pharmacy during the temporary absence of the owner or manager thereof." And affiant claimed and insisted

before said judge that said vacation of said Boehm was temporary absence within the meaning and intent of said statute; that the said judge thereupon called Messrs. Kitt Gould, G. J. Norden, and Mr. Frake, assistant state's attorney, who were representing the People, and stated to them that he, said judge, believed affiant's position was well taken and that that was his construction of the statute.

That thereupon affiant, said Boehm, and said gentleman representing the prosecution held a consultation and thereupon it was agreed that said last mentioned charge against said Boehm should be dismissed at Boehm's cost, which was accordingly done.

ALEXANDER COLLINS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September:  
A D. 1898.

RICHARD C. FRERKSEN,

*Notary Public.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, {  
COUNTY OF COOK. } SS.

William J. Voltmer, being first duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says that he is a registered pharmacist and is located in business at 934 North Halsted street, in the city of Chicago, Cook county, and state of Illinois, and that on or about the 4th day of April, 1898, he was fined the sum of \$25 and costs before Justice Porter, of Hyde Park, for allowing deponent's wife, Louise Voltmer, to sell five cents worth of quinine capsules alleged to have been sold during the deponent's absence. Deponent further says that the amount of said fine and costs, according to an execution dated April 26, 1898, amounted to the sum of \$35.85 and that the amount of said fine and costs as evidenced by an alias execution dated July 20, 1898, was \$38.30.

And deponent further says that of said amount he has paid the sum of \$30 in installments, as follows, to-wit:

Fifteen dollars paid to Constable Henry Hackerbroch by postoffice money order on or about the 7th of May, 1898; the sum of \$10 paid to Kitt Gould June 1, 1898, and the sum of \$5 paid to Kitt Gould July 2, 1898.

WILLIAM J. VOLTMER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of August, A.D. 1898.

H. L. SOUTHWORTH,

*Notary Public.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, {  
COOK COUNTY. } SS.

The People of the state of Illinois to any constable of said county, greeting:

WE COMMAND YOU, that of the goods and chattels of Wm. J. Voltmer in your county you make the sum of twenty-five dollars and -- cents judgment, and interest thereon from the 4th day of April, 1898, and eight dollars and eighty-five cents cost, which People of the state

of Illinois lately recovered before me, in a certain plea of assumpsit against the said Wm. J. Voltmer, and hereof make return to me within seventy days from this date, unless you shall sooner collect the above sum and your costs, when you shall immediately return the same.

Given under my hand this 26th day of April, A.D. 1898.

A. R. PORTER.

*Justice of Peace.*

Endorsed:

No. 4657.

EXECUTION.

People of the State of Illinois vs. Wm. J. Voltmer.

Judgment.....	\$25 00
Costs .....	8 85
Ten miles travel.....	1 00
Service and return execution.....	1 00

Received this execution this 26th day of April, 1898, at 2 o'clock p.m.

HENRY HACHENBROCH,

*Constable.*

CHICAGO, June 1, 1898.

Received of W. J. Voltmer, jr., ten dollars, on account of fine before Judge A. R. Porter.

KITT GOULD,

*Attorney for Board of Pharmacy.*

Received of W. J. Voltmer five dollars (\$5), account pharmacy board.

KITT GOULD,

PER BUD.

The debtor must file a schedule of his property within ten days hereof in order to claim exemption. Dated this 27th day of April, 1898.

HENRY HACHENBROCH,

*Constable.*

By virtue of the within I have served a copy of this writ, delivering the same to within named defendant, this 27th day of April, 1898.

HENRY HACHENBROCH.

*Constable.*

Alias execution.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COOK COUNTY, } ss.

The People of the state of Illinois to any sheriff or constable of said county, greeting :

WE COMMAND YOU, that of the goods and chattels of William J. Voltmer, in your county, you make the sum of twenty-five dollars and cents judgment, and interest thereon from the 4th day of April, 1898, and ten dollars and seventy-five cents costs, which People of the state of Illinois lately recovered before me, in a certian plea of assumpsit against the said William J. Voltmer, and hereof make a return to me

within seventy days from this date. Unless you shall sooner collect the above sum and their costs, when you shall immediately return the same.

Given under my hand this 20th day of July, A. D., 1898.

A. R. PORTER,  
*Justice of the Peace.*

Endorsed:

To within named defendant: You are hereby notified to present your schedule to within named justice, or to me, within ten days from delivery hereof, if you desire to avail yourself of the benefit of the exemption laws of this state.

M. M. JONAS,  
*Constable.*

No. 4651.

EXECUTION.

State of Illinois vs. Wm. J. Voltmer.

Judgment.....	\$25 00
Costs.....	10 75
Demand.....	1 00
Miles travel.....	1 00
Services and return expenses.....	65
	<hr/>
	\$38 30

Received this execution this 23d day of July, 1898, at 1 o'clock,  
p. m. M. M. JONAS,  
*Constable.*

The sum of thirty dollars paid into court to be credited on this execution.  
A. R. PORTER,  
*Justice of Peace.*

By virtue of the within, I have made a demand and left a copy of this writ with notice to schedule within ten days, endorsed thereon with the within named defendant, this 27th day of July, 1898.

M. M. JONAS,  
*Constable.*

CHICAGO, September 19, 1898.

Richard C. Frerksen, Esq., 1201 W. North Ave., City.

DEAR SIR:—From brother pharmacists I hear that a committee is now engaged in sifting the charges you have preferred against our State Board of Pharmacy. Kindly have this committee throw its searchlight on the following observations I have made while perusing the last report of the board of pharmacy.

If there be one feature of the conduct of the litigation instigated by the board of pharmacy which demands more than a passing notice, it is the method of handling the fines derived from violation of the pharmacy law.



The pharmacy law, as it now stands, provides for a secretary and treasurer. All funds accruing by operation of the law, are to be paid over to the treasurer for safe keeping, the treasurer being required to furnish a bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

On page 109, report of the secretary for 1897, appears a statement of the receipts of the board for the year 1897. The total receipts are stated as \$11,192.52, and the report of the treasurer on page 113 shows that this amount was paid over to the treasurer as required by law. In the report of the committee on complaints and prosecutions, page 126, appears a statement of the expenses and receipts from prosecutions. The receipts are stated \$2,842.19. Not one dollar of this large sum of money has been turned over to the treasurer as required by law. Every dollar of the money has been paid out by by some one, we cannot undertake to say who, in utter disregard of the law. Not even a statement of expenses is made, the amounts being "lumped" in seven different items; not a single dollar of the \$2,842.19 received appears to have even been submitted to the board for its action in the matter. The expenses of the committee having been \$361.50 in excess of the receipts, as stated, that amount, \$361.50, was passed upon and ordered paid in the proper manner, but there is a total lack of regard for the law in expending the \$2,842.19 which was received.

Of course it is apparent that if the money was expended through the proper channel, as provided by law, it would have been necessary to file vouchers for the various sums to be paid out, and the books of the treasurer would show to whom the payments were made. Then there could be no question as to who received the money. The board of pharmacy, however, seems to be a "close corporation" so far as allowing light on its administration of affairs is concerned. The money has been received. It has been expended illegally, if it has been expended at all, which in view of the attitude of the board is doubtful at least.

We would respectfully suggest that a sub-committee of one be appointed to approach each member of the board (and do not allow him to overlook the secretary) with the question "Button, button, who's got the button?" We trust that this honorable committee will inform us who's got the button.

Another peculiar feature of the report of the committee on prosecutions is the method of stating its expenses. On page 126 the expenses of the committee are stated as \$3,203.69, but on page 112 appears a statement of \$1,578.24. In this latter amount is included \$361.50, which is also included in the \$3,203.69, so that the total expense of the committee on prosecutions and complaints is \$4,420.43. With the exception of the amount of \$361.50, all items in the statement on page 112 are specific, showing to whom paid and all have been passed upon

by the committee on finance and audit. Why the committee on complaints and prosecutions should misstate the expenses incurred is not understood, but that it does is self-evident from an examination of the report. It is presumed there are no "buttons" in these expenses, which are properly audited and paid by the treasurer, but all is not clear in regard to the receipts of \$2,842.19, 20 per cent of the entire receipts of over \$14,000.

On page 43 of the report for 1897, appears the report of the committee on complaints and prosecutions for 1896. On the following page appears a report of receipts and expenses with a detailed statement of prosecutions. The receipts are stated as \$335. Like the report for 1897, this report shows that not a dollar of the money received was paid over to the treasurer, according to the law. By an examination of the report it will be seen that two cases, (the cases against G. W. Berry and Berry & Stout, Ashland), have been disposed of since the report of the committee for 1896 was made, and the fines and costs, aggregating \$94.15, paid by the defendants. These fines are not included in the \$335 reported as collected, nor do they appear in the list of fines collected in 1897. Just what it has done with this money the committee fails to state. To those of us who are uninitiated in the devious ways of the board, it looks like more "buttons."

On page 126 in its report for 1897, the committee on complaints and prosecutions says: "A considerable portion of this amount will accrue to the board later, in our opinion, from cases now pending in the courts." Ordinarily this statement would be a source of gratification, but if the amount which is to accrue to the board later is to be regarded as "buttons," and not to be accounted for, we are at a loss to discover in what manner the collection of the amounts is of interest to any one except the recipients of the money. We would renew our suggestion that a sub-committee approach the board, and its honorable secretary, make a respectful obeisance, and propound the inquiry, "Button, button, who's got the button?"

On page 126 the committee on complaints and prosecutions reports that \$157.50 was paid to one T. H. Field for making reports of certain matters in connection with the prosecution of violators.

Mr. Field's bill, as presented to the board and approved at its meeting May 5, 1897, appears to have been \$142.50, that being the amount ordered paid. The secretary drew his warrant on May 6, 1897, but for some unaccountable reason the warrant is for \$157.50. The extra \$15 was never passed upon by the board and just what is represented by the increase is not clear. Mr. Field was paid for his work and is not entitled to any "buttons."

Very respectfully,

SOREN MATHISON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1898.

*To Messrs. William A. Dyche, George R. Baker, and J. H. Wells, a committee appointed by the president of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to investigate charges against the State Board of Pharmacy for the state of Illinois, in re the improper conduct of cases brought against druggists under the pharmacy laws of the state, I have the honor to submit the following facts in substantiation of charges filed by me July 13 with your committee:*

1. "The board of pharmacy selects and employs persons who are unskilled in pharmacy to collect evidence of violations of the pharmacy laws by pharmacists."

In the employment of a Mr. Chaffee, who is not a pharmacist, and whose sole purpose appears to be to obtain evidence on some technical violation, without comprehending the spirit of the law, which is for the protection of the public against the ignorant, careless, or criminal dispensing or sale of drugs and medicines.

This work should be performed by an experienced and trustworthy pharmacist, who alone understands the difficulties attendant upon the literal observation of the law, and how to use proper judgment in obtaining evidence. Experience has shown, as two years ago in New York city, that the employment of a non-pharmacist for this purpose is exceedingly dangerous and may result, as in the city mentioned, in the most flagrant abuses through the operations of the law, and the most disagreeable consequences and lack of prestige to the board.

2. "The board of pharmacy selects and employs as expert witnesses persons who are unfitted to act as such expert witnesses by reason of the fact that they are unskilled in pharmacy, and are ignorant of the therapeutical, chemical, and medicinal uses of the substances alleged to have been sold in violation of the pharmacy law."

If there be any meaning in the term "expert," it should be that such person has a thorough, comprehensive knowledge of the matter he appears to pass opinion on. In matters pharmaceutical he must have a knowledge of pharmacy, whether called a medical man or chemist.

The three following "expert witnesses," who appeared for the board in Judge Chetlain's court, Friday, June 3, 1898, are neither capable nor competent persons to give expert evidence, as shown at the trials on that day.

Mr. Damscke, a registered assistant pharmacist, employed by Mr. Schmidt, called upon to testify in the case of O. Stolz as to the identity of quinine and tincture of iodine, could give no further information concerning quinine than that "he knew it was quinine." The judge said that he (Damscke) certainly knew quinine, because every one knew quinine (presumably upon sight).

Tincture of iodine, he said, was iodine and alcohol, but he could not tell the strength of it.

Mr. Green called to testify as a chemical expert, admitted on the stand that he had no title or degree, that he never pursued a regular course in chemistry, that he was, in fact, an amateur chemist.

Dr. Norden, who gave medical testimony concerning borax, knew but little of its medicinal or pharmaceutical properties, and was valueless as a witness.

The selection of such "experts" weakens the cases of the board. It detracts from the standing and good intent of the prosecution, and makes the board ridiculous in the eyes of the many registered and presumably qualified pharmacists present, during the hearing in the above instance—a considerable number.

3. "The board of pharmacy selects justice courts located at a great distance from the residence of the accused pharmacist, thus imposing great and unnecessary hardship upon the accused."

4. "The board of pharmacy has instituted vexatious and harassing litigation, causing the accused pharmacist to lose time and incur considerable expense to appear in court, the cases being allowed to fall for want of prosecution."

From the report of the board of pharmacy for 1897, over one hundred prosecutions were instituted in Cook county before Justices Quinn and Porter, in Hyde Park, thus causing the accused to travel some times great distances. The attached affidavits show that vexatious and harassing litigation has been instituted, notably in the case of Eward Weber. (Affidavit appended.)

5. "The board of pharmacy does great injustice to the pharmacists of the state by instituting proceedings against pharmacists for the sale of articles which are openly and generally sold in nearly all of the four thousand saloons of Chicago, any many thousand saloons throughout the state, without hindrance from the board of pharmacy."

The selection of quinine as the article upon which prosecution for violating the pharmacy law is based, is very unfortunate and injudicious. Quinine sulphate is to be had almost everywhere in all sorts of places; it is commonly regarded as a harmless substance, and Judge Chetlain, in the case under trial mentioned, practically ridiculed the proposition that its sale should be restricted, when he stated in defense of witness, Damscke, "that everybody knew quinine." The board licenses some twelve hundred general dealers to sell quinine, and I have bought it myself in bulk from retail liquor dealers. Quinine sulphate is usually prepared in capsules, and kept in a stock bottle ready for sale. Since these capsules are often filled by the boy or apprentice, it is not to be wondered at that he is allowed to sell these or to hand the capsules out when they are, as is often the case, put up in five and ten cent packages, properly labeled. An unregistered person may

be permitted to sell five cents worth of quinine when he would not be permitted to sell or dispense any liquid to be poured from a bottle or article to be weighed out. In several cases prosecuted registered pharmacists testified that they saw the bottle containing the quinine capsules handled by the unregistered person when the sale was made. There are hundreds of articles better adapted for the purpose of evidence as to whether or not the law was being violated than is quinine.

6. "The board of pharmacy is derelict in performing its duty to the state and to the pharmacists of the state by allowing prosecutions to be conducted without some member of the board or of the committee on complaints and prosecutions being present in court."

I was present during the trials of a number of cases in Judge Chetlain's court from about 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. Friday, June 3, 1898, with an hour's recess for lunch. The conduct of the cases by the prosecution, as shown under preceding headings, was regarded by the score of pharmacists present as unfair, and in some cases unjust. I and several others were present, not as witnesses, nor as sympathizers with those prosecuted, but interested in the proceedings from our interest in and support of the pharmacy law; that we became afterward sympathizers with some of those prosecuted must be considered. I had heard for nearly a year past of alleged prosecution, but gave it no more credence than the stories of law-breakers usually receive. My observation, however, during the proceedings of this one day in court convinced me that the complaints heard were fully justified from the manner in which the charges of violations were brought and the methods of the prosecution.

I further assert that the conduct of these cases was not known to the board, except probably to the president, Mr. Schmidt, as chairman of the committee on complaints and prosecutions. Two members of the board, Dr. H. Lee Hatch and Mr. F. Lueder, told me Wednesday, June 8, that they knew absolutely nothing of this work of the board in Chicago. Dr. Hatch is a member of the committee on complaints and prosecutions; the third member, Mr. Simpson, lives at Vienna, nearly three hundred miles from Chicago, and only comes here when there is a board meeting. The chairman of the committee, who offices only a few blocks from the court house, should have been present in court when there were so many cases heard on appeal. If he is responsible for the prosecutions he should not hesitate to be present and learn from his own observation how the law is being enforced.

The matter of prosecution appears to have been left to an assistant state's attorney, Mr. Gould, who is desirous of having as many cases as possible and to collect the greatest number of fines.

It is a well known principle that any information about violation of the law should be held secret, and the source of such information

not be divulged. The board emphasizes this through annual notice to the registered pharmacists of the state. The board's attorney, Mr. Gould, has announced to a number of pharmacists on different occasions, including E. Behlke, R. C. Frerksen, Hugo F. Baur, T. Quales, that he had in his possession a letter written by me, charging violations of the pharmacy law, by a number of druggists, including one prosecuted, Mr. Behlke. Mr. Gould subsequently confessed before the members of the board and your committee, in my presence, Monday, August 15, that he was mistaken; that he never had such letter. If such a charge was made with the consent of the board, it is serious, and should be investigated. If made on the personal responsibility of Mr. Gould, I ask that he be dismissed from the employ of the board. All of which is respectfully submitted, and my seal and hand affixed as testimony of being a true statement of facts.

C. S. N. HALLBERG.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.  
COUNTY OF COOK. }

Ewald Weber, of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, being first duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

I am a registered pharmacist of the State of Illinois, conducting a pharmacy at 4274 Milwaukee avenue, City of Chicago.

On the second day of May, 1898, I was subpoenaed as defendant in a case of the People of the State of Illinois vs. Ewald Weber set before Justice M. J. Quinn, on May 5, 1898. Having no intimation of the nature of the case and the court room being fully fifteen miles away from my residence, I employed counsel to represent me. He reported the charge was a violation of the pharmacy law, and that he had taken a continuance to May 12, in order to post himself. On that day I appeared in court with my attorney, when informed that the prosecuting attorney, a Mr. Gould, had the case continued for one week, without, however, apprising me of that fact. But he responded to a telephonic message from my attorney and came to court. On motion of my attorney, a change of venue was taken before Justice A. R. Porter, as suggested by the prosecuting witness, a Mr. Chaffee. On trial the sole prosecuting witness produced in evidence five cents worth of quinine capsules, alleged to have been bought April 11, 1898, in my place of business during my absence. On motion of the prosecuting attorney, a non-suit was entered. Leaving the court room, I was immediately subpoenaed for a new trial a week hence, when I instructed my attorney to settle the case, which he did for \$20 fine and \$4 court cost.

EWALD WEBER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, A. D., 1898.

ISAAC N. HEUSTIS,  
Notary Public.

## ANSWER OF THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 20, 1898.

*Messrs. William A. Dyche, George R. Baker, and J. H. Wells, special committee appointed by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to examine into the charges brought by Richard C. Frerksen and C. S. N. Hallberg, in regard to the conduct of prosecutions by the board of pharmacy.*

GENTLEMEN: In regard to charges filed against the board of pharmacy by Richard C. Frerksen, charge No. 1 contains the following:

"That there is a great discrepancy in the report of the board of pharmacy as to cases instituted, disposed of, and fines collected, and the records of the justice courts."

The board of pharmacy denies that there is any discrepancy in regard to fines imposed and fines collected by the committee on complaints and prosecutions for the year 1897. It is true that there were fines imposed in 1897 that were not collected until 1898.

It is evident that the instigator of this charge has confined his work of investigation to prosecutions in Chicago. The board will therefore confine its answer to this charge so far as it refers to justice courts in Chicago. We will commence with the affidavit made by E. von Hermann and R. C. Frerksen.

On the 10th day of September, 1898, E. von Hermann and Richard C. Frerksen, both of Cook county, made oath that on the 6th day of June, 1898, they made an examination of the dockets of Justice M. J. Quinn and Justice A. R. Porter, of the town of Hyde Park, and that they were assisted in this examination by the clerks of the said justices, and that they made a special and particular examination of such dockets for the period of time from January 1 to December 10, 1897, both dates inclusive; that from such examination it appears that one hundred and fifty-eight prosecutions have been instituted against persons for violation of the pharmacy law during the period of time above stated.

That about twelve of such prosecutions were taken from the justices before whom prosecutions were instituted to some other justice upon a change of venue; that about twenty-five such prosecutions were dismissed, or non-suited; they further state that they have examined the report of the board of pharmacy for the year 1897, and have compared said report with the justice dockets aforesaid, and find that said report is erroneous in the following particulars:

## Item 1.

It is true that the report of the committee on complaints and prosecutions of the board of pharmacy for the year 1897 does not contain any record of the cases dismissed, non-suited, or appealed. Perhaps it would have been better had this been done, but the committee only reported upon such cases as had paid their fines.

## Item 2.

In reference to the matter of Andrew Maguire, the affiants state that "said report shows but one persecution against one Andrew Maguire, with a fine of \$20, while the dockets of said justice show that Andrew Maguire has been procecuted, and fined twice, a fine of \$20 being imposed in each instance."

The deponents attach hereto, and make a part of this affidavit, a certificate from said Andrew Maguire, setting forth the facts as herein stated. The facts are, that there were two cases brought against Andrew Maguire during the year 1897. The first case upon which he was fined, amount \$20, was not paid until November 10, a considerable time after the fine was imposed. A second fine was imposed upon Andrew Maguire, after the first fine was paid, he continuing to violate the law, but the second fine was not paid until March 11, 1898, hence this amount did not appear in the 1897 report, but will appear in the 1898 report.

Mr. Maguire knows very well that he did not pay two fines during the year 1897.

## Item 3.

"That the prosecution against R. R. Brown, instituted on November 23, 1897, in which a fine of \$10 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

It is true that a fine was imposed upon one R. R. Bowen (not Brown) on November 23, 1897, but the fine was not paid to the board until January 1, 1898, hence it does not appear in the 1897 report, but will appear in 1898 report.

## Item 4.

"That the prosecution against G. A. Bender & Bro., instituted September 30, 1897, in which a fine of \$50 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

This case was appealed to the higher courts, and is still pending. The case was not reported in the 1897 report of committee.

## Item 5.

"That the prosecution against M. A. Curtis, instituted May 8, 1897 in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

The reason for this is, that M. A. Curtis did not pay the \$20 until July, 1898. It will appear in the 1898 report.



## Item 6.

"That the prosecution against W. H. Goll, instituted November 5, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

This case was not reported in the 1897 report for the reason that the fine was not paid until January 1, 1898. It will appear in the 1898 report.

## Item 7.

"That the prosecution against J. A. Haskell, instituted November 24, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

This fine was paid under the name of C. S. Brown & Co. December 4, 1897. The store was run in the name of C. S. Brown & Co., but the store was actually owned by J. A. Haskell. The case was reported on page 124, 1897 report. While the fine may have been imposed against Haskell, it was reported as having been paid by C. S. Brown & Co.

## Item 8.

"That the prosecution against Hannah Jacobson, instituted August 21, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

It is true that on August 14, 1897, Mrs. Johanna Jacobson, of 5120 Wentworth avenue, was fined \$10 and costs. A few days after judgment was rendered against her, she went out of business. Since then we have been unable to locate any property upon which to levy, but what she could schedule out, hence the fine has not been collected.

## Item 9.

"That the prosecution against A. J. Keller, instituted November 9, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

This fine was paid January 21, 1898, and will appear in said report.

## Item 10.

"That the case against J. Levinsohn, instituted September 11, 1897, in which a fine of \$10 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

This fine was paid July 1, 1898, and will appear in the 1898 report.

## Item 11.

"That the prosecution against S. Lederer, instituted October 4, 1897, in which a fine of \$50 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

S. Lederer is of the firm of Lederer & Oppenheimer, proprietors of a department store; several cases were brought against them, and all were appealed. The matter was finally adjusted by the payment Octo-

ber 26, of a fine of \$40 against S. Lederer, and a fine against Lederer & Oppenheimer of \$40, and are reported on page 122, 1897 report. All the other cases were dismissed.

Item 12.

"That the prosecution against one Leonard, instituted November 5, 1897, in which a fine of \$10 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

O. B. Leonard did not pay the fine of \$10 until January 11, 1898, and will it appear in the 1898 report.

Item 13.

"That the prosecution against Carl Obereigner, instituted September 7, 1897, in which a fine of \$25 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

Carl Obereigner was fined \$25 September 17, 1897, soon after his business was closed up, and we have been unable to find any property subject to levy, though we have made diligent search.

Item 14.

"That the prosecution against E. F. Richter, instituted October 6, 1897, for which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

This fine was not paid until February 10, 1898, and will appear in the 1898 report.

Item 15.

"That the prosecution against C. Ronga, instituted December 7, 1897, in which a fine of \$20 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

This fine was not paid until January 21, 1898, hence not in the 1897 report; will be in the 1898 report.

Item 16.

"That the prosecution against J. H. & F. Schenkraus, instituted June 14, 1897, in which a fine of \$40 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

The committee on prosecutions never instituted a case against any parties by that or a similar name, and no fine of \$40 was ever imposed or collected from any such parties, and the committee defies Messrs. von Hermann and Frerksen to show or prove that any such case was ever instituted. This charge is a base misrepresentation, made out of whole cloth.

Item 17.

"That the prosecution against H. Vehstedt, instituted September 20, 1897, in which a fine of \$50 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

This fine was not paid until July 21, hence does not appear in the 1897 report; will appear in the 1898 report.

Item 18.

"That the prosecution against E. T. B. Wilder, instituted November 18, 1897, in which a fine of \$30 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

This fine was not paid until May 6, 1898, hence does not appear in the 1897 report, but will appear in the 1898 report.

Item 19.

"That the prosecution against J. O. Wistein, instituted December 8, 1897, in which a fine of \$10 was imposed, does not appear in said report."

This fine was not paid until January 1, hence does not appear in the 1897 report, but will appear in the 1898 report.

Item 20.

"That prosecutions against various persons in which fines aggregating about \$400 which have been appealed by the various defendants, do not appear in said report."

In answer to this, will say that the names of the persons are not given, hence the committee can only answer in a general way, that none of the appeal cases instituted between March and December 10, 1897, were given in the 1897 report. In some appeal cases of 1897, the fines have been collected, and will be reported in the 1898 report.

Item 21.

"That the justice docket in the prosecution against F. J. Lichtenberger November 20, 1897, shows a fine of \$20 imposed whereas report of board shows a fine of \$10."

It is true that a fine of \$20 was imposed upon Lichtenberger, but there being some mitigating circumstances in regard to this case, the board saw fit to remit \$10 of the fine, and accept the payment of \$10 in satisfaction of the judgment. The \$10 was paid December 10, 1897.

Item 22.

"That the justice docket in the prosecution against L. J. Whitney, and G. A. Jacobs, October 18, 1897, shows a fine of \$10 imposed, whereas report of board shows a fine of \$5."

The facts in the above case are that there were two cases against Whitney and Jacobs; they paid \$20 in one case, and the other case was compromised upon the payment of \$5, the committee deeming the payment of \$25 an equitable adjustment for the two cases against them.

**R. C. Frerksen** admits that he was appointed on the committee of board of pharmacy records of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association for the fiscal year 1896-7, and goes on to say, "after devoting considerable time to preliminary work, and failing to find any report from like committees (except of a trivial superficial character) of previous years, other than that presented at the 11th annual meeting by Messrs. Whitfield and Moderwell, he decided that the committee were not in a position to spend the time and money to make a thorough investigation as directed by the association."

This, to say the least, is a very unkind reflection upon the various committees who have since the year 1890, made examination of the books and records of the board of pharmacy, and Mr. Frerksen is assuming a great deal upon himself when he states that the examination made by these committees were of a trivial and superficial character.

**Mr. Frerksen** was in the office of the board prior to the 1897 pharmaceutical meeting, and was invited to look over the books and records, but he declined to do so, saying he would come some other time, and his excuse for not performing his duty is a very flimsy one, and the reflection made that no complete report or examination of the books and records had been made since 1890 is as presumptuous as it is audacious, and in making these statements Mr. Frerksen states what is untrue, and unbecoming in a person who has, at least, a sense of decency and fairness.

Is the board of pharmacy to blame because Messrs. I. W. Blood, of Chicago, G. E. Baumann, of Springfield, and R. C. Frerksen, failed to do their duty prior to the meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association in June, 1897? Certainly not! The books and records were open to the committee at any time they saw fit to look over them.

**Mr. von Hermann**, who assisted Mr. Frerksen in examining the justice courts records, was a member of the committee on board of pharmacy records for the year 1897-8. The committee was composed of Messrs. G. F. Luthringer, Petersburg, Louis Sommer, Springfield, and E. von Hermann, Chicago; neither Mr. Luthringer or Mr. von Hermann made any examination of the records of the board, but Mr. Luthringer did direct Mr. Sommer to do so. Mr. Sommer visited the office, looked over the books, assisted by the bookkeeper, who endeavored to show him everything connected with the books and accounts, and the various methods of conducting the business of the board, and after obtaining copies of all the blanks used, he made out his report and mailed it to Mr. Luthringer, chairman of the committee. Every opportunity was offered Mr. Sommer to make a complete and thorough examination; had he been assisted by the other members of the committee, and especially Mr. von Hermann, perhaps Mr. von Hermann might have secured information that would have en-

lightened him in regard to prosecutions in Chicago. He could not take the time to do this in the proper manner, but chose another course.

Had Messrs. Frerksen and von Hermann desired to be fair and just in their examination, they would have gone further and called upon the chairman of the committee on prosecutions for an explanation in regard to the cases they did not find in the annual report of the board. The chairman of the committee, (Mr. Fred M. Schmidt), could have given them all the information they desired, and it would have been very little trouble for them to have ascertained all the facts before they charged the board, and made statements outside that moneys collected had not been turned over to the board. Every dollar of the fines collected has been turned over to the board, and every item of expense connected with the prosecution and collection of these fines will be presented to your committee in proper form.

Mr. Frerksen says that the affidavit of himself and Mr. von Hermann states the facts, while the board does not.

In reply to this, the board desires to say that the affidavit is not correct in one very important particular, and that is in charge 16. We defy Messrs. von Hermann and Frerksen to show that the parties named were ever prosecuted, or that any fine of \$40 was ever collected from any such persons.

By inference in their affidavit they try to show that some of the fines named in their affidavit have not been turned over to the board. We herewith submit a statement of all the fines collected during the year 1897, up to and including December 10, (when report was made out.) Also statement of fines collected from December 10, 1897, to July 28, 1898, besides a list of cases dismissed and appealed, from March, 1897, to July 28, 1898; also a statement of expense in regard to prosecutions in Cook county for the year 1897.

Any further information in this regard, if you desire, we will gladly furnish, in order to give you a full and comprehensive understanding of the methods used by the committee on complaints and prosecutions in the conduct of prosecutions.

RECEIPTS FROM PROSECUTIONS IN COOK COUNTY, APRIL 13, TO  
DECEMBER 10, 1897, INCLUSIVE:

April 13.	People vs. L. Klein.....	\$ 40 00
13.	" " Klein Bros.....	40 00
13.	" " Kerth & Dougherty.....	20 00
14.	" " Wieboldt & Co.....	50 00
14.	" " F. E. McKenzie.....	40 00
May 2.	" " H. E. Gross.....	10 00
April 13.	" " Siegel, Cooper & Co.....	25 00
May 2.	" " Møeller Bros. ....	25 00

April 17.	People	vs. Siegel, Cooper & Co.....	\$ 30 00
21.	"	" Siegel, Cooper & Co .....	30 00
27.	"	" C. F. Paul.....	25 00
14.	"	" Maddigan Bros.....	40 00
14.	"	" John York Co.....	40 00
May 27.	"	" Smith & Yapple.....	20 00
27.	"	" R. C. Cave.....	5 00
June 21.	"	" Sax Pharmacy.....	20 00
21.	"	" James Elmus.....	20 00
21.	"	" W. J. Keely (Frank Bros.).....	50 00
21.	"	" Frank Bros.....	50 00
21.	"	" J. C. Pickard.....	10 00
10.	"	" Meyers Bros.....	40 00
10.	"	" W. H. Biermann.....	20 00
20.	"	" R. H. Eagle & Co.....	10 00
20.	"	" John Sutcliff.....	20 00
20.	"	" Johnson Bros.....	40 00
July 6.	"	" T. V. Villim.....	40 00
June 9.	"	" Jenkins Bros.....	40 00
April 21.	"	" L. J. M. Campbell.....	40 00
July 2.	"	" P. J. Holmes.....	20 00
12.	"	" Meyer Bros (M. K. Meyer).....	40 00
15.	"	" A. M. Levi.....	20 00
15.	"	" L. A. Garrison Bros.....	20 00
15.	"	" F. H. Hipes.....	20 00
30.	"	" New York Store, Chicago.....	40 00
30.	"	" Aug. C. Dahm.....	20 00
Aug. 13.	"	" J. A. Mahaffy.....	40 00
20.	"	" Chickasaw Medicine Co.....	20 00
20.	"	" Scott & Jungk.....	10 00
21.	"	" Boston Store.....	50 00
21.	"	" James & Dewey.....	10 00
21.	"	" A. P. Dewey & Co.....	20 00
21.	"	" E. Daly.....	10 00
Sept. 9.	"	" Sorrow & Kentoff.....	20 00
9.	"	" Sorrow & Kentoff.....	10 00
9.	"	" T. H. Clarisey.....	20 00
9.	"	" Henry C. Malzen.....	10 00
9.	"	" C. M. Sherman.....	10 00
9.	"	" H. Kirchstein.....	20 00
9.	"	" H. D. Hess.....	10 00
9.	"	" P. F. Gillespie & Co.....	10 00
24.	"	" E. B. Featherstone.....	20 00
24.	"	" Geo. W. Tucker.....	20 00
24.	"	" Karlsburg Bros.....	10 00
24.	"	" B. F. Richardson.....	10 00
24.	"	" L. C. Smith.....	10 00
24.	"	" W. A. Markee.....	20 00
24.	"	" Agnew Bros.....	10 00
24.	"	" B. F. Stryzowski.....	40 00
24.	"	" E. Paschke.....	10 00
24.	"	" L. F. Peterson.....	10 00
Oct. 2.	"	" Fred W. Thomas.....	20 00
2.	"	" H. B. Cole.....	20 00
2.	"	" Chas. E. Button.....	20 00
2.	"	" H. K. Libman.....	10 00

Oct.	2.	People vs. Williams & Johnson.....	\$ 20 00
	2.	" " J. P. Considine.....	20 00
	2.	" " A. Romana.....	20 00
	2.	" " E. A. Gardner .....	10 00
	26.	" " M. J. Albrecht.....	20 00
	26.	" " L. P. Larson.....	20 00
	26.	" " J. H. Murphy Co.....	20 00
	26.	" " P. F. Ryan & Co.....	40 00
	26.	" " S. Lederer.....	40 00
	26.	" " Lederer & Oppenheimer.....	40 00
	26.	" " Whitney & Jacobs.. ..	20 00
	26.	" " Whitney & Jacobs.....	5 00
	26.	" " Klein Bros.....	50 00
	26.	" " C. W. Holtz.....	10 00
	26.	" " J. M. Brown.....	25 00
Nov.	10.	" " John Clark.....	20 00
	10.	" " I. E. Penberthy .....	20 00
	10.	" " C. A. Ludwig.....	20 00
	10.	" " C. Boucher.....	10 00
	10.	" " Jacob Lauf.....	10 00
	10.	" " Ig Kwalski .....	20 00
	10.	" " Andrew Maguire.....	20 00
	20.	" " Wickert & Moore.....	20 00
	20.	" " William H. Biermann.....	20 00
	20.	" " K. A. Zurawski.....	20 00
	20.	" " Sullivan & Cook.....	20 00
	20.	" " Olsen & Hoffsted.....	20 00
Dec.	4.	" " B. M. Johnston.....	20 00
	4.	" " I. M. Empie.....	20 00
	4.	" " C. S. Brown & Co.....	20 00
	4.	" " J. J. Sorensen.....	30 00
	4.	" " W. A. Bancroft.....	20 00
	4.	" " G. G. Shauer.....	20 00
	10.	" " M. S. Vailey.....	40 00
	10.	" " T. V. Villim.....	20 00
	10.	" " Kickapoo Med. Co.....	20 00
	10.	" " Ovald Roslar.....	10 00
	10.	" " F. J. Lichtenberger.....	10 00
	10.	" " S. Pietrowicz.....	10 00
	10.	" " Kickapoo Ind. Med. Co.....	20 00
Total.....			\$2,350 00

(All these cases were brought before Hon. A. R. Porter, J. P., and Hon. M. J. Quinn, J. P., Hyde Park.)

In the first ten cases of prosecutions the board were required to advance constable's costs of two dollars in each case; total, twenty dollars.

This was afterwards collected and turned over to the board. This amount is included in total receipts from Cook county on page 126, report of board 1897.

The board also collected \$64.17 expert chemist's fees and \$7.70 other costs in a case of adulterations under sec. 16, against Frank Brothers (department store, cream tartar), of this \$64.17 was paid to Dickman and MacKenzie, analytical chemists; they made the analy-

sis and attended court as expert witnesses; these amounts are included in total receipts from Cook county; see page 126, board report, 1897.

The board also collected \$20 analytical chemists' fees and \$4.62 other costs in a case of adulteration (cream tartar) under sec. 16 against The Boston Store; \$20 of this amount was paid to Kennicott & Green, analytical chemists for analysis. These amounts are included in total receipts of Cook county, page 126, board report, 1897.

This amount, \$116.49, added to the fines collected in 1897, \$2,350, makes the total receipts in Cook county in 1897, \$2,466.49.

The following cases were dismissed by order of the board of pharmacy and otherwise disposed of from April, 1897, up to and including December 10, 1897:

Before Hon. A. R. Porter, J.P:

3768. M. A. Levy case should have been against Greenfield and Levy. This fine was afterwards collected from them February 10, 1898.

3802. J.P. Considine was out of city when papers were issued, and they were returned, not found, by constable; afterwards fined and paid.

3841, 3842, 3846, 3850, and 3854 were cases against Frank Bros., who were fined by his honor, Judge Porter, docket No. 3672, amount of fine, \$50 and \$71.87 costs, and a fine against W. J. Keely \$50.

The first case was appealed to the criminal court. These cases were all dismissed on the payment of the fine \$50, expert chemist's fee, and other costs of \$71.87, and the fine against Keely of \$50 and costs (said Keely being in the employ of Frank Bros.), with the express understanding that Frank Bros. were to comply with the law, which they have done up to the present time we believe.

4043. J. J. Sorensen. Constable, failed to get service, suit again brought, and fine collected.

4070. H. Vehstedt. Case brought under section two, dismissed, should have been section 16, afterwards paid \$50 fine and chemist's fee.

4078. C. J. Foucek. No violation.

4088. W. H. Durant and 4091 J. H. Butzow, beef, iron, and wine cases. These cases were dismissed among a number of others by order of the board of pharmacy. The violation was for the sale of beef, iron, and wine, and the defense was taken up by the Illinois Grocers' Association. After several conferences between said association and the board of pharmacy, through its agents, it was decided to drop all prosecutions against members of the Illinois Grocers' Association on payment of costs, and on the agreement that said association would notify all members to stop the sale of beef, iron, and wine, and all other drugs, and an instruction that the Grocers' Association, through their attorney, would defend no cases brought for the violation of the pharmacy law.



4175. D. O. Bramlett. This was a case brought under sec. 16 for adulteration, but the evidence showed that the sale was not made by the defendant, but he had sent out to another store in the vicinity and bought the article in question, and was not guilty of the charge.

4179. Hilda Johnson. The records of the justice court show that this case was dismissed, but this was an error, as this case was tried and a decision adverse to the state on the ground that the statute would not reach a person who made one sale at a private house.

4331. D. A. Brumund. A reinvestigation of this case showed no violation.

4403. C. S. Brown & Co. This case was brought against Brown & Co., but the defense showed that the store or place of business was owned by J. H. Haskell, who was fined November 24, 1897.

4417. A. M. Bronson. In this case there was a mistake made in the name of the registered man, and at the time the prosecution was begun it was thought that the man was not registered, but a reinvestigation developed the fact that the man from whom the purchase was made was a registered pharmacist. (Case dismissed.)

Before Hon. M. J. Quinn, J.P.

4068. John York Company, dismissed by Judge Quinn, fined by Judge Porter \$40.

4133. P. F. Ryan, dismissed by Judge Quinn, fined by Judge Porter \$40.

4235. Mrs. L. J. M. Campbell. This case was brought by the board to compel a payment of a fine that had already been adjudicated, but Mrs. Campbell claimed the ownership of the store. The fine of L. J. M. Campbell was afterwards paid and this suit dismissed.

4247. Lederer & Oppenheimer. There had been several cases brought against the above named firm, some under the name of Lederer & Oppenheimer, and some under the name of S. Lederer & Company, which cases have been appealed to the criminal court. Further prosecution was brought against the said firm, under the names mentioned, and on their agreement to in future comply with the law, and on payment of the fines in question, the cases then pending were dismissed. This was done as a matter of business, in view of the fact that there were several cases pending on appeal with the same question of law involved, and the board did not feel like going to the expense of appealing or following the appeal of any more cases, other than was absolutely necessary.

4352, Rooney Bros.; 4361, H. C. Andree; 4363, Ruppert Bros.; 4365, George Vairns; 4366, Sol Isreal. These cases were also beef, iron, and wine cases, and were dismissed for the reasons above mentioned; also 4384, M. Meissman; 4385, Laden & Doyle; 4386, Thomas J. Kane.

The following change of venue cases were taken from Hon. A. R. Porter's court and will appear among the cases before Hon. M. J. Quinn:

3782, Lederer & Oppenheimer; 3903, L. J. M. Campbell; 3904, Mrs. L. J. M. Campbell; 3906, A. P. Dewey & Co.; 4001, Joseph H. Murphy & Co.; 4039, W. A. Markee; 4123, C. A. Ludwig; 4224, E. B. Featherstone; 4239, Garrison Bros.; 4312, H. Vehstedt; and 4368, John York Company.

On August 14, 1897, Mrs. Johanna Jacobson, of 5120 Wentworth Avenue, was fined \$10 and costs, fine not collected. A few days after judgment was rendered against her, she went out of business. Since then we have been unable to locate any property upon which to levy, but what she could schedule.

We now furnish you a list of the fines collected from January 1 to July 28, inclusive. Some of these cases were brought during the year 1897, the fines not being paid until after last report of committee on prosecutions was made, December 10, 1897. A comparison of the fines collected in 1897, and from January 1 to July 28, 1898, will show that every dollar of fines that are marked paid upon the books of the justice courts have been paid over to the committee on complaints and prosecutions, and will be properly accounted for in their 1898 report. (We note that the justices failed to give date when fine was paid.)

RECEIPTS FROM PROSECUTIONS IN CHICAGO FROM JANUARY 1  
TO JULY 28, 1898.

Jan.	1.	State vs.	Taylor & Hutchinson .....	\$	10 00
	1.	" "	J. A. Mahaffey .....		20 00
	1.	" "	Charles H. Tyler .....		20 00
	1.	" "	William H. Goll .....		20 00
	1.	" "	Kerth & Dougherty .....		20 00
	1.	" "	James O. Wistein .....		10 00
	1.	" "	R. R. Bowen .....		10 00
	1.	" "	Charles H. Arens .....		20 00
	21.	" "	S. E. Wright .....		20 00
	21.	" "	G. Ronga .....		20 00
	21.	" "	J. E. Penberthy .....		20 00
	21.	" "	O. B. Leonard .....		10 00
	21.	" "	A. J. Keller .....		10 00
	21.	" "	A. J. Keller .....		20 00
	21.	" "	Feilchenfield Bros .....		40 00
	21.	" "	H. V. Leavitt .....		40 00
	21.	" "	C. W. Handtmann .....		20 00
	21.	" "	H. Vehstedt .....		50 00
Feb.	10.	" "	Greenfield & Levi .....		20 00
	10.	" "	John Hibbing .....		20 00
	10.	" "	C. Jevne & Co. ....		20 00
	10.	" "	E. F. Richter .....		20 00
	10.	" "	J. W. Fitzmaurice .....		20 00
	10.	" "	Carl Kvitek .....		20 00
	10.	" "	F. J. Link & Co. ....		20 00
	10.	" "	Smith & Yaple .....		20 00
Mar.	11.	" "	Andrew Maguire .....		20 00
	11.	" "	M. G. Franke .....		20 00

Mar.	11.	State ve.	C. H. Slack.....	\$ 20 00
	11.	"	P. Nilsson.....	10 00
	11.	"	Carl Becker.....	20 00
	11.	"	I. Platt.....	10 00
April	6.	"	E. Behlke.....	20 00
	6.	"	J. F. Carnegie.....	20 00
	6.	"	W. A. Bancroft.....	20 00
	6.	"	W. H. Biermann.....	40 00
	6.	"	W. A. Markee.....	20 00
	6.	"	E. B. Featherstone.....	20 00
May	6.	"	Sutcliffe Bros.....	20 00
	6.	"	William Hogan.....	20 00
	6.	"	P. Nilsson.....	25 00
	6.	"	Gus't Frank.....	20 00
	6.	"	Richard S. Truppel.....	20 00
	6.	"	Carl A. Martens.....	20 00
	6.	"	Chas. Lange.....	20 00
	6.	"	George F. Koehn.....	20 00
	6.	"	Max Grieben.....	20 00
	6.	"	Albert W. Schultz.....	20 00
	6.	"	J. S. Jergensen.....	20 00
	6.	"	H. Hoefler.....	20 00
	6.	"	E. T. B. Wilder.....	30 00
	28.	"	Wesley F. Fish.....	20 00
	28.	"	Ewald Weber.....	20 00
	28.	"	H. S. Lester.....	10 00
	28.	"	D. Larson.....	20 00
	28.	"	W. H. Biermann.....	40 00
	28.	"	John H. Sullivan.....	5 00
June	13.	"	F. W. Morrison, Berwyn.....	20 00
	13.	"	I. M. Brown.....	20 00
	13.	"	Louis Busse, Mt. Prospect.....	20 00
	13.	"	L. Jungk.....	20 00
	13.	"	W. W. Perker, Irving Park.....	20 00
	13.	"	L. Armbrrecht.....	20 00
July	1.	"	Otto Coltzan.....	20 00
	1.	"	J. A. Okonski.....	40 00
	1.	"	G. Ronga.....	20 00
	1.	"	E. Burnham.....	20 00
	1.	"	H. C. McGregor.....	20 00
	1.	"	James Elmes.....	20 00
	1.	"	A. C. Andres.....	20 00
	1.	"	J. P. Daleiden.....	20 00
	1.	"	P. F. Ryan & Co.....	20 00
	1.	"	J. Levinsohn.....	10 00
	11.	"	M. A. Curtis.....	20 00
	11.	"	C. A. Ladwig.....	20 00
	11.	"	F. Wieneke.....	20 00
	11.	"	Herman Fry.....	20 00
	11.	"	J. C. Lutz & Co.....	25 00
	11.	"	Chas. W. Callender.....	20 00
	11.	"	Alvis J. Walser.....	20 00
	11.	"	K. H. Sampson.....	10 00
	26.	"	C. S. Tirrell.....	20 00
	26.	"	The Fair.....	40 00
	26.	"	F. C. Kurz.....	20 00

July 26.	State vs. Kickapoo Ind. Med. Co. ....	\$ 20 00
26.	" " Kickapoo Ind. Med. Co. ....	20 00
26.	" " Kickapoo Ind. Med. Co. ....	10 00
26.	" " Madam M. Yale .....	20 00
26.	" " J. C. Whiteford .....	20 00
26.	" " J. C. Whiteford .....	10 00
Total .....		\$1.845 00

The following cases were dismissed by order of the board of pharmacy or otherwise, between December 10, 1897, and August 1, 1898:

4441. Adolph Gaul, summons issued against Adolph Gaul. Constable's return and report showed the store to be the property of Henry Best, who was afterwards sued, and denied ownership under oath. Case again brought against Adolph Gaul, and fine of \$20 and costs imposed; appealed to the county court.

4470. Henry Best. The case just preceding this one.

4655. G. Ronga. Constable failed to get service; case brought again, and a fine of \$20 imposed and collected.

4680. Charles W. Callender. Case brought against the above named defendant, who in court showed property in his wife's name which was afterwards brought against Mrs. Chas. W. Callender, in which case a fine of \$20 was imposed and collected.

4702. Catherine Callaphy. Case brought against husband of Catherine Callaphy and a fine of \$20 imposed.

4704. George Kurtz, clerk for Callender. This case was not dismissed by order of the board of pharmacy or their attorney, but was tried, and resulted in a judgment for the defendant.

4818. E. Weber. Mistake in service, afterwards fined.

4961. George Somonski. In this case, the defendant, a constable, had collected the money and fine of \$20 in the case of People vs. Sampson, and this case was brought against him and his bonds for the collection of the same, which was paid before service was had on the defendant.

4975. Frank High Bear, an Indian, and 4978, 4977, 4987. These four cases were brought with three others, and were cases against the Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company. A fine of \$50 was entered and paid in the three cases, and the other four were dismissed. This compromise was made on the agreement that the said Kickapoo Indian Company would put in fully registered pharmacists for the sale of their medicine, which they have done, and are now complying with the law.

In the following cases, changes of venue were taken from his honor, A. R. Porter:

4534, T. W. Callaphy; 4905, Siegel, Cooper & Co.

And in the case of E. Weber, 4655, a change of venue was taken from Hon. Michael J. Quinn.

## EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1897 IN COOK COUNTY.

Kitt Gould, attorney's fees.....	\$ 1,175 00
L. L. Chaffee, salary as agent for board from March 20 to December 25, inclusive, \$2 per day.....	\$ 558 00
L. L. Chaffee, board and expenses from March 20 to December 25, inclusive, traveling, medicines, etc.....	633 00
(Itemized account of these expenses will be furnished your committee.)	
A. H. Pilgrim, for work in connection with F. A. Ulrich, in 1896.....	43 50
A. W. Strickler, October 30, 1897, for services thirty days.....	40 00
Expenses and purchases of medicine..	28 60
Total.....	\$ 1,303 10

Deduct for per diem and expenses for work done by Chaffee, outside of Cook county..... 100 00

Making a net total expended in Cook county for obtaining evidence and other work in connection with complaints and prosecutions of.....	1,203 10
Expert chemist's fees paid.....	202 67
Paid court costs, constable and stenographer's fees.....	72 00

Total expense in Cook county..... \$ 2,652 77

Total expense on account of complaints and prosecutions in Cook county was .....	2,652 77
Total receipts on same account.....	2,466 49

Balance paid out in excess of receipts.... \$ 186 28.  
(\$43.50 of this was on account of 1896, and had the fines imposed in 1897 been collected, this deficit would not have occurred.)

The money paid out on account of complaints and prosecutions outside of Cook county was.....\$550 92  
Receipts were..... 375 70

Balance of expenditures in excess of receipts.....\$ 175 22

Making a total deficit for 1897 of.....\$ 361 50

A warrant was drawn for the committee December 14, 1897, by order of the board for this amount, report of committee having been received, approved, and placed on file by the board. (See page 126-127 annual report 1897.)

## Charge No. 2:

"That the board of pharmacy makes illegal expenditures of money in the employment of special counsel to prosecute the cases brought under the pharmacy law."

Mr. Frerksen mentions an item for \$300, for legal expenses, paid May 6, 1897 (see page 112.) The payment of this amount has nothing

whatever to do with prosecutions. The warrant was drawn in favor of the secretary for convenience, and it was paid out for attorney's fees by the secretary. It is true that the board paid out \$1,175 as attorneys' fees in Cook county, on account of prosecutions; also paid out \$209.37 attorneys' fees in other counties in the state, on account of prosecutions, making a total of \$1,384.37 paid out during the year 1897 on account of prosecutions.

Now Mr. Frerksen quotes section 17 of the pharmacy law, and the particular part of the section to which this matter applies is: "It shall be the duty of the state's attorney of said county where such offense is committed to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this act, upon proper complaint being made."

We think there can be no question about the right of the state's attorney to deputize any person he may see fit to prosecute cases for him, and that said person so deputized would have full authority, the same as if he were state's attorney.

The part of the revised statutes quoted by Mr. Frerksen, namely: Chapter 14, section 6, revised statutes, is general in its character, and does not imply that the state's attorney cannot deputize another person to act for him; while it is made the duty of the state's attorney to prosecute violations of the pharmacy law, it does not provide how he shall be paid, as the law says: "All penalties collected under the provisions of this act shall inure to the board of pharmacy."

It is self-evident that the funds collected, or a part of them, can be legally paid to the attorney who is instrumental in collecting said fees, especially when the law makes it obligatory upon the state's attorney to perform this function. There can be no question but that the board has the legal right to pay attorneys' fees in prosecuting violations of the pharmacy law. The state's attorneys in some counties of the state claim the right under the decision of the supreme court to retain all the fines collected, and have done so in a number of cases, and the board claim the right to employ special counsel at any time they deem it necessary to do so, and deny that they have expended money illegally in the payment of attorneys' fees for conducting prosecutions and for special counsel in conducting the affairs of the board.

#### Charge No. 3.

"That the Board of Pharmacy has never made an itemized report to the Pharmaceutical Association of the sums of money expended for so-called expert testimony."

In reply to this charge, the Board of Pharmacy maintain that they have complied with the provisions of the law, viz. "The Board shall make an annual report to the Governor, and to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association of all moneys received, and disbursed by

them pursuant to this act," (part sec. 13), so far as pertains to prosecutions, see page 126 annual report 1897; but for the information of your committee will say, that out of the amount of expert chemists fees paid in Cook Co. (see page 126 report) \$202.67, \$64.17 was paid to Dickman & Mackenzie, analytical chemists for analysis, and expert witness fees in case against Frank Brothers; \$20.00 was paid to Kennicott & Green, analytical chemists for analysis in case against "The Boston Store."

We also paid Kennicott & Green \$118.50 for analysis of 43 samples of various articles furnished them by the Board. The Board collected \$71.87 Frank Bros., and \$24.62, Boston Store, total \$96.49 on this account, leaving \$106.18 expenditure in excess of receipts on this account. The Board did not feel justified in prosecuting any more adulteration cases for the present. The analysis of these 43 samples can be used at some future time if deemed best.

Mr. Frerksen further quotes in this charge part of section 7 of the pharmacy law which says, "The secretary shall pay over to the treasurer all moneys that come into his hands as secretary."

This part of the law the secretary has complied with (see page 108; secretary's report of receipts and expenditures, also page 113 treasurer's report in the annual report of 1897).

The receipts and expenditures on account of prosecutions for the year 1897 are fully set forth in the annual report, pages 114 and 127 inclusive. This amount was received and paid out by the committee, the secretary simply acting as clerk for the committee. The committee have vouchers and receipts for all money paid out during the year 1897, covering a total of \$3,203.69. Amount received from prosecutions \$2,842.19. Deficit \$361.50. This deficit would not have occurred had the committee been able to collect all the fines imposed during the year 1897. This amount was collected during the first half of the year 1898 so that in reality there was no actual deficit, as the amount was in sight, and afterwards collected, but in order to close up the books for the year 1897 it was necessary to draw a warrant on the treasurer for the amount in order to pay expenses incurred.

Mr. Frerksen says: "That the amount, \$94.15 (fines and costs), imposed upon G. W. Berry, and Berry & Stout, which were in the report of 1896, was not counted in the receipts of fines collected for 1897."

This is a gross misrepresentation of the facts; the amount, \$94.15, was paid April 19, 1897, and appears in the 1897 report, page 114, by Berry & Stout.

In regard to the case against People vs. blank, on page 45, a typographical error makes the amount \$510 and costs. It should be \$40 and costs, and the copy furnished the printer shows the amount to be \$40 and costs. It was simply an oversight of the proofreader in the expert printer's office.

The fine against Chester Bolles, page 44, should be \$10 in place of \$20. The fine against E. T. Stout, page 44, should be \$10 in place of \$20. The fine against C. W. Bowcock, page 44, should be \$10 in place of \$20.

The amount stated in the printed report being an error, as the cases were all compromised by the state's attorney upon payment of \$10 and costs, as a recent investigation of the records of the justice courts show.

The judgment against John S. Fisher of \$10 and costs has not been collected. The Berry, and the Berry & Stout cases as mentioned above were not paid until April, 1897. These errors corrected will show the amount received from Chicago to be \$190 and from outside \$145; total, \$335, and the word blank was used for the reason that we were unable to get any report as to persons fined from State's Attorney Kern.

We knew about the Siegel, Cooper & Co. case, but did not know from what source, the balance, \$40, came, hence used the word blank in order to make a return.

In justice to the secretary, will state that after he turns over the copy to the printer expert, the proof is read by them, and the secretary has no opportunity to correct errors that may occur.

There is another typographical error on page 122, in which the fine against E. A. Gardner should read \$10 in place of \$20. It is unfortunate that these errors occur, but the board are powerless to prevent such things, as they have no opportunity to read the proof and correct it.

The report of the committee on complaints and prosecutions was acted upon by the board December 14, 1897. It was signed by Messrs. Schmidt, Hatch and Simpson, and a warrant was drawn upon the treasurer for the amount of deficit, \$361.50; the committee deemed the method adopted as the proper one to conduct the work on prosecutions. Every item of expense is kept in detail by the committee, and is open for inspection by your committee.

#### Charge 4.

"That the board of pharmacy has instituted vexatious and harassing litigation causing the accused pharmacist to lose time, and incur expense in court, the case being allowed to fall for want of prosecution."

The board of pharmacy deny that any case was ever brought against any pharmacist for the purpose of annoying or harassing him, or intended to require him to lose time and cause expense. Every complaint for violation of the law is carefully investigated by the agent of the board. These agents are regularly employed, and paid for their services, whether the cases are brought or not. Mr. Chaffee is paid a monthly salary and expenses, and it makes no difference to him whether the fine is imposed or not, as he receives his salary just



the same. A great many cases are investigated by him, in which no cases are brought, and no fine has been imposed against any person unless it was a clear violation of the law, and no cases are brought as represented upon trivial technicalities.

Every complaint for violation of the provisions of the pharmacy law is carefully investigated, and if it is found that the person is violating the law our agent is authorized by the committee on complaints and prosecutions to bring an action against the party before a justice of the peace.

In the city of Chicago, the cases have been brought at Hyde Park for the reason that the prosecuting attorney resides there, and is better able to attend to them without delay, and in fact there is less time lost by going to Hyde Park, than would be if the cases were brought before the justices down town, as owing to pressure of business, our experience has been that in down town justice courts, postponements and continuances are frequent, and cause a loss of time thereby.

It happens that we are compelled to dismiss a case now and then on account of having the wrong name, or some other good cause, and bring another action, but this does not often occur, yet sometimes it becomes necessary, but it is not done for vexatious delay, nor to cause the parties trouble or loss of time. The railroad facilities to Hyde Park are excellent, and quicker than to any other part of the city, and bringing cases there actually saves time.

#### Charge 5.

"That the board of pharmacy employs special counsel to settle cases of the accused on the installment plan."

This charge is totally untrue.

Deputy States Attorney Gould, who attends to the pharmacy cases in Chicago, is not in the employ of the board, but is paid a fee in each case. The fines imposed under the pharmacy law are sometimes paid to the justices of the peace without an execution being issued.

Where execution is issued, the constable collects, and there is seventy days in which to make a return. He may take the money in piece-meal if he likes, and it may be that the parties have paid money to Mr. Gould in settlement of the fine and costs, but he would necessarily turn it over to the justice of the peace, who in turn pays the fine to our agent, who receipts for same, but in many cases the date of fine paid does not show upon the justice records.

It is no doubt true, that persons have been allowed to pay part of the fine one time, and part another, but when this is done, it is done for the accommodation of the party fined, and we fail to see any wrong in this method of doing business.

In answer to the charge of R. C. Hanke, addressed to C. S. N. Hallberg, dated September 13, 1898, the board desire to give your committee a complete statement of the facts as to the amount of money received by Mr. Fred M. Schmidt as member of the board for the year 1897.

The pharmacy law, sec. 13, says:

"Members of the board shall receive the sum of \$5 for each day actually engaged in this service, and all legitimate and necessary expense incurred at meetings of said board."

It will be noticed that Mr. Hanke seems to take the view that members of the board are not entitled to any per diem except in attendance at regular meetings of the board. In this he is very much mistaken. Each member of the board is entitled to the sum of \$5 for each day actually engaged in the service of the board, and Mr. Schmidt has charged only for time actually engaged in the work of the board. That his per diems are greater in number than other members of the board is accounted for in the fact that he has a larger number of applicants to interview under the time service-clause of the law, and has devoted a very considerable amount of time in the management and work connected with prosecutions. He is also under the law entitled to his personal expense incurred while attending the meetings. We herewith append a statement of the total amount received by Mr. Schmidt for per diem and expenses for the year 1897.

Amount of per diem and expenses received by Fred M. Schmidt during the year 1897.

#### VOUCHER 1834.

Jan. 8.	13-5 days' per diem, committee on registration.....	\$ 8 00
	3 days' per diem, committee on complaints and prosecutions.....	15 00
	7 days' per diem, examination.....	35 00
	Personal expense attending meeting.....	29 00
	Total.....	\$ 87 00

#### VOUCHER 1847.

Feb. 13.	2 days' per diem, committee on registration.....	\$ 10 00
	6 days' per diem, examination.....	30 00
	6 days' personal expense attending meeting.....	15 00
	Total.....	\$ 55 00

## MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## VOUCHER 1868.

May 6.	2 4-5 days' per diem, committee on registration.....	\$ 14 00
	8 days' per diem, committee on complaints and prosecutions.....	40 00
	10 days' per diem, examination.....	50 00
	10 days' personal expense attending meeting.....	25 00
	Total.....	\$129 00

## VOUCHER 1894.

June 19.	4 4-5 days' per diem, committee on registration.....	\$ 24 00
	8 days' per diem, examination.....	40 00
	6 days' personal expense attending meeting.....	34 00
	Total.....	\$ 98 00

## VOUCHER 1910.

Sept. 18.	4 days' per diem, committee on registration.....	\$ 20 00
	6 days' per diem, examination.....	30 00
	6 days' personal expense attending meeting.....	15 00
	20 days' per diem, committee on complaints and prosecutions.....	100 00
	Total.....	\$165 00

## VOUCHER 1930.

Nov. 20.	1 3-5 days' per diem, committee on registration.....	\$ 8 00
	6 days' per diem, examination.....	30 00
	6 days' personal expense, attending meeting.....	15 00
	Total.....	\$ 53 00

## VOUCHER 1946.

Dec. 14.	1 3-5 days' per diem, committee on registration.....	\$ 8 00
	4 days' per diem, board meeting.....	20 00
	4 days' personal expense attending meeting.....	23 00
	12 days' per diem, committee on complaints and prosecutions.....	60 00
	Total.....	\$111 00

(The 3 days' work committee on complaints and prosecutions, January, \$15, and 8 days work in May, \$40, should have been charged up to prosecution account, page 112.)

In regard to charges, amount of expense on account (p. 112), as "Frank Fleury, secretary, sundries," these amounts are for miscellaneous expenses of the board, janitor service, telegraph, express, gas, laundry, drugs, etc., and they are paid out by the secretary from time to time in cash. These are all proper and legitimate expenses of the board, and receipts are taken for each item paid out and accompanied by a voucher, which for convenience is made payable to the secretary

We herewith append an itemized statement for each of the items on page 112, marked Frank Fleury, secretary, sundries: It will readily be seen that these amounts are legitimate and proper expenses incurred by the board, and run from meeting to meeting.

Miscellaneous expenses of board from December 14, 1896, to January 8, 1897.

## VOUCHER NO. 1838 MADE TO SECRETARY.

Western Union Telegraph Co.....	\$ 1 80
J. S. Marlow, janitor, November and December, 1896, Springfield.....	30 00
William Marlow, services rendered, bringing morning mail year 1896 .....	5 00
Laundry, Chicago office.....	65
Boxes and drayage, Chicago.....	90
Freight and drayage, Springfield .....	75
Paid Mose, janitor, Chicago office.....	40
U. S. Express, \$2.95; American Express, 35c; Pacific Express, \$1.05.....	4 35
Total.....	\$ 43 85

(\$4.35 of above is charged to expressage account, and \$39.50 to miscellaneous account.)

Miscellaneous expenses of board from January 8 to February 13, 1897.

## VOUCHER NO. 1853 MADE TO SECRETARY.

1 ton nut coal, Chicago office....	\$ 6 50
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	2 82
Postal Telegraph Co.....	25
Paid telephone and telegram, Chicago.....	1 30
Paid Culver for affidavit .....	25
½ dozen bottles muclage (Porters).....	2 00
½ pound powdered Acacia, 35c; ½ pound powdered rhei, 20c.....	55
Soap and pearline, 70c; 10 gallons water, \$1.00 .....	1 70
Chicago Gas Co., \$2.40; telephone, 25c; laundry, \$1.25 .....	3 90
Remodeling prescription shelves, Springfield .....	1 25
Moses Vaugh, janitor, Chicago office.....	18 50
J. S. Marlow, janitor, Springfield for January.....	15 00
L. C. Hogan, 3 days on questions for board, Nov., 1896, Feb. 1897 .....	15 00
L. C. Hogan, 4 days services rendered board, Feb. meeting....	20 00
U. S. Express, \$2.65; Pacific Express, \$1.00.....	3 65
Total .....	\$ 92 67

(\$3.65 of above is charged to expressage account, and \$89.02 to miscellaneous account.)

## Miscellaneous expenses of board from February 13 to May 6, 1897.

## VOUCHER NO. 1881 MADE TO SECRETARY.

J. S. Marlow, janitor Springfield office, for February, March, and April.....	\$ 45 00
M. McKinney, janitor Chicago office.....	30 00
T. F. Damaschke, cleaning board rooms, Chicago .....	1 00
L. C. Hogan, expert clerical services on questions, board meeting April 26 to May 6, 8 days.....	40 00
Hubbell & Son, ¼ ton nut coal, Chicago office.....	3 25
W. E. Rollo & Son, insurance Chicago office.....	3 75
D. O. Haynes & Co., Era Directory 1897.....	5 00
Telegrams, Chicago, 75c; telephone, Springfield, 25c.....	1 00
Anna M. Gayle, services extra stenographer, 6 days, Springfield.....	12 00
Clara M. Mayer, shorthand and typewriting.....	4 00
Edgar S. Barnes, repairs typewriter.....	50
Edgar S. Barnes, 3 typewriter ribbons .....	2 25
Western Union Telegraph Co., Springfield.....	10 38
Postal Telegraph Co.....	1 72
Brooms, 25c; mop, 15c; lye, 10c; ice, 30c; soap, 25c.....	1 05
Laundry, \$1.00; gas bill, Chicago office, \$2.80.....	3 80
Marion McKinney, R. R. fare to Springfield. ....	2 50
American Express, \$2.93; U. S. Express, \$3.40; Adams Express, 32c.....	6 65
Valentine & Burger, drug supplies.....	12 05
Committee on Complaints and Prosecutions, balance paid T. H. Field in full of all demands against the board.....	15 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 200 90</b>

(\$6.65 of the above is charged to expressage account, \$12.05 to blank books, stationery, and supply account, \$15.00 to complaints and prosecutions account, and \$167.20 to miscellaneous account.)

## Miscellaneous expenses of board from May 6, to June 19, 1897.

## VOUCHERS NO. 1902 AND 1904 MADE TO SECRETARY.

J. S. Marlow, janitor Springfield, May and June .....	\$ 30 00
J. S. Marlow, janitor extra service at board meeting.....	6 00
Central Union Telephone Co., toll.....	75
T. J. Kemper, repairing screens, Springfield office.....	3 30
Thayer & Co., 1 dozen towels.....	60
T. F. Damaschke, cleaning Chicago office.....	1 00
Western Union Telegraph Co .....	4 15
Postal Telegraph Co.....	47
American Express, 70c; Adams Express, 90c.....	1 60

<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 47 87</b>
<b>Incidental office expenses, January 4 to June 9, 1897.....</b>	<b>\$ 92 15</b>

(\$1.60 of voucher No. 1904 is charged to expressage account; \$46.27 of voucher No. 1904 is charged to miscellaneous account and \$92.15 of voucher No. 1902 is charged to miscellaneous account.)

Miscellaneous expenses of board from June 19 to September 18, 1897:

## VOUCHER NO. 1924 MADE TO SECRETARY.

Edgar S. Barnes, ½ dozen typewriter ribbons.....	\$ 3 50
T. J. Kemper, repairing lounge .....	3 50
C. & A. freight, 60c; laundry, Springfield, 70c.....	1 30
Frankie Fawcett, extra work on typewriter, 1 week.....	5 00
Western Union Telegraph Co., \$1.29, 25c, 83c.....	2 37
Postal Telegraph Co., 25c, 85c, 50c.....	1 60
J. S. Marlow, janitor Springfield, July, August, and September	45 00
M. McKinney, janitor Chicago, 8 days September meeting....	16 00
L. C. Hogan, expert clerical services on questions, board meeting September, 4 days .....	20 00
Valentine & Burger, drugs.....	1 90
Towels, \$1.60; cuspidors, \$1.05; bucket, 70c; ice, 50c; pins, 10c..	3 95
Soap, 20c; laundry, Chicago office, \$1.50 .....	1 70
U. S. Express, \$4.05; American Express, \$3.50.....	7 55
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 113 37</b>

(\$5.40 of voucher No. 1924 is charged to blank books and supplies account, \$7.55 to expressage account, and \$100.42 to miscellaneous account.)

Miscellaneous expenses of board from September 18 to November 20, 1897.

## VOUCHER NO. 1935 MADE TO SECRETARY.

Western Union Telegraph Co., \$1.10, 75c.....	\$ 1 85
J. S. Marlow, janitor October and November.....	30 00
L. C. Hogan, expert clerical services on questions board meeting November, 4 days .....	20 00
M. McKinney, janitor Chicago, 9 days services and R. R. fare one way.....	23 00
Hubbell & Son, 1 ton nut coal .....	6 00
T. Stocker, altering transom.....	75
Laundry, Chicago office.....	1 10
Soap, 10c; matches, 5c; sugar, 5c; ice, 25c.. .....	45
Telegrams at Chicago meeting .....	85
Freight bills, 75c; U. S. Express, \$2.05 .....	2 80
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 86 80</b>

(\$2.80 of the above is charged to expressage account and \$84.00 to miscellaneous account.)

Miscellaneous expenses of board from November 20 to December 14, 1897.

## VOUCHER NO. 1950 MADE TO SECRETARY.

Valentine & Burger, drugs.....	\$ 5 10
Robert Stevenson & Co., drugs .....	7 37
Walker Manufacturing Co., 1 peerless pointer.....	3 00

Illinois State Journal Co., 10,000 blanks.....	\$ 4 50
J. S. Marlow, janitor Springfield, December.....	15 00
Hyde Park Gas Co., Chicago office.....	48
C. & A., freight.....	85
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1 11
Postal Telegraph Co.....	1 00
U. S. Express, \$1.76; American Express, \$2.20.....	3 96
Total.....	\$ 42 37

(\$3.96 of the above is charged to expressage account, \$19.97 to blank books and supplies account and \$18.44 to miscellaneous account.)

Soren Mathison, of Chicago, has "shied his castor" into the ring in the way of a letter to Richard C. Frerksen, dated September 19, 1898, making certain charges against the board of pharmacy and its secretary.

This letter has been turned over to your special committee by R. C. Frerksen, and by so doing it is presumed that the contents of the Mathison letter are in the nature of additional charges. We therefore will answer the charge therein contained for your information.

The board of pharmacy has found it more expeditious and convenient to have the matter of prosecutions conducted by the committee on complaints and prosecutions. There is nothing in the pharmacy law that says this method is illegal or contrary to its provision, and an accurate account is kept by the committee of receipts and expenditures during the year, a report being made thereof to the board at the end of the year. A receipt is given for all moneys received, and a receipt taken for all moneys paid out. The agents under charge of the committee are required to keep an itemized account of all expenditures, and this, with a full account of the work of the committee for the year, is turned over to the board at the end of the year, together with vouchers and receipts for moneys paid out.

This plan was thought to work better than for the board to make an appropriation to the committee on complaints and prosecutions at the beginning of the year, and were this to be done, the committee would be compelled to keep its accounts in the same manner as they do now and make a report to the board at the end of the year.

In the same manner the secretary acts as clerk for this committee, and acts entirely under the orders of the committee in the conduct of its work, and is not responsible for the committee's work, nor the funds received and paid out.

The secretary has paid over to the treasurer of the board all moneys received by him as secretary for the year 1897. A careful checking up of the books of the secretary is done by the committee on finance and audit each year, and we have always found his books in perfect shape and everything straight and right to the last amount.

An accurate account of the receipts and expenditures made by the committee on complaints and prosecutions was made by the board December 14, 1897, and an accurate account is kept by the secretary in a suitable book of these receipts and expenditures, and a detailed statement, together with all vouchers, receipts, etc., is now on file in the office of the secretary and can be investigated at any time. Had Messrs. von Hermann and Frerksen desired information and been as eager to do the square thing as they were to stir up strife against the board, they could easily have obtained all the information needed to clear up this whole matter. But Mr. Frerksen was derelict in his duty to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association during his term (1896-97) as a member of the committee on board of pharmacy records, and Mr. von Hermann derelict during his term (1897-98); later they "bob up" and make false accusations against the board and secretary as does Soren Mathison, he trying to create the impression that members of the board and the secretary misappropriate the money imposed as fines against druggists and others in Chicago.

Every dollar of the money collected from fines in Cook county and elsewhere, collected during the year 1897, has already been accounted for to the board, and the fines for 1898 will be accounted for by the committee at the end of the year. There never was at any time during the year 1897 any funds on hand to turn over to the treasurer of the board. On the contrary, the collections did not come in fast enough to meet the expenses incurred, and the committee were in debt \$361.50 at the end of the year, owing to the fact that they were unable to collect all the fines imposed.

There was no intention on the part of the committee to violate or disregard the law, and the committee denies that they have done so in any particular.

Mr. Mathison says, "Not a single dollar of the \$2,842.19 received appears to have been submitted to the board for its action." Now he states what is not true, because on December 14, 1897, the committee on complaints and prosecutions submitted a full and complete report of receipts and expenditures to the board; this report was approved by the board, and by their action a warrant was drawn for the deficit, \$361.50, and this fact is known to Mr. Mathison, and fully set forth on page 127 of the annual report, 1897. All the facts showing the transactions of the committee on complaints and prosecutions for the year 1897 and information for seven months in 1898, to show fines paid in 1898 that were imposed in 1897, had he desired it, would have been furnished him.

There can be no question in your minds who received the money, as we have fully set forth this fact, and I think we can satisfy your committee in this matter, and we will allow the doubtful mind of Soren Mathison to rest until some future time, when he will no doubt be awak-



ened to the facts of who has the "button." It might be well for your committee to appoint Soren Mathison as a sub-committee of one to "button" hole each member of the board, and especially the secretary, and ask them "who's got the button." He will get all the information needed, and no doubt be a much wiser man after the completion of the job than he is now, and be able to make a full and complete report on "Button, button, who's got the button?"

In reply to the reference of Mathison on page 126, will say that \$149.24 of the amount charged to account of committee on complaints and prosecutions, was a balance due as deficit on expenses incurred during the year 1896, \$140 was expenses of secretary in connection with prosecutions, \$160 was per diem for Mr. Fred M. Schmidt, work on prosecution committee and \$600 was the salary of the stenographer, which has been charged up to this committee for the reason that much of her time has been employed in the work of writing letters regarding complaints for violation of the pharmacy law throughout the state. In reality this \$600 should be charged to salary account. The \$157.50 paid to T. H. Field was for 315 reports (such as may be seen on pages 126-7). Mr. Field rendered a bill for 285 reports, April 24, 1897, amount, \$142.50. On May 6, 1897, the board approved the voucher, and a warrant was drawn for the amount, which was paid him. After April 24, Mr. Field made thirty more reports, amounting to \$15, and the board concluding to stop this work, instructed the secretary to settle with Mr. Field, which he did, and paid him \$15, taking his receipt therefor. This amount appears in the May voucher for miscellaneous expenses of the board.

Mathison says "that the fines and costs against Berry, and Berry & Stout, in 1896, were not paid in 1896, nor was it reported in 1897." Old "Button's" eyes are off, he should peruse page 114, annual report. This amount, \$94.15, was collected April, 1897, and is included in the \$2,412.19 which he has worried so much about. His insinuation that the fines imposed in 1897 and collected in 1898 were not turned over is a base slander, as is in fact his entire letter, upon the members of the board and the secretary, and he will be held accountable for his statement.

Attest: FRANK FLUERY,  
Secretary.

FRED M. SCHMIDT, *President.*  
A. A. CULVER, *Vice-president.*  
H. LEE HATCH, *Treasurer.*  
W. C. SIMPSON.  
FRITZ LUEDER.

In regard to charges filed against the board of pharmacy by C. S. N. Hallberg.

#### Charge No. 1.

"The board of pharmacy selects and employs persons who are unskilled in pharmacy to collect evidence of violations of the pharmacy laws by pharmacists."

In answer to this charge, the board of pharmacy desires to say that in the selection of persons to obtain evidence for violations of the pharmacy law, they do not see the necessity of employing skilled pharmacists. What we need is persons who are skilled in obtaining evidence.

Charge No. 2.

"The board of pharmacy selects and employs as expert witnesses persons who are unfitted to act as such expert witnesses by reason of the fact that they are unskilled in pharmacy and are ignorant of the therapeutical, chemical, and medicinal uses of the substances alleged to have been sold in violation of the pharmacy law."

In answer to this charge the board of pharmacy desires to say that the only expert witnesses employed by the board have been Dickman and MacKenzie, analytical chemists, and Kennicott & Green, analytical chemists, under the provisions of section 16 of the pharmacy law.

Their work has shown that they are skilled in their profession; their work for the board has been entirely satisfactory, and they deny the employment of unskilled persons as expert witnesses.

Charge No. 3.

"The board of pharmacy selects justices courts located at great distances from the residence of the accused pharmacist, thus imposing great and unnecessary hardship upon the accused."

In answer to this charge the board of pharmacy makes reply that in their former experience in bringing cases before justices courts, they tried the down town courts and found that owing to the pressure of business, there was great difficulty in getting action, frequent continuances being necessary, and great annoyance and loss of time was caused to all parties concerned. In selecting Justices Porter and Quinn, of Hyde Park, we found the conditions surrounding their courts better suited to our wants, besides Deputy States Attorney Gould lives in Hyde Park and these offices were more accessible to him than any other place we could get; in fact Hyde Park is quite accessible to down town parties, as it only requires fifteen minutes on the Illinois Central express train between Randolph street, and either of the justices offices, and it is very seldom there is any delay in the trial of our cases at these places. The elevated railways make it comparatively easy to reach Justices Porter and Quinn's offices from any part of the city. We are sure in this respect we save all litigants time over any of the down town offices, as a usual thing. We have the right to bring our cases before any justice court in Cook county, and our selection was not made to cause litigants trouble, loss of time, and expense, because we really expedite business by this action. We acknowledge that violators of the law are caused to lose time, and it costs them money, too, but no more time is lost by going to Hyde Park,

that is spent down town or other places away from their stores; the stores being left in charge of unregistered persons is the real cause of the trouble to many proprietors of drug stores who have been fined for violation of the pharmacy law.

Charge No. 4.

"The board of pharmacy has instituted vexatious and harassing litigation, causing the accused pharmacist to lose time and incur considerable expense to appear in court, the cases being allowed to fall for want of prosecution."

The board of pharmacy denies that any case was ever brought against any pharmacist for the purpose of annoying or harassing him, or intended to require him to lose time and cause expense. Every complaint for violation of the law is carefully investigated by an agent of the board, and if it is found the person is violating the law, our agent is then authorized by the committee on prosecutions to bring an action against the party before a justice of the peace in the city of Chicago or Cook county. It sometimes happens that we are compelled to dismiss a case on account of having the name wrong or some other good cause and bring another action, but this is not often, yet sometimes it is necessary. When it so happens it is not done for vexatious delay, but is unavoidable. Some cases are dismissed for cause, and sometimes we are not able to make a case against the party.

Charge No. 5.

"The board of pharmacy does great injustice to the pharmacists of the state by instituting proceedings against pharmacists for the sale of articles which are openly and generally sold in nearly all of the four thousand saloons of Chicago and many thousand saloons throughout the state without hindrance or protest from the board of pharmacy."

In reply to charge No. 5, the board of pharmacy desires to state that they have made some investigation into the charge that saloons of Chicago and other parts of the state are selling articles that the board prosecutes pharmacists for selling. If the saloons are selling at retail quinine, peppermint, ginger, and other drugs or medicines, we have not been able to discover it. It is a bold charge that four thousand saloons in Chicago are retailing medicines; now are they actually doing this? It is true that some saloons give a person when asked for, a dose of quinine in their drink, but do they make a charge for same, and they also put in peppermint and ginger when asked for; the customer pays the usual price for the drink, no charge being made for the quinine, peppermint, or ginger. The law says: "Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person not a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this act to open or conduct any pharmacy, dispensary, apothecary shop or store for the purpose of

retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines, or poisons." Would a saloon keeper who gives a customer a dose of quinine in his drink come under these provisions? We think not. We have not been able to purchase ten cents worth of quinine from any saloon keeper, and are not of the opinion they retail medicines nor keep a place of business for retailing medicines.

Charge No. 6.

"The board of pharmacy is derelict in performing its duty to the state, and to the pharmacists of the state, by allowing prosecutions to be conducted without some member of the board or of the committee on complaints and prosecutions being present in court."

This charges the board of pharmacy with dereliction of duty in not being present through some of its members, or the committee on prosecutions (consisting of three members), in court to attend to prosecutions. The law says: "Sec. 12. \* \* \* It shall be the duty of the board \* \* \* to cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions." To cause prosecution does not mean that the board, as such, nor a member thereof, shall be personally present at every prosecution.

The charge is simply absurd and impracticable. While the board have tried to do their duty in prosecutions, when they try to do it, and do it fairly well, a lot of fellows are barking and snapping at their heels. This matter of prosecutions has been a source of great annoyance to the board; they have tried by special correspondence, circulars, and every other means at their command, to get violators of the provisions of the pharmacy law into line. Prosecution is an unpleasant duty and the last resort, but we find people violating the pharmacy law (and every other law of the land), and especially in Chicago. What is the board to do? Sit idly by and let it go on, or prosecute? When men say it is cheaper to pay a fine than comply with the law, what is to be done? Prosecute, or not prosecute, that is the question? The board have decided to prosecute persons who knowingly and wilfully violate the provisions of the pharmacy law, and they are conducting this work as economically as possible, not trying to harass any one, simply doing their duty. Complaints are made, and then looked after, but every case reported to the board is investigated, and in these cases either the board, the committee on prosecutions, or some member thereof, authorizes prosecution; still any outsider can go before a justice of the peace and make complaint, and if the state's attorney sees fit, can prosecute the person independent of the board.

It is a state law, and like all other state laws, any one can file complaint. The board cannot and does not even pretend to try to prevent this, because they are powerless in this respect; all cases

brought in Chicago were authorized by the board, the committee on prosecutions, or a member. The business has been conducted fairly and in a business-like way, and the board invite your committee to make the closest investigation of their action in relation to prosecutions.

Attest: FRANK FLEURY,  
Secretary.

FRED M. SCHMIDT, *President*.  
A. A. CULVER, *Vice-president*.  
H. LEE HATCH, *Treasurer*.  
W. C. SIMPSON.  
FRITZ LUEDER.

**ANSWER OF KITT GOULD, ASSISTANT STATE'S ATTORNEY.**

*Frank Fleury, Esq., Secretary Board of Pharmacy:*

DEAR SIR: I herewith beg to make answer to affidavits as per your request, so far as the same relate to me.

First: The affidavit of John J. Boehm. I will say that the affidavit is partially true; there was some evidence adduced at the trial before the Hon. Judge Arthur Chetlain that the registered pharmacist had handed the quinine to the boy who made the sale, as stated in the affidavit, but the jury preferred to believe the evidence of the prosecuting witness, Mr. Chaffee, and assessed a fine of \$25 and costs. And the other case was dismissed by me on the agreement that Mr. Boehm pay the fine of \$25 just referred to and the costs in both cases, which said fine and costs of both cases was afterwards paid by the said John J. Boehm, and the case was dismissed by the court, as stated in said affidavit. I would refer to the affidavit of Alexander Collins, filed in support of charges against the board. Mr. Collins was attorney for Mr. Boehm in the cases hereinbefore mentioned. The latter part of the said affidavit bears out my statement as to the disposition of the case, and flatly contradicts the statement of Mr. Boehm. Mr. Collins also admits in his affidavit an absence of two weeks on the part of Mr. Boehm from his business, while our contentions were that he was continuously absent for about three weeks, and Mr. Boehm's affidavit says his absence only continued over a period of two days.

Second: The case of Ewald Weber. I will say that inadvertently I neglected to prove venue, or at least the matter was contested as to the sufficiency of the proof of venue. While I thought at that time, and do now, that the venue was sufficiently proven in giving the street number, and the judge being in doubt, rather than have any question about it, after telling the attorney, in the presence of the said Weber, that I intended to dismiss the case and summons him over again if he persisted in his technical defense, and I dismissed the suit and got out another summons, which was served, as stated in the affidavit of Mr. Weber. The statement that the change of venue was taken to Judge Porter in place of somewhere else, at the suggestion of Mr.

Chaffee, is too silly to answer, as anyone knows that a change of venue, by operation of law, goes to the nearest justice of the peace, which was Judge Porter. At the time this case was called I was engaged in the circuit court, and sent word to Mr. Weber that the case would be continued, but when I found out that they had gone to court and would be inconvenienced thereby, I sent another attorney to attend my case in the circuit court, and went to the justice court to try the case, as stated in the affidavit of Mr. Weber. The second summons was got out because Mr. Weber and his attorney preferred that I should get it out and serve him right there, and avoid mileage, which the constable would have been entitled to had he gone to his store to serve him.

Third: The case of Peter Nilsson. Mr. Nilsson visited my office as stated in his affidavit. After persistently denying that he was violating the law, but when confronted with the fact that I knew that he was violating the law he said that he was willing to pay a fine of \$20 and costs, which I agreed to recommend, and sent Mr. Chaffee down to enter the fine, and I am informed that Mr. Nilsson went to the Justice court and claimed that I had agreed that the fine should be \$10, and on his statement, the fine was so entered. I did not call Mr. Nilsson up on the telephone at the time he stated that I did, in his affidavit; but it was ten days or two weeks later that I called him up, and then because I heard that Mr. Nilsson had stated that he had not been fined, but had "fixed" the matter up with the attorney for the board. I then and there told Mr. Nilsson that he had used deception to get his fine lower than I had agreed on, and I thought it very unkind of him, in view of the fact that it was not true, that he should circulate the report that he had not been fined, but had "fixed" the matter up with me. Mr. Nilsson told me at least three different stories in regard to how he came to violate the law. One was, that he was sick at the time and had to leave his son there, because at that time he was unable to get a registered man, and almost in the same breath, he told me he was behind the prescription case, and that the sale was made under his direct supervision, and still another time that he did not know where he was, that he might have been at dinner. If there has been vindictiveness in the prosecution of any case, it was in the case of Mr. Nilsson, and I will frankly say that I did use a little zeal to convince Mr. Nilsson that I had not been "fixed" as he had stated. Mr. Nilsson was again fined, as stated in his affidavit, which he paid with costs of suit. The testimony in Mr. Nilsson's case was clear, and to the point, and admitted of but one construction. In both cases the witnesses testified positively that the sale was made by the son of Mr. Nilsson. Both witnesses testified that they knew the junior Nilsson. I heard no evidence as to the color of the hair, or the complexion of the individual who made the sale, as that was not in question.

Fourth: In relation to the affidavit of Albert C. Martens, I will say that the money was to me paid as stated in the affidavit, and by me on the same date paid to the justice of the peace, who turned the same over to the board of pharmacy. The money got in its proper channels, and I thought then, and do now, in a proper manner, and the said affiant was saved the time of going to court.

Fifth: In the case of Charles Lange, will say that Mr. Lange did visit my office, as set out in his affidavit, and then and there admitted that he was violating the law, and on his promise that he would employ only registered help in future in his store, I agreed to a fine of \$20 and costs, which was entered and paid by the said Charles Lange. If the said Lange had given my conversation with him in full, it would have sounded different. I told him if he would stop violating the law I would not allow any more prosecutions, so far as cases that the board then had against him (referring to a number of cases that had been collected against him prior to the trial of this case).

Sixth: In the case of Taylor and Hutchinson, which was a clear violation of the law, purchases having been made from a person not registered in any manner, I did not say to Mr. Taylor that he need not pay any more attention to the case, and afterwards have him fined, but Mr. Taylor told me that he had powerful political influence; if he had the time, he could reach some members of the board of pharmacy, who would "fix" his case, and I told Mr. Taylor that the law allowed him twenty days to perfect his appeal or pay the fine, and that that would give him ample time. While the details of this case have passed from my memory, I am informed that Mr. Taylor's attorney attended the trial of said cause and took a change of venue from the Hon. M. J. Quinn to the Hon. A. R. Porter, and that the case was heard, and that that attorney could not help knowing that a fine was entered against his client.

Seventh: As to the case of George Bronson, that was a case brought against A. M. Bronson & Sons, which a reinvestigation showed to have been a mistake in the name of the registered pharmacist who relieved Mr. Bronson; and when this mistake was discovered, the suit was dismissed without cost or inconvenience to said firm.

Eighth: As to the case of Mr. Ballowitz, there is no charge that in any manner reflects on me or the board of pharmacy. Mr. Ballowitz practically admits violations of the law, and I presume that he would not have complained had not the constable shown him some leniency. His arrangement with the constable is of no concern to the board of pharmacy or its attorney.

Ninth: As to the affidavit of Mr. Voltmer, I see no infraction of the law in anything set out in the same. Mr. Voltmer was certainly leniently dealt with, and I believe the only charge is that the board should have closed his store and not given him a chance to pay that

way. His complaint is also, I presume, because he was favored more than most people, and as I remember now, one reason that he was thus favored was because he had just had a death in the family, and had been put to great inconvenience and expense.

Tenth: In regard to the complaints made about the Hallberg letter, I am firmly convinced that the writing of the same was done deliberately by some one at the request of Mr. Hallberg for the purpose of trapping me. The letter in question was written to me, and complaints were made in same against The Fair, Siegel, Cooper & Company, Mr. Behlke, and some others that I do not now remember. I gave the letter to Mr. Fluery, secretary of the board of pharmacy, who told me that it was not written by Mr. Hallberg, but a forgery, he thought, and I now believe that the only person that could clear up the matter is Mr. Hallberg, and probably his co-conspirator, Mr. Frerksen.

Eleventh: As to the statement in the charges made, that Mr. Chaffee's testimony should not have as much weight as a pharmacist, as he might be influenced by his interest in the outcome of the suit, I want to say that the two gentlemen who made these charges were present in court as interlopers and heard the testimony of Mr. Chaffee in at least ten cases, and at their suggestion, the question was asked, how Mr. Chaffee was paid for his work, and in each of these cases they heard him testify that his pay did not depend in any manner on the number of cases he brought; (so much for the inference that he gets so much per case).

Twelfth: I do not care to answer the charges made that I admitted on the night of August the 15th, in the presence of the committee, that I had never had the Hallberg letter in my possession. Even the distorted transcript filed therein which is referred to would not bear out their statements, and no doubt the committee will remember what I said in reference to said letter.

In conclusion, I refer to the transcript of the statements made by me at the committee meeting, August 15, 1898. I find it distorted, like most of the statements and affidavits of Mr. Frerksen and Hallberg. You will find on page 1 a correct transcript of what was said by me, and the dignified remarks of Mr. Hallberg and Mr. Frerksen, where Mr. Hallberg's anarchical tendencies get the better of him. You will also find on page 4, transcript of the record of the justice court of Hon. M. J. Quinn, showing that Mr. Hallberg was fined for disorderly conduct, and on page 2-3 you will find transcript of evidence taken where Mr. Hallberg, although under oath, is flatly impeached by his own witness (see pages 2-3). Mr. Hallberg says that he did not use certain language attributed to him, and he is flatly contradicted by Mr. Blood, his own witness.

There have been no cases brought in Cook county under the pharmacy law which I had anything to do with, without the same being



first instituted by the committee on complaints and prosecutions of the board of pharmacy, and my duty is only to prosecute the case after the same has been instituted, and in no case have I exceeded my authority given by the board, or instituted proceedings against anyone without authority in each individual case.

Respectfully submitted,

KITT GOULD.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
County of Cook. } ss.

Kitt Gould, being first duly sworn, on oath doth depose and say, that he has read the statements hereto appended and made a part of this affidavit, and that the same are true, except as to such things as are set out on information and belief, and this affiant believes them to be true.

KITT GOULD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October A. D. 1898.

E. P. WILLIAMSON,  
*Notary Public.*

I.

Transcript of evidence taken at committee meeting in Schiller building, August 15, 1898.

MR. GOULD: I at one time believed that I received a letter from Mr. Hallberg, written by him with his name signed to it, but Mr. Hallberg's subsequent actions have convinced me, that he was not the author—I mean the writer. The letter was addressed to me, with his name signed to it, in which he gives four or five druggists whom he claimed were violating the pharmacy law. I do not keep reports that come to me at all. Some of them I send to Springfield, and others I give to the representatives of the board to investigate. Among these names was that of Mr. Behlke, and I had at that time fresh in my memory the fact that a complaint had been made against Mr. M. Nilsson by Mr. Frerksen, that Mr. Nilsson was violating the pharmacy law.

MR. FRERKSEN: That is a lie. You know that's a lie.

(Here Mr. Frerksen walks across the room up to Mr. Gould in a threatening manner; Mr. Gould strikes Frerksen, and Mr. Dyche comes between them.)

Mr. Hallberg calls to Mr. Frerksen, "Slaughter him, let's clean them out."

MR. GOULD: I have here the proof that Mr. Frerksen made the charges against Mr. Nilsson.

I. W. Blood testified as follows:

I went with Mr. Hallberg to Mr. Gould's office. Mr. Hallberg said we called in reference to a letter you say you have, written by me. I was up here yesterday to see it, and you wouldn't show it to me. Mr. Gould said, I have such a letter. Mr. Hallberg said you are a liar if you have. Mr. Gould said, you get out of my office.

On cross-examination this witness testified:

Q. Did Mr. Hallberg call him a liar? A. I think he called him a damned liar.

Q. Did he call him a God damned liar. A. I think he did.

Q. Anything else. Didn't he call him a g—d—s—of a b— of a liar? A. Well, something of the kind; it was something of the kind.

Mr. Hallberg is afterwards asked this question:

Q. What did you tell Mr. Gould to do with the letter? A. I told him to use it for lavatory purposes.

Abstract of record in the case of the People vs. C. S. N. Hallberg, taken before the Hon. M. J. Quinn, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Cook.

Henry Weissenbach testified as follows:

Mr. Hallberg called at Mr. Gould's office and asked if he was in. I said he was, but he was busy; they stepped out into the hall and then Mr. Hallberg walked in and said: "If he does not get through, we will go in through the door."

On cross examination this witness testified:

They came with reference to a letter, to see a letter Mr. Gould said he had. Mr. Gould said he would show the letter when he got ready. Then Mr. Hallberg said if he had such a letter, why didn't he produce it, or something of that kind. Mr. Gould said he would do so when the proper time came. Mr. Hallberg answered to that, "You are a g—d—s—of a b—of a liar, if you say you have any such a letter.

C. S. N. Hallberg testified as follows:

I was in Mr. Gould's private room, and he was at his desk. I said, Mr. Gould, did you say you had that letter? He said, I have it. I said, will you show the letter? He said, I will not, not until I get ready to do it, or until I feel like it. I said, if you have that letter you lie. I said he lied—he didn't have it.

Q. I will ask you if you used these words: "You are a g—d—s—of a b—of a liar? A. I don't believe I used them—I do not believe I have ever used such language in my life. I cannot conceive of any mental stress where I would go to the extremity of using such language.

Q. You have heard the young man testify that you used words similar to those a number of times? A. Yes.

Q. Is that a fact. A. I called him a liar, as I have said.

**FURTHER ANSWER OF THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.**

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 11, 1898.

Messrs. Wm. A. Dyche, George R. Baker, and J. H. Wells, special committee appointed by the president of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to examine into the charges brought against the State Board of Pharmacy, by Richard C. Frerksen and C. S. N. Halberg, in regard to conducting the methods of prosecutions.

Gentlemen: There seems to be some fault found with the board on account of the purchase of quinine as one of the articles used in prosecutions as a violation of the pharmacy law in the sale of drugs, medicines, and poisons.

It is true that it has been the custom of the agents of the board to purchase quinine, tincture of iodine, and carbolic acid, and the principal reason why the agents of the board purchased quinine is on account of the decision of the supreme court of the state of Illinois in the case of C. D. Cook vs. People of the State of Illinois, filed at Mt. Vernon, June 16, 1888. The case at issue being whether or not quinine was a domestic remedy; this was a case of appeal from the circuit court of Jefferson county, before the Hon. C. C. Boggs, presiding judge.

The case was brought before the jury, and the question involved was as to whether quinine was a domestic remedy; the provisions of the pharmacy law, then in force being, that the law should not interfere with the sale of the usual domestic remedies by retail dealers.

The jury decided that quinine was not a domestic remedy; an appeal was taken to the supreme court of the state of Illinois, and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed, hence the board of Pharmacy has used this decision of the supreme court of Illinois as a standard in regard to domestic remedies.

Now it must be understood, that under the original pharmacy law, the sale of the usual domestic remedies by retail dealers was allowable; under the present law there is no exception of this character, and therefore, the law is more binding in regard to the retail sale of drugs, medicines, and poisons.

The judgment of the supreme court was, "We think the jury were fully warranted in finding, from the evidence, that quinine was not one of the usual domestic remedies, referred to in said proviso."

Now, what better grounds could the board have than this decision of the supreme court to base their reasons for purchasing quinine? Quinine was the only article upon which the supreme court had made a decision, and the board could refer to that decision in the prosecution for cases of violation of the pharmacy law under which it might be claimed that quinine was a domestic remedy.

Now as to the facts under the present law, the board are authorized to issue permits to sell certain ordinary medicines, but they have very wisely taken the precaution, while they allow the sale of quinine, and quinine pills under a permit, to have them put up by a registered pharmacist in sealed packages with the name and label of the person who puts them up, and full directions for use thereon; this to protect the public against misuse of an article like quinine, and the board believe that they were fully justified in the purchase of quinine as an article of medicine upon which prosecution could be reasonably based, owing to the fact that they could refer to the decision of the supreme court to sustain them in the fact, that quinine was not a domestic remedy.

Quinine was not the only article purchased from the persons who were violating the law, as our records will show, but it was much easier to secure conviction by reference to the decision of the supreme court, on an article of medicine called quinine, than to pick up some other article upon which no decision had been made, and the board, therefore, was fully justified in their judgment of making the purchase of quinine a standard.

That quinine is used very extensively does not prove by any means that it is not harmful in very many cases for which it is used. The prevailing opinion among many people, that quinine is as harmless as flour, is a very great mistake.

The facts are, that while quinine is a very useful remedy, the promiscuous use of this article is harmful in many cases, and that fact no doubt had its influence with the jury, and also the supreme court in the aforesaid case mentioned, in which C. D. Cook was fined \$50 for the retail sale of quinine.

Certainly the board could not base its judgment upon a higher source than the supreme court of the state of Illinois.

There seems to be a misapprehension on the part of some of the members of the state association as to the powers of the board in regard to the employment of attorneys. The parties who have made these charges seem to take the ground that Mr. Kitt Gould is the attorney of the State Board of Pharmacy, by their own volition. Such is not the case.

The board of pharmacy are powerless to obtain prosecution against any person without the cooperation of the state's attorney of the county wherein the case is brought. Without the state's attorney being present, or some one authorized by him, the board could not sustain an action; in fact the state's attorney can allow or prevent prosecutions at his pleasure.

Mr. Kitt Gould is the deputy state's attorney appointed by State's Attorney Deneen, upon written authority dated March 2, 1897, to look after any prosecutions that may be brought for violation of the phar-

macy law; he acts entirely under authority of State's Attorney Deneen, and virtually under his control. What the arrangements in regard to conducting the business of violations of the pharmacy law between State's Attorney Deneen and Deputy State's Attorney Gould are, the board are unable to say, but on account of the active service and attention to the business interests of the board, in regard to prosecutions in Chicago, they have felt justified in properly remunerating Mr. Gould for the service rendered, for the reason that he has devoted nearly his entire time to this work, and has certainly acted with the advice and consent of State's Attorney Deneen, who could abrogate his appointment any time he saw fit.

The facts are, that the board are powerless to conduct prosecutions without the co-operation of the state's attorney in any county of the state where prosecutions are brought, and can in fact dismiss any case brought if they see fit to do so; in regard to the fines collected, they have a lien upon all fines, under the decision of the supreme court, and can retain them all, even under the provisions of the pharmacy law, until they secure the amount which they are annually entitled to under the law, and therefore the board tried to make special arrangements with each state's attorney with whom they have business, and protect themselves against loss on account of securing the evidence for prosecution; and while it is true that the board have not been able to make both ends meet in conducting prosecutions throughout the state, they have tried to do so as nearly as possible, and it must be taken into consideration that a large amount of work is done by our agents, from whom the board obtain no remuneration.

It is true that a number of persons in Chicago have been fined more than once, and likewise true that they have been open violators of the provisions of the pharmacy law, leaving their stores for hours in charge of unregistered persons, who are allowed to sell all kinds of drugs, medicines, and poisons, and to conduct the store the same as though they were registered. Simply because the board have prosecuted persons for such violations, they are now held up before the association as having done an outrageous act. It is made the duty of the board to "cause prosecutions for violation of the provisions of the pharmacy law," and they are now condemned for doing what the law makes it their duty to do.

The board have been "roasted" severely in times past because they did not prosecute persons who were conducting drug stores in Chicago in violation of the provisions of the pharmacy law.

At the annual meeting in Champaign Mr. Hallberg made use of the following remarks: "I can go out at any time and put my hand on any number of from two to five stores on a single street only that are running in open violation of the pharmacy law." (This remark

the committee will find upon page 106, of the annual proceedings of the association for 1897.)

Upon page 107 he makes use of this remark: "But if you want the law enforced, you will have to have some one employed by the board stationed at Chicago."

So it will be seen that Mr. Hallberg not only charged open violation of the pharmacy law in Chicago, but wanted some one employed by the board there to enforce the law. And it now happens that one of the persons who was exceedingly anxious in June, 1897, to have the law enforced in Chicago is making a great commotion because persons are being fined for violation of the law.

In conclusion, the board desire to state to your committee that they have endeavored to conduct the matter of prosecutions in Chicago in a fair and as economical way as possible, and we fail to find any of the persons who have made affidavits and complaints against the board in the matter of prosecutions whom it cannot be shown beyond a doubt that they were absolutely violating the law, and these prosecutions were not based upon technicalities, but upon absolute open-handed facts, and in the face of the fact that the board have annually sent out printed matter giving full and complete information in regard to unregistered persons being left in charge of drug stores.

Respectfully submitted,

Attest: FRANK FLEURY,  
Secretary.

FRED M. SCHMIDT, *President.*  
A. A. CULVER, *Vice-President.*  
H. LEE HATCH, *Treasurer.*  
W. C. SIMPSON,  
F. LUEDER.

MR. DYCHE—(After closing.) I have made twenty copies of this report to be given to the executive committee, all of which is respectfully submitted. (Cheers and applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report of the special committee. What will you do with it?

A MEMBER—I move it be received.

THE PRESIDENT—Do I hear the motion seconded. Are there any remarks?

A MEMBER—I should like to ask the chairman of the committee, (which has no reference to the opinion of the special committee in this case), on the right of their attorney, or representative, or any member of the board, to disclose the source of information for a violation of the law.

MR. DYCHE—We do not believe they have that right. We quote Mr. Gould's reply on that.

MR. FRERKSEN—You speak of matters almost criminal in making charges which cannot be substantiated. I consider it as criminal on the part of members to disclose any information as to the violation of the law. I think your report should be amended to cover that point.

MR. BOEHM—Mr. Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT—You are not a member of the committee.

All in favor of receiving the report will vote "aye."

The report was unanimously received.

MR. FRERKSEN—The charges against the board of pharmacy shown in the investigation by this committee have been pretty well proven and substantiated by the report of this committee, and verified, in fact all that is said there. We have a board of pharmacy which by law is required to render an annual report to the Governor and the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. The slender string by which we hold the board of pharmacy is simply that a report of the proceedings shall be made to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. If the report to the members of this association is a correct transcript of its proceedings, the charges are serious no doubt; if the report is simply a garbled report, or if the board simply gives to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association such information as it wants to have made public, then why in the world does it issue a report at all? The board's report as it—

A MEMBER—I arise to a point of order. The motion has been carried and the report received.

MR. BEHRENS—I move that the report be adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—It is moved that the report be adopted. Are you ready for the question?

MR. BODEMANN—I move that each speech regarding its adoption be limited to five minutes. We would not get through until Christmas otherwise.

A MEMBER—I would add to the motion, that it be adopted and printed in the annual proceedings.

MR. WELLS—I arise to second the motion of Mr. Bodemann, that the speeches be limited to five minutes, or rather I second his motion. Otherwise we would not get through until Christmas, as he says, and if we take it from the committee, we will never know when we get through.

A MEMBER—Do I understand the total debate is limited to five minutes?

THE PRESIDENT—That each member may speak five minutes. This report is here for action by this committee, as I understand it.

A MEMBER—I move to amend it and that ten minutes be given.  
Motion seconded.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the motion that each speaker be limited to ten minutes. All in favor of it will please say “aye.”

The motion was lost.

THE PRESIDENT—The question now recurs on the original motion, that the debate be limited to five minutes for each person speaking.

The roll was called and resulted as follows: Four ayes and eleven nays.

THE PRESIDENT—I declare the motion lost.

MR. THIELE—If this vote is an indication of a disposition on the part of the executive committee to limit the debate to five minutes, it will be a great mistake to do it. While I do not believe that there is one-fourth as much in the charges made as some have expected, there is sufficient in them, probably, to occupy at least a day's time. If this is crushed down now it will arise later, when it will be more difficult to decide it. There are 204 members in the legislature of the state of Illinois, any one of whom may introduce a resolution for investigation. I do not think the action of the board with reference to leaving the committee on prosecutions to manage their prosecutions is legal; if this is done, the members would be placed in a condition where we would have to say we did not want to be investigated, or court an investigation, which would be undesirable; so, I think, it should be completed here and now.

MR. HALLBERG—I think Mr. Frerksen, who is responsible for these charges—

SEVERAL MEMBERS—I object to his speaking.

A MEMBER—I move that the courtesies of the floor be extended to Professor Hallberg.

A MEMBER—I call for an aye and nay vote.

MR. HALLBERG—I do not want the courtesy of the floor. I only wanted to suggest that our friend here be given longer time, because he is the sponsor of the charges.

THE PRESIDENT—Suppose we limit the debate to one-half an hour for the whole discussion and give each side fifteen minutes.

A MEMBER—You are out of order. There is no motion or anything for the board to discuss.

MR. HALLBERG—I am only in the gallery, and you need not call the roll for me.



THE PRESIDENT—Do you insist on the motion?

MR. HALLBERG—No.

MR. GREEN—I move as an amendment that the debate upon the adoption of the report be limited to an half hour, fifteen minutes for each side.

MR. WELLS—I accept the amendment. The suggestion is a good one.

THE PRESIDENT—The question is on the motion as amended, that the debate be limited to fifteen minutes on each side.

The motion was put and carried upon an aye and nay vote; ayes, 12; nays, 3.

THE PRESIDENT—Now the question is on the adoption of the report, and Mr. Frerksen has the floor.

MR. FRERKSEN—The committee's report substantiates the charges made, if this report is correct, that there should have been 171 or 170 cases quoted here, and there was only 104 or 105, by actual count. The board of pharmacy by law is required to pay over all money to the treasurer, and the treasurer is in duty bound to check all the money paid out. The money from the prosecution committee is never checked out by the treasurer, nor does it appear that the items in this case have been checked out as it appears in the report. We are entitled to knowledge as to that. In accordance with this report we have now paid to the secretary the sum of \$2,000 as salary. This payment of \$2,000 has never been authorized by the board. The law provides a salary not to exceed \$2,000 which shall be paid to the secretary; yet, when he reports going through all of them, there is not a single iota of it appearing that the board has voted upon it. Now, Mr. Chairman, the books of the office—which we ought to have here—will show deficits occurring in one year, while the board makes a straight balance. In the case of 1895 the secretary should have shown a deficit of \$500; instead of that, you will find a balance is absolute, and the deficit or the amount of money due, was drawn from the January amount coming in. All of his assistants are paid in that way, while sometimes he has \$400, \$500, or \$600 drawn ahead of it. Matters of that kind, Mr. Chairman, are of great importance. If his statement is correct, it is a report virtually substantiating everything which has been said in these charges. When this report is printed and you have more time to deliberate upon it, you will find each and every item in there is correct, yet the committee did not say a word about the per diem. The law limits the charge of each member to \$5 a day, for each and every day, and with one exception they have drawn more than that, as in the case of the death of Mr. Coffee, the report of the board shows that

on that day it came within the limit of the law with each member, only \$5 a day—the board is cognizant of the law, but is persistent in charging more than the law allows. I will call your attention to the method at Springfield with the bookkeeper and how things go on there. It is found that there is a report for 1895 in a batch running from fourteen to 19, and the expense is given as \$1,504.80, and there remained \$14.30, none of it paid over to the treasurer as required and provided by law. The expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$1,090.50, taken from the general fund, paid on warrants, \$472 to Mrs. Ida M. Watson, the stenographer; the balance is stated as paid by the board for this work, without giving figures for each expenditure having been made by the treasurer, and thus it is with any other one of the receipts. On page 15 the committee states that outside of Cook county the work was done from the office, yet the committee paid \$120 for attorneys fees, and are guilty of malfeasance.

There was one or two cases outside of Cook county, and the costs could hardly have been ten dollars in each case, so these druggists paid \$150 to the board, and the report shows \$75 collected outside of Cook county; and it shows in one case a fine of \$50, and in another case \$100; fines were imposed in Cook county aggregating \$450, all told, and the statement of the receipts was \$295—a discrepancy of \$155—and the costs were paid by the defendants in every case. In all, according to report, thirty-one cases were brought in Cook county, and \$626 were paid to canvassers, about \$20 in each case.

So take the reports for the last three or four years and you will find there have been numerous discrepancies, showing the bookkeeping is something awful.

**THE SECRETARY**—I desire to call the gentleman to order. You are taking up time on other matters than this report. My point of order is this: The question for discussion before this committee is the report made by the special committee for the year 1897. The gentleman is bringing up matters about which the board have no opportunity to explain. He should confine himself to matters in this report, and not go back to 1894 and 1895, as the board cannot reply to them at this time.

**MR. FRERKSEN**—When Mr. Buck was chairman the report of the board will show that he well knew the legal allowance, and charged for three days the first meeting—the board held the meeting in Chicago on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of October—five dollars for each day. The secretary received a salary of \$125, and charged for attendance on the same meetings three dollars for the full time, amounting to \$21, and then again two dollars a day for correspondence and for railway fare. Contrast that with the last report under consideration and you will find that in the per diem which those people charged came

within the law, while in these cases at hand they do not. It is a wonder that the \$470, or so, were left in the treasury—I have nothing more to say.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any further remarks?

MR. WELLS—The committee have worked hard, and this matter of going back two or three years is something we have not time to take up now. We are here to act upon the report of the committee.

THE PRESIDENT—And have it published.

MR. WELLS—Yes, and have it published.

MR. THIELE—I do not know whose time I am taking up—those in favor of the charges or those against them—because I must say I am merely neutral in this respect. I do believe, however, that the report of the committee is not clear on everything. While it does clear up to the satisfaction of the members here most of the charges, yet I think there remains a residue which is questionable, and which, I think, ought to be cleared up entirely to the satisfaction of everybody. One thing is certain, in my opinion, and that is that it is a pretty large charge, a pretty good amount against the board of pharmacy, while the board of pharmacy gets around the provision of having money in the treasury and checking it out. The appointing of a committee with instructions to collect funds and expend them, without checking them out through the treasury, looks to me, although I am not a lawyer, as technically illegal. It does not appear that any part of the money has been improperly expended, but there is a difference between improperly expended money and not putting it through the proper channel. The proper authorities may pass upon this method of the board, and I volunteer the opinion now that they will find nothing to be wrong.

Then the committee itself admits that certain things were errors which will lead people to think they are paid for the privilege of handling the money; and you will remember the charge that the printer gave occasion for comment—that is, that mistakes were made—I do not think any such censure should attach to the gentleman charged or making the charges; in short, I should say that the gentleman making the charges was acting without foundation for them.

Again, I do not find anything in regard to the charges against Mr. Gould; I do not think that his referring to Mr. Hallberg's letter in Mr. Gould's charges in regard to the Hallberg affair is exactly right, They are entirely unproven, and I consider that they are of quite as serious a nature as those charges against the board. I do not think any discussion here of the law or in regard to the decision of the committee that the report be received and approved, would be proper now; I think at some other time, unless the methods of the board in

some respects be changed, there will be a renewal of it. For instance: Sam Brooks, a druggist, fifteen miles away from Hyde Park, is brought before the justice there; he is not in law proven guilty: but in an examination in that way he is obliged to lose his time, and is already punished as well as his employees, and I think some arrangement should be made by which these forms of petty fogging could be changed by those handling this kind of business. There is no prosecution of pharmacists and others outside of those two justices to whom the attorney of the board gives all his business; he is a good customer to them and gives them an immense amount of fees in the course of a year. I should now like to conclude by saying that justices sometimes buy complainants to bring a little business, yet that may not be the case here; I think it is done by some such method. I think the recommendation should be that some changes should be made by the board, otherwise there is danger of introducing another outbreak.

MR. WELLS—I do not like to state, in regard to the business between Mr. Hallberg and Mr. Gould, as I would wish, and I can not say whether it is true or not. If Mr. Gould has slandered Mr. Hallberg, he has an action in court for damages, I suppose, and they should bring the witnesses and substantiate the charges; our committee could not settle it up and did not waste any time with it.

Then, the other matter referred to—I forget the exact wording—if those men had taken the pains to inquire of the board they would have found out these discrepancies without going any further, and I do not think they were very anxious to find out. It seems to me they were guilty of carelessness.

THE SECRETARY—By way of suggestion I simply want to say there was an opportunity for Mr. Frerksen and Mr. von Hermann to go into this matter when they (Mr. Frerksen, in 1897, and Mr. von Hermann, in 1898) were appointed on a committee to go to Springfield and examine the books and records of the office and make a report to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Frerksen was in my office at Springfield and was invited to examine the books and records of the office.

MR. FRERKSEN—I will say I had written and had a letter in reply from the chairman, Mr. Blood, after I saw you, and he said he could not stand the expense of going to Springfield to examine the books.

MR. SECRETARY—The chairman of the committee was notified in regard to the matter, and neither the chairman, Mr. Luthringer, nor Mr. von Hermann came there, but Mr. Sommer, from Springfield, examined the books, and made a report which was signed by the other member of the committee. I had nothing to do with it, and he had perfect liberty to examine and make such report as necessary. I, as

the secretary of the board of pharmacy, extended every opportunity to the committee to make a thorough examination. This is due to me, because a reflection has been made upon our bookkeeping. I have a good bookkeeper and try to have everything right. The charge was made in regard to prosecutions, as if the money had been stolen, and had not been reported—that was the insinuation in the report—those are serious charges! I may do things wrong sometimes, but I defy you, any of you gentlemen, to show that I have misappropriated this money, and I seriously feel these insinuations which have been made against me and my personal character. I have nothing but what I have worked for, and have a right to defend my character before this executive committee. I have labored since 1881 in the interests of the cause of pharmacy, and have expended a considerable sum of money also. (Applause.) Then these committees, on board of pharmacy records, appointed by the association—why should not they have done their duty, presented their report and an appeal to the association, and say, “Here is our bill; we have been appointed to go to Springfield and check up the books, and did so?” They would have found a lot of small accounts properly receipted in a voucher made out to me for convenience sake and also vouchers and receipts for everything paid out, and they could have made a recommendation to change the method of bookkeeping if it was not right! I am not responsible for what the committee on prosecutions did or did not do, nor for the action of the board in such matters.

MR. GREEN—Mr. President, as I have viewed these charges and the investigation of them, I have been impressed with the idea that it is a very good thing now and then to “wash out” the differences between contending factions and disgruntled members of our association. The trade can stand it, and the board must. The charges in the indictment brought by Mr. Hallberg and Mr. Frerksen against the board and its secretary have been carefully and scrupulously investigated by the special committee of the pharmaceutical association, and the matter is now before this executive committee, which I consider eminently qualified to settle the question of whether or not these charges have been sustained and whether or not the conclusions of the committee of inquiry are justified by the evidence. When I contemplate the arduous labor of the committee, the days and nights and weeks which they have devoted to this inquiry, the neglect of their private affairs, and the splendid and business-like manner in which they have conducted the whole investigation, I feel that we are to be congratulated on so good a selection of men, and they should severally receive our grateful thanks. I think the complainants herein have been treated with patient consideration throughout the whole affair, and I regret that their sense of fair play has become so warped

by their hope of sustaining these charges that they have allowed themselves to resort to a trick which would not be tolerated in any court of justice of the most imperfect sort. The members of this executive committee represent the jury in the case, which is to sit in impartial judgment, and which, in the administration of justice throughout the English-speaking world, would be supposed to hear the case without previous knowledge or bias, and yet the complainants have sent to each member of this committee a copy of the charges, together with culled and *ex parte* evidence, to sustain them. I say this because the member whom I have the honor to represent (Mr. Loar) received a copy, and I have been told of others, and I believe that no member was omitted. I regard this so unfair that it should not go unnoticed. It is not a difficult matter, by garbling evidence, by taking a part of a sentence from a writing, here and there, or by relating part only of a fact, to make any circumstance appear very different from the real truth when viewed as a whole, and this pettifogging method is universally condemned even in affairs where honor is not a prime factor, as it should be, in settling differences between ourselves. I have no doubt many criticisms have been made against the board during the eighteen years of its existence which are well founded. Matters of policy are not always easily settled and agreed upon between themselves, with all the conditions before them; how much more likely, then, that the trade, which has only part of the facts in view, would criticise, and how very possible also that the trade may be right, yet this does not argue that the board has not been honest and painstaking in each case. *Errare humanum est*, and the board of pharmacy is not an exception.

I venture to say that no board in Illinois has problems so difficult to solve as the board of pharmacy has. The law under which it acts is an anomaly in legislation. You will find few statutes I dare say, which provide that the people governed shall pay directly and entirely the expenses of their own government and control, and that to the very limit of yielding up some measure of their civil rights. This of itself makes adjustments difficult for a board which undertakes to treat every interest fairly. A few years ago a demand was made by the trade for more vigorous prosecutions, and this demand came mostly from Chicago and the journals, and the reason for the request was well founded, but it could not be accomplished for the reason that the board had no funds for the purpose; since then, however, the law has been changed, giving revenue sufficient to do so, and the board has undertaken and is still trying to force men to comply with the law which every one who obeys the statutes should approve—and, now the journals and some of the same people who wanted more are now demanding less prosecuting. Referring more directly to the question before us I do not believe that you will decide

that the charges against the board have been sustained, when the whole transaction in each particular case has been taken into consideration—receipts and figures, and all matters calculated to give a good reason for every act of the board, and its members individually has been openly shown by them and every charge has been justified or explained away to the satisfaction, it would seem to me, of any impartial mind.

A MEMBER—As to the amount allowed Mr. Schmidt, how about that?

MR. GREEN—I knew nothing in regard to Mr. Schmidt's case until I received from the *juryman* whom I represent, a copy of the charges and *ex parte* evidence against him, and just now heard the statements of the investigating committee, which makes a very different showing; but I will tell you what came under my observation during the time I had the honor to serve on the board with Mr. Schmidt, that there was not a day in which he was not devoting more or less time to the business of the board. That he would be obliged to spend many hours, and some weeks several days in his work as chairman of the committee on prosecutions and other matters, and furthermore, that I believe he made careful and conscientious record of the time so consumed, and in my opinion he was entitled to the per diem which he received, for I believe this is a reasonable construction of the law, and entirely justifiable.

The time spent at the meetings of the board would not account for the per diem received for the reason which I have just given, and this illustrates again the unfairness of judging with a part only of a transaction before one, and I do not believe that Mr. Schmidt has asked for a dollar that he did not lawfully earn.

Mr. President, the members of the board of pharmacy enter no complaint against these gentlemen for making this indictment. They are public officers and cannot complain if members of the profession or the people criticise them, and there has been no disposition to evade or suppress these charges. When a proper question is asked there should be a prompt and complete answer, and the transactions of the board should always be justified; but I think it is a mistake to encourage the arraignment of the board at every little complaint, for it will be impossible to expect the hearty friendship and support of persons who have been prosecuted for violations all over the state, and who would join in endless and possibly foolish protest against every effort to compel their obedience to the law.

I believe it would show much better sense and certainly would be more effective, when we think the board is making a mistake in policy, to give our views and the reasons why we think so to the board itself. When a seeming discrepancy presents itself, make inquiry of

the president or secretary and the chances are that a complete justification will follow. We ought to keep close to the board and stand ready to support its efforts in the right direction and help to prevent mistakes of policy. The board is the only legalized body in our plan of government and can largely make or mar the good name of pharmacy in Illinois. It can be a great business and professional advantage and we should render it our loyal and constant support.

**A MEMBER**—Has it been customary for the Illinois Board of Pharmacy to furnish their annual report to the Pharmaceutical Association?

**THE SECRETARY**—Yes, sir, when it could be printed in time, the board have supplied their report to the members of the association at the annual meeting. The state prints the report, and sometimes they fail to get it out by the first week in June and when this occurs it is not the fault of the board.

**A MEMBER**—I want to know whether your board report has usually been furnished at the annual meetings?

**THE SECRETARY**—Yes, sir.

**MR. EBERT**—Listen to me a moment; as an old member of the board, I think I can help both sides here. I have no ax to grind on either side in regard to this question of pay. The former boards did not do what the present board does, and I have always considered the members of the board of pharmacy (as far back as I was on it), went as far as it had a legal right to go as a board and sacrificed themselves. We were called upon continually to do work for the board and what we were to do, every member of the board done the work and received no pay. I did not think it fair, and under the former law of the state you could not collect for it, not even time at the rate of \$2.50 a day and the work was done for a week or a month at a time without pay. I think every member is correct for charging for his services whatever he performs, as in Mr. Buck's first administration—and Mr. Fleury will remember it. We did not charge only when in the city of Chicago at the exact day and time we were in the meetings. I would work one whole week making up papers, and failed to receive any pay for my services; therefore, I think you will admit it is not a proper thing to do.

Going back to the attorney, the early action of the board in the different counties, when we prosecuted parties, we allowed the state's attorney a certain amount as the prosecutor, and he put the money in his pocket and the state board got nothing, he would always say "I have got to have my fees," and the result was, what? The board would then get permission, as we did in the city of Chicago, to employ an attorney to whom we paid a certain sum of money. We paid that sometimes



to a lawyer and paid him \$25; we only got \$10, and were \$15 out, in that deal. We have never been successful since I was on the board in getting a single cent from any state's attorney who collected a fee—as to whether that is the way the board is doing now, I will leave that to you.

Now, my experience was in the city of Chicago when we would bring a case before Justice Lyon or any other justice down town, the defendant would go out and pick up a half dozen men and take them by the arm and have a little walk and a little talk, and they would beat us. You could not get a conviction under any conditions. The jury beat us—and you can get that result by giving them fifty cents or five dollars or so, as the case may be. I told a brother druggist that was the right way to do (laughter and applause), and they tried the experiment and I got them cleared every time against the state board.

The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association should appoint a committee, but you do not want that committee to go down to Springfield and not pay them; otherwise that committee is of no use to you; let the executive committee appoint a committee. Let the committee be authorized to employ an accountant to go Chicago or go to Springfield and check up the books and accounts; then the committee could meet and prepare a report, a written report to the executive committee. Let the association pay this—we have money in the treasury.

Let them be given power to appoint an accountant, then you will have a straight report every year, but do not ask Mr. Frerksen; he don't have time, and if he went he could not tell—

MR. FRERKSEN—When you look into the whole matter you will find that the charges are substantiated. What the board must do is to render a true report of all its proceedings. Mr. Chaffee's name is not in there, yet he swears he is employed by the board of pharmacy, and stated he was receiving \$60 a month. Mr. Deenen said there was an understanding between the board of pharmacy and himself that Mr. Gould should be delegated as an assistant state's attorney, and should receive five dollars for each case brought. No mention was made in that report about an instance of that kind. Furthermore, it is clearly illegal in a county of the first class, and the brother knows that the state's attorney is paid by the county. Mr. Gould's name does not appear on the payroll either, on this account, yet he is paid by the state board. We have other uses for that money, Mr. Chairman. So far as the reflection Mr. Green made is concerned about printing these charges and sending them to the various members of the executive committee: First, you will not see this report, the mere reading of it here is all the charges that we made against the board could not have been well adjusted for this reason—

A MEMBER—How about the button?

MR. FRERKSEN—They are in there also—they could not have been adjusted for this same reason; this was sent to the committee so the committee could adjust it, and if they had taken the trouble to do so they will come to the same conclusion, that every charge made against the State Board of Pharmacy has been substantiated.

THE SECRETARY—Why did you not send me one?

MR. FRERKSEN—You have had one and so has Mr. Wells.

THE PRESIDENT—The question is on the adoption of the report. The secretary will call the roll. The question is that the report just read be adopted and printed in the proceedings.

A MEMBER—Does that mean approved?

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes, sir—adopted—call the roll.

MR. THIELE—I prefer not to vote; as I have stated, I am not in accord with it entirely.

MR. WHITFIELD—You should vote, nevertheless.

THE SECRETARY—(Calling the roll.) Mr. Frerksen?

MR. FRERKSEN—I cannot vote, as an accuser. On these charges made against the state board, I could not sit in judgment. I can take the floor and talk and stand by them as when they were made, but I refuse to vote.

The roll call was completed and resulted as follows: 10 ayes, 2 excused, and no nays.

Mr. Wooten read the following resolution:

*Resolved*, By the executive committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, that the thanks of the committee are hereby extended to Messrs. Wm. A. Dyche, George R. Baker, and James H. Wells, the committee appointed to investigate charges against the State Board of Pharmacy, for their painstaking efforts to present a full and impartial report and one which would meet all the requirements, and the committee is congratulated on the success of its efforts."

I move that be adopted.

Carried unanimously.

MR. CULVER—Did you make public this letter of Mr. Mathison, and had you any authority from him to do so?

MR. FRERKSEN—I did.

MR. CULVER—I met Mr. Mathison and he said he had no idea you had published it until I reminded him of it—and said you had no authority from him.

MR. FRERKSEN— I saw Mr. Mathison later than that. At the time Mr. Mathison wrote that letter I called him up over the 'phone and asked of him permission to do so and he granted it.

MR. CULVER—Mr. Mathison said he gave you no authority to publish the letter.

MR. FRERKSEN—A copy was sent to the executive committee to be used by the executive committee, only—that is only a matter of record.

MR. CULVER—He said you had no authority to publish it, and had no idea it would be published.

MR. FRERKSEN—You have my word for it now.

THE SECRETARY—There was an appropriation of \$50 for the use of this special committee, and there is an expense of \$97.25 which is \$47.25 more than was appropriated, for all of which I have the bills.

MR. BEHRENS—I move the bills be paid.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

THE SECRETARY—The state association appropriated \$50 to the committee on board of pharmacy records at the June meeting, 1898. The committee has been appointed, and will be expected to make a report at the annual meeting, June, 1899.

THE PRESIDENT—I have received the following resolution from Mr. Sawyer:

"Resolved, by the executive committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association: That the secretary be and is hereby authorized to have 1,000 copies of the annual report of the proceedings of the association printed."

Motion seconded and carried unanimously.

THE SECRETARY—Here is the bill for official stenographer, Mr. F. C. Dodds, total, \$79.80.

MR. FRERKSEN—At the last meeting of the association a motion was made and adopted by which the report of the secretary of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association should be turned over to Mr. Hallberg.

THE SECRETARY—No, he is to read the proof.

MR. FRERKSEN—He was not to read the proof, he refused to do so—he should review it, so that no such glaring mistake shall occur as before. I move it be turned over to Mr. Hallberg to get it out as soon as possible.

**THE SECRETARY**—The report has only been handed to me, and I have had no opportunity to arrange it at all; the association has no money on hand to have it printed; I think if you do that sort of thing you must have the money first. It may be well to have the proof returned to Mr. Hallberg, if you desire, for correction. I believe that was the understanding of the association.

**MR. FRERKSEN**—The motion was to have somebody edit the report.

**THE SECRETARY**—No, the arrangement was that he was to read the proof and revise it.

**MR. HALLBERG**—I decline to be a proof reader! The motion was that the report was to be turned over to me for editing and publishing. If you will look over the report you will find that the case. I would not serve in any other capacity; I should want to know what will go into that report and expunge the errors. I should like to know whether any report or paper of the association at an annual meeting, and which is ordered to be revised by the executive committee before publication, whether such paper should be printed in the report after it had been published the same day it has been read at the meeting. There was a report presented at the last meeting, which was ordered to be revised before it was published, you will remember?

**THE SECRETARY**—Yes.

**MR. HALLBERG**—And on that very same day it was published in a paper! Now, if I am to edit it, I will hold that any paper which is to be revised, and the author has seen fit to have it published at the same time in some pharmaceutical journal, that such paper should not go into the report of the association. The report of Mr. ——— was ordered to take that course and was printed the very same day in a New York paper, and editorials of that journal were elaborately bestowed upon the pharmacists of Illinois.

**THE SECRETARY**—I did not understand the idea was that Mr. Hallberg was to take this report and put in such things as he wanted to and leave out such other things as he desired. I was to arrange, according to my understanding, for the printing of the reports, and he was to read and correct any errors; it was to be sent to him for that purpose. There was two or three errors I know of, but the appalling errors he speaks of, I defy him to show them. (Pointing to book on table.) There is the book! Come right up and show them! He decrys me before the present committee! Now, I defy him to point out these alleged appalling errors in the last report.

**MR. HALLBERG**—I have not the time.

**THE SECRETARY**—The bill I mentioned is for the official stenographer.

A MEMBER—I move the stenographer's bill for the annual meeting, amounting to \$79.80, be paid, and that the treasurer be instructed to issue a warrant for that amount.

It was unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Here are several other bills:

Bill, Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., Bloomington,—  
500 membership certificates.....\$13 75

Allowed on motion of Mr. Metzger.

Bill, Frank Simmons, Springfield, index.....\$ 2 00

On motion Mr. Wells, allowed.

Bill, Philo B. Judson, Chicago, Ill., nine days' work, expert accountant for special committee on investigation of board of pharmacy prosecution..... 45 00

Allowed on motion of Mr. Wells

Bill, Addie R. Moore, Evanston, dictation and transcribing 77  
pages legal cap.. .....\$11 65  
Cutting 47 stencils and running off 940 pages.. ..... 37 60  
Messenger expenses..... 1 00

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Total.....\$50 25

Allowed on motion of Mr. Wooten.

On motion of Mr. Bodemann, Mr. Theron H. Carter, of Danville, was elected local secretary.

THE PRESIDENT—I have been requested by Professor Whelpley, of St. Louis, to fix the time of our meeting so that it will not conflict with the Missouri association meeting. They have arranged for the second Tuesday in June, which is the 13th. In conversation with Mr. Baum, of Danville, I concluded that either the first or third week in June will answer.

MR. A. C. SINGER—I suggest the first Tuesday in June, for two or three days, say the 6th, 7th, and 8th, to be held at Danville.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

MR. SAWYER—I offer a resolution:

*"Resolved, By the executive committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, that a council of administration of five members of this committee, together with the president and secretary, be appointed to act for and transact the necessary business for the committee."*

Question put and carried unanimously.

**THE CHAIRMAN.**—I appoint as council of administration, Thomas Whitfield, of Chicago; Paul J. Behrens, Chicago; Andrew Scherer, Chicago; W. W. Sawyer, of Rockford; M. C. Metzger, of Cairo, together with the president and secretary.

The following letter was read:

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY:

November 18, 1898.

*Mr. Theo. C. Loehr, President Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

DEAR SIR—I have been duly informed by our secretary of my appointment as chairman of the committee "on adulterations" of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. I presume that it is the intention of the association that this committee shall furnish as complete a report as circumstances will permit. To carry on any work in this line which shall be of value to pharmacy necessitates the expenditure of considerable time on the part of your committee, as well as a considerable outlay for materials. The members of the committee are willing to devote as much of their time as can be spared from their business to this work, and this without compensation, but they think that the association should at least be willing to pay the necessary expenses for materials used in the work.

To this end I would ask the association for an appropriation of \$100, or of such part of that amount as the association can afford to spend for this purpose. Hoping that this request will be granted, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. B. DAY,

*Chairman on Committee of Adulterations.*

It was moved that this communication be referred to the council of administration.

**THE SECRETARY.**—We have a communication from the chairman of the committee on United States pharmacopeia:

"ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, }  
CHICAGO, November 18, 1898. }

*Theo. C. Loehr, President, and the Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

**MESSRS.**—The undersigned having been appointed chairman of the committee for revision of the United States pharmacopeia, requests an appropriation of two hundred dollars (\$200) to defray the expenses of the committee for the current year. The report made by the chairman at the last annual meeting indicated the scope of the work contemplated.

"Since the eighth decennial convention for the revision of the United States pharmacopeia will assemble in May, 1900, in Washington, the next annual (the 20th) meeting of this association will be the last meeting held prior to the convention, and will, and therefore, be the last opportunity for this association to decide upon what changes may be desired in the pharmacopeia for the instruction of its delegates to the convention.

Respectfully,

C. S. N. HALLBERG,  
Chicago.

"P.S.—The associate member of the committee, Professor Oldberg, has expressed his inability for lack of time to share in the work; the other member, Mr. Dodds, has not been consulted."

A motion was made and carried unanimously to refer the whole subject to the president.

A communication from D. J. DeLong to print souvenirs for the association was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Frerksen presented a request signed by twenty-five members for a special meeting of the association to be held December 6, which was not acted upon. On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

#### CANDIDATES BOARD OF PHARMACY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2, 1899.

*To the Registered Pharmacists of Illinois:*

The following have been nominated by the executive committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, to be voted upon by the registered pharmacists of Illinois for recommendation to the governor for the appointment of a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, Illinois, to fill vacancy occurring December 30, 1899, by the expiration of the term of office of Mr. A. A. Culver, Momence.

*Please put a cross before the names of five of the persons named below, sign card and mail to me. You can not vote but for five persons, and your vote is null and void if you vote for more than five, or if you cast five votes for one person.*

#### AT LARGE.

THOMAS WHITFIELD, Chicago.

J. C. DUNBAR, Monmouth.

R. C. FRERKSEN, Chicago.

District 1—WILLIAM K. FORSYTH, Chicago.

" 2—R. H. TRAILL, Chicago.

" 3—EMIL A. ZAHN, Chicago.

- District 4—JOHN I. STRAW, Chicago.  
 “ 5—WILLIAM G. MORRIS, Chicago.  
 “ 6—JOHN S. HOTTINGER, Chicago.  
 “ 7—RUDOLPH STANGOHR, Chicago.  
 “ 8—M. A. L. OLSEN, DeKalb.  
 “ 9—JAMES H. KEELING, Rockford.  
 “ 10—J. E. WRIGHT, Geneseo.  
 “ 11—CHAS. NADLER, Peru.  
 “ 12—H. H. ROGERS, Kankakee.  
 “ 13—W. A. FISHBECK, Bloomington.  
 “ 14—ALLEN BRADLEY, Mason City.  
 “ 15—BYRON WHITFIELD, Quincy.  
 “ 16—L. C. DECK, Girard.  
 “ 17—CHAS. F. SHILLING, Decatur.  
 “ 18—F. R. MILNOR, Litchfield.  
 “ 19—E. J. BLAIR, Charleston.  
 “ 20—E. EBERWINE, Shawneetown.  
 “ 21—C. F. PRICKETT, Centralia.  
 “ 22—H. C. SCHUH, Cairo.

By order of the executive committee, Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, November 18, 1898. FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary*.

*Sign your name here:*

.....  
 .....

#### CANDIDATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE, DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2, 1899.

*To the Registered Pharmacists of Illinois:*

The following have been nominated by the executive committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, to be voted upon by the registered pharmacists, for recommendation to the president of the University of Illinois, for appointment of a member of the Advisory Committee, Department of Pharmacy, University of Illinois (Chicago College of Pharmacy), to fill vacancy occurring in 1899 by the expiration of the term of service of Mr. Henry Swannell, Champaign.

*Please put a cross before the names of five of the persons named below, sign card and mail to me. You can not vote but for five persons, and your vote is null and void if you vote for more than five, or if you cast five votes for one person.*

AT LARGE.

THOMAS V. WOOTEN, Chicago.  
 H. GRAY BARTLETT, Chicago.  
 THOMAS KNOEBEL, East St. Louis.



- District 1—WM. BODEMANN, Chicago.  
 “ 2—JOHN D. SUYDAM, Chicago.  
 “ 3—O. F. FISCHER, Chicago.  
 “ 4—CHAS. A. RICE, Chicago.  
 “ 5—PAUL J. BEHRENS, Chicago.  
 “ 6—LOUIS LEHMAN, Chicago.  
 “ 7—OTTO J. HARTWIG, Chicago.  
 “ 8—THOMAS SULLIVAN, Dixon.  
 “ 9—WM. F. JUNGKUNZ, Freeport.  
 “ 10—A. A. FOSTER, Morrison.  
 “ 11—W. J. CLANCEY, LaSalle.  
 “ 12—T. S. ARNOLD, Watseka.  
 “ 13—ROBERT R. ENLOW, Bloomington.  
 “ 14—F. H. VONACHEN, Peoria.  
 “ 15—M. BREWER, Monmouth.  
 “ 16—W. H. GARRISON, Pearl.  
 “ 17—CHARLES RYAN, Springfield.  
 “ 18—R. C. STUART, Alton.  
 “ 19—WILLIAM BOWER, Olney.  
 “ 20—W. G. CARROTHERS, Fairfield.  
 “ 21—FRANK SCHWARTZ, Salem.  
 “ 22—HENRY J. HUMMA, Metropolis.

By order of the executive committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, November 18, 1898.

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary.*

*Sign your name here:*

.....  
 .....

## MEMBERS

OF THE

## ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

---

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Abernathy, Alex.....	Pontoosuc.....	Hancock
Achelpohl, C. H.....	Quincy.....	Adams
Ackermann, A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Adamick, G. H.....	Peru.....	LaSalle
Adams, W. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Ade, S. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Ahlborn, F. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Aisenstadt, A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Akin, W. D.....	Oak Park.....	Cook
*Aldridge, S. H.....	Plymouth.....	Hancock
*Alexander, A. R.....	Richmond.....	McHenry
*Alexander, C. W.....	Jacksonville.....	Morgan
*Allen, J. H.....	Marseilles.....	LaSalle
*Allison, J. W.....	Essex.....	Kankakee
Alphonso, A.....	Washington.....	Tazewell
Altom, J. L.....	Coffeen.....	Montgomery
*Altom, S. E.....	Patoka.....	Marion
Alyea, Thos. A.....	Princeville.....	Peoria
Alex, Oscar.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Anderson, D. S.....	Creal Springs.....	Williamson
*Angell, Chas. F.....	Atlanta.....	Logan
*Arend, A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Arens, Charles H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Arnold, J. M.....	Ohio.....	Bureau
*Arnold, Thos. S.....	Watseka.....	Iroquois
*Antz, Lydia B.....	Byron.....	Ogle
*Athay, A. J.....	Sparland.....	Marshall
*Atkinson, H. B.....	New Canton.....	Pike
*Augustine, John.....	Braceville.....	Grundy

\*Star Indicates Delinquent in Annual Dues.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Aumann, Henry.....	Quincy.....	Adams
*Ayres, D. E.....	Ashland.....	Cass
Bachelle, R. von.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Bachmann, J. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Bacon, C. H.....	Lockport.....	Will
*Baird, F. M.....	Mt. Carmel.....	Wabash
Baker, Charles W.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Baker, George R.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Ballowitz, W. C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Ballweg, Edward.....	Edwardsville.....	Madison
Baner, J. T.....	Stonington.....	Christian
*Bangs, E. A.....	Chatsworth.....	Livingston
Barber, J. H.....	Pittsfield.....	Pike
*Barber, Robert A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Barley, James O.....	Dixon.....	Lee
*Barnes, E. R.....	Martinsville.....	Clark
*Barr, G. W.....	Quincy.....	Adams
*Barry, E. L. H.....	Jerseyville.....	Jersey
Bartells, Geo. C.....	Camp Point.....	Adams
Barth, G. F.....	North Alton.....	Madison
*Bartz, N. B.....	Lemont.....	Cook
*Bassett, G. R.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Bate, Henry J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Batt, Bruno.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Baum, W. F.....	Danville.....	Vermilion
*Baumann, C. T.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon
*Baumann, G. E.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon
Baumann, H. J.....	Dundee.....	Kane
Baumgert, Fred.....	Danville.....	Vermilion
Bearcroft, J. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Beckman, H. O.....	Emden.....	Logan
Behrens, P. J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Beidler, S. L.....	Mount Pulaski.....	Logan
Beinssen, William.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Bennett, A. C.....	Newman.....	Douglas
Bennett, G. M.....	Urbana.....	Champaign
*Berger, F. J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Berger, G. H.....	Carlyle.....	Clinton
Bernhardt, A. P.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Beuerle, C. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Bickhaus, Conrad.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Bierstadt, E. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Bingel, Edward.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Biroth, Henry.....	Blue Island.....	Cook

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Bishop, Isaiah.....	Eliza.....	Mercer
*Bishop, S. E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Bishop, Ernest.....	Bement.....	Platt
Blaeszer, Joseph.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Blahnik, Mrs. Marie.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Blahnik, V. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Blair, E. J.....	Charleston.....	Coles
*Bland, P. L.....	Marshall.....	Clark
*Blish, Gregory E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Blood, I. W.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Blythe, Will J.....	Centrallia.....	Marion
Boch, G. C.....	Smithton.....	St. Clair
Bodemann, Wilhelm.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Bodenschatz, J. G.....	Lemont.....	Cook
Bodman, C. G.....	DeKalb.....	DeKalb
*Bodman, S. K.....	Bement.....	Platt
Boehm, John J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Bogardus, H. E.....	Plano.....	Kendall
*Bojanowski, H. S.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Borcherdt, J. C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Bourscheidt, P. J.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Bowen, R. R.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Bower, E. Z.....	Mt. Carmel.....	Wabash
*Bower, G. W.....	Olney.....	Richland
Bower, William.....	Olney.....	Richland
Bowman, C. A.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Boyd, W. P.....	Arcola.....	Douglas
*Bradley, Allen.....	Mason City.....	Mason
*Bradley, M. M.....	Waverly.....	Morgan
*Bradford, W. E.....	Six-Mile.....	Wayne
Bramstadt, H. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Brandon, O. T.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Braun, R. P.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Brauns, M. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Brayton, A. W.....	Mt. Morris.....	Ogle
*Breeves, Herman.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Brendecke, A. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Breves, Charles.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Brewer, J. S.....	Knoxville.....	Knox
Brewer, M.....	Monmouth.....	Warren
Briggs, J. S.....	Amboy.....	Lee
*Brody, Morris.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Brokaw, W. H.....	Sheldon.....	Iroquois
*Brookings, C. M.....	DuQuoin.....	Perry

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Brown, B. F.....	Galva.....	Henry
*Brown, Catherine B.....	Sterling .....	Whiteside
Brown, W. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Brown, R. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Bruning, Lou.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Brunn, N.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Bucholz, E. A.....	Joliet.....	Will
*Bucknell, S. E.....	Alhambra.....	Madison
*Budd, Harry R.....	Bunker Hill.....	Macoupin
*Burtnett, W. H.....	Camargo.....	Douglas
Cailloutte, Godfrey.....	Beaverville.....	Iroquois
*Cain, Laban.....	Carthage.....	Hancock
Cain, H. E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Caldwell, J. A.....	Pontiac.....	Livingston
*Caldwell, W. B.....	Monticello.....	Piatt
Callvin, L. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Campbell, A. J.....	Mazon.....	Grundy
*Campbell, I.....	Assumption.....	Christian
Campbell, T. S.....	Pinckneyville.....	Perry
Campan, A. F.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Canode, G. B.....	Monmouth.....	Warren
*Carr, W. T.....	Trenton.....	Clinton
Carrothers, W. G.....	Fairfield.....	Wayne
Case, Geo. E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Casey, F. R.....	Toledo.....	Cumberland
Cassingham, E. W.....	Wilmington.....	Will
*Cassingham, F. W.....	Gardner.....	Grundy
Cassingham, O. W.....	Champaign.....	Champaign
*Caswell, S. J.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago
Carley, C. E.....	Quincy.....	Adams
*Cerny, Jos.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Chamberlain, H. W.....	Alton.....	Madison
Chamberlain, Susannah.....	Albany.....	Whiteside
Chantler, H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Chapman, J. C.....	Wheeler.....	Jasper
*Chewning, J.....	Bloomington.....	McLean
*Christensen, F. O.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Christensen, H. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Christensen, L. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Churchill, C. E.....	Algonquin.....	McHenry
Clancey, C. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Clark, Alfred H.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon
*Clark, A. T.....	Ballette.....	St. Clair
*Clark, Geo. H.....	Piasa.....	Macoupin

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Class, F. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Clayberg, S. S.....	Avon.....	Fulton
*Clinkenbeard, G. W.....	Sidney.....	Champaign
*Clippinger, I. A.....	Plainfield.....	Will
Coat, H. H.....	Mason City.....	Mason
Codding, M. B.....	Galesburg.....	Knox
Coen, G. H.....	Normal.....	McLean
*Coffinberry, Sam.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Colbert, Thomas F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Cole, John.....	Williamsfield.....	Knox
Cole, W. R.....	Rantoul.....	Champaign
*Coltzan, Otto.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Conibear, J. C.....	Morton.....	Tazewell
Conner, John L.....	Beechwood.....	Pulaski
Cooban, B. S.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Coombs, Ammon.....	Paxton.....	Ford
Corbus, W. F.....	LaSalle.....	LaSalle
*Corder, George W.....	Clinton.....	DeWitt
*Cornwell, L. M.....	Effingham.....	Effingham
*Cover, John F.....	Toulon.....	Stark
*Cowan, H. S.....	Jerseyville.....	Jersey
*Cowan, W. C.....	Georgetown.....	Vermilion
*Coyne, C. C.....	Port Byron.....	Rock Island
*Cozine, J. R.....	Quincy.....	Adams
*Craig, W. M.....	Kenney.....	DeWitt
Cramer, W. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Czernicwski, E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Crosby, Henry.....	Viola.....	Mercer
Crum, B. E.....	Fairbury.....	Livingston
Culbertson, S. D.....	Piper City.....	Ford
*Cull, J. F.....	Lincoln.....	Logan
Cullop, Samuel.....	West York.....	Crawford
Culver, A. A.....	Momence.....	Kankakee
Cummings, L. A.....	Bunker Hill.....	Macoupin
Cunningham, J. M.....	Erle.....	Whiteside
*Daigger, Andrew.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Dale, George.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Dale, W. R.....	Sumner.....	Lawrence
*Danz, Martin.....	Peru.....	La Salle
Darcy, H. T.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Dattelzweig, M. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Davidson, John P.....	Kirkwood.....	Warren
*Davis, G. G.....	Wyoming.....	Stark
*Davis, Samuel C.....	Hanna City.....	Peoria

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Davis, G. B.....	DeSoto.....	Jackson
*Day, Elmer E.....	Elgin.....	Kane
Day, George H.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Day, W. B.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Dean, C. C.....	Somonauk.....	DeKalb
Dean, W. E.....	Waterman.....	DeKalb
Dearth, E. A.....	Grand Ridge.....	LaSalle
Deck, L. C.....	Girard.....	Macoupin
Decker, Augustine.....	Macomb.....	McDonough
Devall, E. O.....	Rose Hill.....	Jasper
*DeVeling, J. D.....	Chebanse.....	Iroquois
Dickerson, L. M.....	Brighton.....	Macoupin
Diller, R. W.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon
*Dillman, A. R.....	McLean.....	McLean
Dodds, R. N.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon
*Doederlein, R. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Doerrlamm, Otto.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Dorner, E. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Dow, Benjamin B.....	Saunemin.....	Livingston
Dressel, Henry G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Drinkall, T. C.....	Decatur.....	Macon
Dumbeck, V. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Dunbar, J. C.....	Monmouth.....	Warren
Duncan, O. L.....	Petersburg.....	Menard
Duncan, W. S.....	LaSalle.....	LaSalle
Dunlap, Con.....	Mattoon.....	Coles
*Dunn, D.....	El Paso.....	Woodford
*Dyas, W. M.....	Arlington Heights.....	Cook
Dyche, W. A.....	Evanston.....	Cook
Dyer, Edward L.....	Waukegan.....	Lake
*Eaton, John M.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Ebert, Albert E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Eckart, R. J.....	Collinsville.....	Madison
*Edwards, F. G.....	Mount Carroll.....	Carroll
Eggers, G. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Egler, W. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Ehrlicher, H. M.....	Pekin.....	Tazewell
Ehrlicher, O. D.....	Pekin.....	Tazewell
*Eichberg, Fred.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Eichelberger, W. H.....	Pana.....	Christian
*Eichenberger, W. S.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
Eilbracht, W. E.....	Waterloo.....	Monroe
Eldred, W. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Ellis, Milton.....	Ellsworth.....	McLean

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Ellsworth, Louis	Wheaton	DuPage
*Elsner, C. F.	Chicago	Cook
*Elwell, W. L.	Mattoon	Coles
*Empie, I. N.	Chicago	Cook
Escher, Frank H.	Desplaines	Cook
*Esslinger, A.	Danville	Vermillion
Evans, J. W.	Varna	Marshall
*Evans, Nathan	Chicago	Cook
*Ewing, B. N.	Minier	Tazewell
Fahnestock, A. L.	Glasford	Peoria
Faulkenberg, F. E.	Chicago	Cook
Farrell, H. G.	Peoria	Peoria
Faulkner, W.	Champaign	Champaign
Faupel, A. A.	Chicago	Cook
Fawcett, C. M.	Astoria	Fulton
Feild, J. A.	Tuscola	Douglas
*Feldkamp, C. L.	Chicago	Cook
*Fellenstein, J.	New Grand Chain	Pulaski
*Fetherston, E. B.	Ravenswood	Cook
*Fields, R. B.	Colchester	McDonough
Fernitz, G. W., jr.	Chicago	Cook
*Finch, Marshall	Rushville	Schuyler
*Finckh, William	Chicago	Cook
*Finninger, P. E.	Chicago	Cook
*Fischel, Emil	Chicago	Cook
Fischer, Carl F.	Chicago	Cook
*Fischer, E. J.	Chicago	Cook
*Fischer, James	Chicago	Cook
Fischer, O. F.	Chicago	Cook
*Fish, W. H.	Baylis	Pike
*Fisher, W. N.	Peoria	Peoria
Fiske, James F.	Chicago	Cook
*Flagg, Edmund	Ludlow	Champaign
*Flannery, H. F.	Chicago	Cook
*Fleck, J. N.	Freeport	Stephenson
*Fleischer, A. T.	Chicago	Cook
Fleury, Frank	Springfield	Sangamon
Florin, William	Altamont	Effingham
*Foltz, F. P.	Abingdon	Knox
*Fonda, D. B.	Chicago	Cook
*Forsyth, Francis J.	Loda	Iroquois
Forsyth, W. K.	Chicago	Cook
*Foster, A. A.	Morrison	Whiteside
Foster, R. J.	Tuscola	Douglas



NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Foster, S. E.....	Millington.....	Kendall
Fowcek, C. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Fowler, J. M.....	Crab Orchard.....	Williamson
*Fox, Francis M.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Fox, Harry W.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Forbrick, J. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Frank, Gustave.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Frankson, Benjamin.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Frantz, J. S.....	Danville.....	Vermilion
Frerksen, R. C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Fries, Franklin S.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee
Frisch, Hans.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Fritsch, E. P. R.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Fry, Herman.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Fry, Isaac H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Fry, John.....	Benson.....	Woodford
Frost E. J.....	Winchester.....	Scott
Gabriel, Ernest.....	Elmwood.....	Peoria
Gaffron, E. R.....	Bloomington.....	McLean
Gain, J. W.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair
Gale, W. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Gardiner, W. S.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Garner, J. P.....	Austin.....	Cook
Garrison, G. B.....	Pearl.....	Pike
*Garrison, W. H.....	Pearl.....	Pike
Garver, B. F.....	Farmer City.....	DeWitt
*Garver, John U.....	Bloomington.....	McLean
Gary, W. A.....	Chesterfield.....	Macoupin
*Gegenheimer, E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Gerding, E. G.....	Collinsville.....	Madison
Germann, H.....	Quincy.....	Adams
*Gerner, T. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Gerbrick, M.....	Stanford.....	McLean
Gerbach, H. G....	Maple Park.....	Kane
Gheen, George G.....	Orangeville.....	Stephenson
*Gieseler, Otto A.....	Winnetka.....	Cook
Gill, John J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Gissy, C. E.....	Breese.....	Clinton
Glass, C. E.....	Mason City.....	Mason
*Gmelich, L. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Goetz, Albert.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Goetz, H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Goll, B. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Goll, W. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Goosen, H. F.	Chicago	Cook
*Gough, J. W.	Chicago	Cook
Goodman, F. M.	McHenry	McHenry
Gorges, Albert	Chicago	Cook
*Grace, J. H.	Harrisburg	Saline
*Graham, E. E.	Ramsey	Fayette
Graham, S. A.	Waynesville	DeWitt
Grassly, C. W.	Chicago	Cook
*Gray, William	Chicago	Cook
Grear, Harry	Cairo	Alexander
Green, H. H.	Bloomington	McLean
Green, M. A.	Colfax	McLean
Green, W. A.	Amboy	Lee
*Grenamier, J. T.	Chicago	Cook
Grieben, M.	Chicago	Cook
*Griggs, C. W.	Leland	LaSalle
*Grimes, F. H.	Chicago	Cook
Grossman, F. A.	Chicago	Cook
*Grubb, J. E.	Chicago	Cook
*Grube, C. H.	Robinson	Crawford
*Grundh, C. H.	Chicago	Cook
Guild, E. C.	Wheaton	DuPage
*Haas, A.	Chicago	Cook
Hadley, Weymouth	Keithsburg	Mercer
Haeger, Fred	Chicago	Cook
Haering, G. V.	Chicago	Cook
Haering, T. H.	Bloomington	McLean
Hall, J. W.	Edgewood	Effingham
Hall, Lawrence L.	Edgewood	Effingham
*Hall, Robert L.	Apple River	Jo Daviess
Hall, S. C.	Anna	Union
*Hall, William	Apple River	Jo Daviess
*Hallberg, C. S. N.	Chicago	Cook
Haller, E. E.	Forreston	Ogle
Halverson, H. A.	Chicago	Cook
*Hamilton, J. W.	Jacksonville	Morgan
*Hampton, R. H. H.	Carterville	Williamson
Handtmann, C. A.	Chicago	Cook
Hanke, R. H.	Chicago	Cook
Hansson, Nils	Chicago	Cook
*Hare, H. J.	Odell	Livingston
*Harmison, D. C.	Havana	Mason
Harnist, W. D.	Edwardsville	Madison
*Harris, W. B.	East St. Louis	St. Clair

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Harrison, D. W. C.	Joliet.	Will
*Harrison, F. O.	Christopher.	Franklin
Harter, I. F.	Stronghurst.	Henderson
*Hartong, A. W.	Rochelle.	Ogle
*Hartwig, Charles F.	Chicago.	Cook
Hartwig, Otto J.	Chicago.	Cook
*Hartwig, R. W.	Chicago.	Cook
*Harvey, William	Bradford.	Stark
Harvey, W. R.	Dana.	LaSalle
Haschenberger, E. O.	Chicago.	Cook
*Hasse, Frederick.	Chicago.	Cook
*Hasse, W. C.	Chicago.	Cook
*Hatch, A. P.	Aurora.	Kane
Hatch, H. L.	Jacksonville.	Morgan
*Hauber, P. P.	Chicago.	Cook
*Haupt, William	Chicago.	Cook
Hawver, W. P.	Monica.	Peoria
*Hays, Jos. A.	Chicago.	Cook
Heck, J. P.	Alton.	Madison
Hecking, C.	Chicago.	Cook
*Heddens, C. H.	Chicago.	Cook
*Hedderich, Conrad.	Chicago.	Cook
*Heitman, Louis.	Chester.	Randolph
*Heller, E. H.	Chicago.	Cook
*Heller, W. H.	Abingdon.	Knox
Helmer, J. F. G.	Paxton.	Ford
Hendel, R. W.	Colchester.	McDonough
*Henrich, George.	Mascoutah.	St. Clair
Henry, R. H.	Peotone.	Will
*Herlocker, D. A.	Table Grove.	Fulton
Hermann, E. von.	Chicago.	Cook
Herman, Chas. C.	Secor.	Woodford
Heiland, John	Chicago.	Cook
Heschong, J. F.	Peoria.	Peoria
Hess, A. P.	Chicago.	Cook
Hess, Fred C.	Philo.	Champaign
Hesselroth, Lawrence.	Chicago.	Cook
*Hession P. J.	Hamilton.	Hancock
*Hibben, H. K.	Chicago.	Cook
Hickman, B. T.	Niantic.	Macon
*Hill, Anthony J.	Rock Island.	Rock Island
Helligoss, E. P.	Charleston.	Coles
*Hodson, W. F.	Delavan.	Tazewell
Hofmann, Henry	Chicago.	Cook

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Hogan, L. C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Hogan, M. J.....	Taylorville.....	Christian
*Hogey, Julius H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Hollingshead, J. K.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Hollingsworth, Guy.....	Sullivan.....	Moultrie
Hollstein, C. H.....	Waukegan.....	Lake
Holmes, A. E.....	Aurora.....	Kane
*Holmes, J. S.....	Aurora.....	Kane
*Holmes, W. E.....	Aurora.....	Kane
*Holt, K. S.....	Ferris.....	Hancock
Honn, S. H.....	Metcalfe.....	Edgar
*Hord, George Y.....	Keyesport.....	Clinton
*Horn, F. L.....	Decatur.....	Macon
Horn, B. M.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Horn, John C.....	Dallas City.....	Hancock
Horn, N. J.....	Joliet.....	Will
*Hott, John F.....	Monticello.....	Piatt
Hottinger, J. S.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Houser, C. F.....	Lena.....	Stephenson
*Howard, G. W.....	Towanda.....	McLean
Hoy, L. J.....	Woodstock.....	McHenry
*Hubbard, J. A.....	East Dubuque.....	Jo Daviess
*Huber, George.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Huber, J. E.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
Humma, H. J.....	Metropolis.....	Massac
*Humphreys, A. J.....	Lakewood.....	Shelby
*Hutchison, John P.....	Mason.....	Effingham
*Hyde, D. W.....	Pittsfield.....	Pike
*Ilg, Joseph E.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago
*Imes, F. J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Ireland, W. W.....	Unity.....	Alexander
*Irwin, F. G.....	Danville.....	Vermilion
*Irwin, S. M.....	Decatur.....	Macon
Irwin, J. A.....	Iuka.....	Marion
*Isacowitz, Julius.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Jacobson, F. Q.....	Wayne City.....	Wayne
*Jacobus, J. S.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*James, Elder E.....	Prairie City.....	McDonough
*James, Huntington.....	Herscher.....	Kankakee
*James, John E.....	Good Hope.....	McDonough
*Jamieson, T. N.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Jarman, Allen.....	Camargo.....	Douglas
*Jeffrey, Joseph.....	Hospital.....	Kankakee
Jewett, Thos. A.....	Oregon.....	Ogle

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Johns, George W.	Joliet	Will
Johnson, Frank O.	Monmouth	Warren
Johnson, F. A.	DeKalb	DeKalb
*Johnston, J. A.	Chicago	Cook
Jones, H. F.	Flat Rock	Crawford
*Jones, J. Morris	Chicago	Cook
Josenhans, R. J. C.	Chicago	Cook
Judd, John B.	Edwardsville	Madison
*Jump, David W.	Plainfield	Will
*Jungk, J. F. C.	Chicago	Cook
*Jungk, Louis.	Chicago	Cook
Jungkunz, Louis.	Freeport	Stephenson
Jungkunz, W. F.	Freeport	Stephenson
*Kaczoraski, A. O.	Chicago	Cook
*Kaerwer, Jacob A.	Chicago	Cook
Kallwach, F.	Chicago	Cook
*Kampman, Cornelius	Chicago	Cook
*Kannaly, J. M.	Arcola	Douglas
*Kantzabedian, A. J.	Chicago	Cook
*Kaplansky, D.	Chicago	Cook
*Kaszynski, Jacob	Chicago	Cook
*Kaufman, Bert S.	Lena	Stephenson
Kaufmann, Fer'd, Jr.	Chicago	Cook
*Kavanaugh, T. J.	Saybrook	McLean
Keeling, J. H.	Rockford	Winnebago
*Keiser, C. W.	Moweaqua	Shelby
*Keith, W. F.	Flwood	Will
*Kelley, Joseph	Cartersville	Williamson
Kelly, C. C.	Chicago	Cook
Kempff, Frederick	Highland	Madison
*Kennedy, J. G.	Chicago	Cook
*Kennedy, W. J.	Shabbona	DeKalb
Kespler, Frank E.	Danville	Vermillion
Keyes, John	Joliet	Will
Keys, P. B.	Chicago	Cook
Kidder, Grant L.	Chicago	Cook
*Kiessling, J. C.	Chicago	Cook
King, William	Rosebud	Pope
*Kinsey, C. B.	Chicago	Cook
Kirby, W. H.	Chestnut	Logan
*Kirchgasser, W. C.	Chicago	Cook
*Klein, George J.	Chicago	Cook
Klenze, William T.	Chicago	Cook
Klika, J. L.	Chicago	Cook

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Klink, George.....	Garrett.....	Douglas
Klotz, A. E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Knaak, T. L.....	Deerfield....	Lake
Kneer, John, Jr.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Knefel, P. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Knight, Alfred P.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Knoebel, Thos.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair
Knowles, F. J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Knowlton, E. M.....	Urbana.....	Champaign
*Knox, John W.....	Stewardson.....	Shelby
*Knox, Victoria A.....	Stewardson.....	Shelby
Knox, W. T.....	Grafton.....	Jersey
*Koechritz, H. Von.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island
Koehler, Emil.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island
Komie, E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Kossakowski, M. P.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Kraft, John E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Krembs, M.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Kremer, V. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Kremers, Frank.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Kring, A. O.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair
*Krivacsy, Geiza.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Krone, N. L.....	Decatur.....	Macon
Krueger, H. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Krzeminski, C. E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Kuechler, R. A.....	Jacksonville.....	Morgan
Kugler, M. L.....	Pinckneyville.....	Perry
*Kuhlman, E. H.....	Bloomington.....	McLean
Kurrasch, A. A.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee
Kurrasch, O. C.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee
Kvitek, Charles.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Laegeler, J. C.....	Highwood.....	Lake
LaDue, E. A.....	Spring Valley.....	Bureau
*Lake, J. J.....	Kenney.....	DeWitt
*Larson, J. S.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Larsson, August.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Laugemann, W. G.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon
*Lawson, Charles A.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago
Lawtenslager, A. W.....	Malta.....	DeKalb
Lawton, L. W.....	Delavan.....	Tazewell
Leach, W. J.....	Ashton.....	Lee
Lehman, Louis.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Lemke, T. A. T.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Lemon, Albert.....	Peoria.....	Peoria

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Lemon, F. W. ....	Aledo.....	Mercer
Lester, George F.....	Arrowsmith.....	McLean
Leszczynski, J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Letzler, A. E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Lewis, L. C.....	Belvidere.....	Boone
*Lewke, Otto W.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Liese, Frederick.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Lilly, C. F.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Lindemann, C. L. D.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Liess, John, Jr.....	Joliet.....	Will
*Lindhorst, W. F.....	Ramsey.....	Fayette
Lindvall, Gus.....	Moline.....	Rock Island
Linke, R. A. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Link, F. J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Little, J. R.....	Bloomington.....	McLean
*Loar, A. D.....	Bloomington.....	McLean
*Loar, George F.....	Cuba.....	Fulton
Loehr, T. C.....	Carlinville.....	Macoupin
*Long, Isaac L.....	Assumption.....	Christian
Lorenz, Adolph D.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Lorenz, W. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Lovett, LaMotte.....	Oak Park.....	Cook
Lowenthal, Louis.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Ludwig, A. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Lueder, Fritz.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
Lund, Adolph W.....	Dolton.....	Cook
Luthringer, G. F.....	Petersburg.....	Menard
*Lutyan, L. F.....	Pontiac.....	Livingston
*Lutz, M. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Mace, Amy T.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Macy, E. B.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Maerklin, Gus.....	Highland Park.....	Cook
Magnusson, Albert.....	Arcola.....	Douglas
Mai, Herman.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Marlow, J. T.....	Tamaroa.....	Perry
Marnitz, Louis.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Marple, B. F.....	Potomac.....	Vermillion
Marsh, C. C.....	Bowen.....	Hancock
*Marsh, E.....	Alton.....	Madison
*Marsh, G. E.....	Alton.....	Madison
*Marsh, W. H.....	Upper Alton.....	Madison
Marsh, H. B.....	Bowen.....	Hancock
Marshall, C. E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Marshall, N. R.....	Evanston.....	Cook

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Martin, C. A.....	Bridgeport.....	Lawrence
Martin, J. A.....	Palestine.....	Crawford
*Martin, Thomas R.....	Sherrard.....	Mercer
*Martin, W. B.....	Cable.....	Mercer
Martin, W. R.....	Elizabethtown.....	Hardin
*Martz, C. H.....	Topeka.....	Mason
*Mathewson, A. T.....	Elburn.....	Kane
Mathison, S.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Matthews, J. B.....	Blue Mound.....	Macon
*Matthews, C. E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Mattock, H. E.....	Chenoa.....	McLean
*Maury, Daniel.....	Rossville.....	Vermilion
*Maynard, H. S.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Maynard, M.....	Apple River.....	JoDavie
*Mechener, F. W.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Mehl, William.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Meinung, Richard.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Melhnish, J. H.....	Mazon.....	Grundy
Mentz, Otto H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Mertes, Jno. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Mercer, W. A.....	Walnut.....	Bureau
*Merrit, N. P.....	Ellery.....	Edwards
*Metz, John.....	Lena.....	Stephenson
*Metz, Robert.....	Lena.....	Stephenson
Metzger, M. C.....	Cairo.....	Alexander
*Meyer, Albert.....	Blue Island.....	Cook
*Meyer, Fritz.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Meyer, Peter.....	Farmington.....	Fulton
*Meyer, Peter C. S.....	Lockport.....	Will
*Michael, John B.....	El Paso.....	Woodford
Michels, Berry F.....	Albion.....	Edwards
Michalek, Jno.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Mikolasek, J. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Milburn, R. C.....	Dunning.....	Cook
*Miller, A. J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Miller, A. Wayland.....	Varna.....	Marshall
*Miller, Charles.....	Oak Park.....	Cook
*Miller, F. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Miller, G. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Miller, J. Ellison.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Miller, J. M.....	Bloomington.....	McLean
Miller, S. D.....	Mound Station.....	Brown
Miller, B. H.....	Quincy.....	Adams
Miller, George S.....	Chicago.....	Cook



NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Millinger, R. J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Milnor, F. R.....	Litchfield.....	Montgomery
*Montgomery, J. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Moogk, H. J.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson
*Moore, Frank E.....	Decatur.....	Macon
*Mootz, Herman.....	Carmi.....	White
*Morris, E. V. D.....	Galesburg.....	Knox
Morris, M. H.....	Ivesdale.....	Champaign
*Morris, W. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Morrison, F. W.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Mosser, Robert.....	Palatine.....	Cook
Moshel, G. W.....	Morton.....	Tazewell
Mosher, J. H.....	Prophetstown.....	Whiteside
Moran, M. C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Mount, J. B.....	Joliet.....	Will
Moulic, William.....	Percy.....	Randolph
Mrazek, L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Muehlenpfort, Aug.....	Ashkum.....	Iroquois
Mueller, Adolph.....	Highland.....	Madison
*Mueller, F. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Munger, M. J.....	Lee.....	DeKalb
Murbach, J. E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Murphy, J. S.....	Pontiac.....	Livingston
*Murphy, Owen.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Mygdal, Thorkil.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Mytinger, F. M.....	Whitehall.....	Greene
McArthur, F. H.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*McCaleb, E. H.....	Equality.....	Gallatin
McCarthy, R.....	Itasca.....	DuPage
*McClain, W. H.....	Onarga.....	Iroquois
McClure, U. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
McCormick, G. A.....	Hennepin.....	Putnam
McDougall, H. H.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*McDougal, R. D.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
McFerson, Grant.....	Kewanee.....	Henry
McGee, Samuel.....	Burnside.....	Hancock
McGee, W. E.....	Hinsdale.....	DuPage
McGuffin, W. R.....	Joliet.....	Will
McHenry, B. H.....	Moweaqua.....	Shelby
*McInnery, T. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
McIntosh, A. J.....	Allendale.....	Wabash
McKee, John.....	Biggsville.....	Henderson
McKenney, F. P.....	Chapin.....	Morgan
*McKinley, William.....	Ogden.....	Champaign

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*McLaughlin, D. M.....	Flora.....	Clay
*McLean, John.....	Chicago.....	Cook
McLean, Claire F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*McNeill, Thomas.....	Galena.....	Jo Daviess
McQuillen, F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*McVicker, George.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee
Nadler, Charles.....	Peru.....	LaSalle
Nash, W. R.....	Fairmount.....	Vermilion
*Naughton, J. M.....	Winslow.....	Stephenson
Neill, Ed. R.....	Murphysboro.....	Jackson
Nilsson Peter.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Nixon, M. G.....	Columbia.....	Monroe
*Nonamaker, S. S.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Nordhem, I. B.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Novak, John.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Nussle, O. C.....	Walnut.....	Bureau
Oetzel, Will A.....	Danville.....	Vermilion
*Ohl, Wm.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
Okoniewski, Max.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Oldham, H. D.....	Urbana.....	Champaign
Ossenbeck, C. A.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
Oudyn, M. S.....	Greenville.....	Bond
*Oughton, John R.....	Dwight.....	Livingston
*Owen, M. G.....	Westfield.....	Clark
*Oxley, W. H.....	Strawn.....	Livingston
*Palmer, J. O.....	Fisher.....	Champaign
*Palmer, W. T.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago
Pantler, C. D.....	Evansville.....	Randolph
Parker, Fred C.....	Oak Park.....	Cook
*Parks, G. C.....	Anna.....	Union
Parsons, John... ..	Chicago.....	Cook
Patten, Eustis.....	Carbondale.....	Jackson
*Patterson, T. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Payne, C. E.....	Fairbury.....	Livingston
*Payne, C. W.....	Kewanee.....	Henry
*Payne, V. A.....	Paris.....	Edgar
Pearce, W. W.....	Waukegan.....	Lake
Peiffer, W. C.....	Lemont.....	Cook
*Perlau, W. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Pfaff, J. J.....	Centralia.....	Marion
Pfeiffer, Charles.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Pfetzing, C. J.....	Havana.....	Mason
Phipps, L. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Pierce, Edgar C.....	Peoria.....	Peoria

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Pierron, J. J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Pinkley, J. C.....	Spring Valley.....	Bureau
*Platt, I.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Plattenburg, P. W.....	Canton.....	Fulton
*Pogue, J. R.....	Sullivan.....	Moultrie
Pond, Dell L.....	Macomb.....	McDonough
*Pool, J. A.....	Morris.....	Grundy
Porges, Otto.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Porter, A. H.....	Xenia.....	Clay
Porter, H. C.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago
Post, G. H.....	Fithian.....	Vermillion
*Post, J. F. H.....	Murphysboro.....	Jackson
*Post, P. M.....	Murphysboro.....	Jackson
*Powell, Medford.....	Evanston.....	Cook
Preston, C. A.....	Raymond.....	Montgomery
*Price, Jonathan.....	West Saratoga.....	Union
*Price, W. B.....	New Berlin.....	Sangamon
*Pritckett, C. F.....	Centralia.....	Marion
Prince, James.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Prickett, R. M.....	Dana.....	LaSalle
*Pritzker, Nicholas J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Prouty, J. W.....	Roseville.....	Warren
*Puchner, W. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Quigley, S. R.....	Elmwood.....	Peoria
*Rainbow, J. C., jr.....	Murphysboro.....	Jackson
*Ralston, W. B.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon
*Ramsey, H. J.....	Fairbury.....	Livingston
Rasmussen, A. S.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island
*Rausch, W. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Rauth, F. W.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon
*Rayburn, G. W.....	Roseville.....	Warren
*Reed, Chas. C.....	Lincoln.....	Logan
*Reed, Katharine Morren.....	Lincoln.....	Logan
*Reed, E. A.....	LaMoille.....	Bureau
Reed, Henry T.....	Camp Point.....	Adams
Reed, John W.....	Quincy.....	Adams
*Reed, Tulley S.....	Middletown.....	Logan
Reen, A. W.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Reuter, Henry.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Reynolds, John W.....	Beardstown.....	Cass
Rhode, R. E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Rhodes, O. H.....	Baldwin.....	Randolph
Richart, Henry.....	Cedarville.....	Stephenson
*Richmann, A. F. W.....	Elgin.....	Kane

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Riess, Adolph J.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island
*Rimmele, Chas.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Rixleben, Thomas.....	Jonesboro.....	Union
Robb, Hugh.....	Heyworth.....	McLean
Robbins, H. C.....	Creston.....	Ogle
Roberts, Geo. C.....	Wauconda.....	Lake
*Roberts, M. B.....	Swan Creek.....	Warren
Robin, Isaac.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Robin, Luba J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Robinson, Henry C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Robinson, I. W.....	Waltonville.....	Jefferson
*Rockey, R. M.....	Nora.....	Jo Daviess
*Rockhold, J.....	Stanford.....	McLean
Rode, S. W.....	Brownstown.....	Fayette
Rode, William.....	Brownstown.....	Fayette
*Rogers, H. H.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee
Rohe, Chas. J.....	Crete.....	Will
Rohe, W. H.....	Crete.....	Will
*Root, M. H.....	Pontiac.....	Livingston
*Rosenwald, Aaron.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Ross, Lewis W.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Rowcliffe, J. F.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
Rudert, Otto.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island
*Rudnick, P. F. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Rund, Vaclav.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Rust, Geo. M.....	Canton.....	Fulton
Rutherford, A. E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Ryan, Chas.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon
*Sacks, Hyman.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Sandstrom, H.....	Moline.....	Rock Island
*Sanstrom, David.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Saville, Oliver.....	Canton.....	Fulton
*Sawyer, W. W.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago
Saylor, C. W.....	Greenfield.....	Greene
Saylor, J. H.....	Herrick.....	Shelby
Saylor, W. A.....	Greenfield.....	Greene
Sayre, C. A.....	Victoria.....	Knox
Scarsdale, F. E., jr.....	Lick Creek.....	Union
*Schaefer, P. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Schapper, F. C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Schauffert, J. G.....	Columbia.....	Monroe
*Schefcik, J. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Scheidig, George C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Schembs, F. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Scherer, Andrew.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Schimek, J. I.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Schmeling, F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Schmid, E. A.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Schmidt, Ernest A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Schmidt, F. C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Schmidt, F. J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Schmidt, F. M.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Schmidt, F. W.....	Mount Olive.....	Macoupin
Schmidt, G. A.....	Riverdale.....	Cook
*Schmidt, Herman.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Schmidt, L. A.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island
Schmidt, O. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Schmiedeskamp, W. H.....	Quincy.....	Adams
Schmitt, Leonard M.....	Quincy.....	Adams
*Schmitz, E. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Schnitzins, Fred.....	Austin.....	Cook
*Schoettle, G. C.....	Collinsville.....	Madison
Schubert, J. J.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee
Schuh, Paul G.....	Cairo.....	Alexander
*Schuirmann, Carl.....	Chenoa.....	McLean
Schuder, John L.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	Logan
*Schulze, William.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Schwartz, B. jr.....	Salem.....	Marion
Schwartz, Frank.....	Salem.....	Marion
Schwartz, Joseph.....	Salem.....	Marion
Scott, A. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Scott, James M.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Scott, I. M.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Sellner, Albert.....	Quincy.....	Adams
*Sempill, W. M.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Senn, Thos. C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Seyber, Jno. W.....	Mount Pulaski.....	Logan
Sexauer, Samuel G.....	Wilmette.....	Cook
*Shaffer, L. C.....	Kingston.....	De Kalb
*Shaner, G. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Sheibley, J. T.....	Minier.....	Tazewell
*Sherwood, H. H.....	Woodhull.....	Henry
Shoemaker, Thos.....	Griggsville.....	Pike
*Shores, E. H.....	Saybrook.....	McLean
Simmons, S. Z. T.....	Rockwood.....	Randolph
Simonson, Vigho.....	Downer's Grove.....	Du Page
Simpson, W. C.....	Vienna.....	Johnson
Sines, E. W.....	Grant Park.....	Kankakee

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Singer, A. C.....	La Salle.....	La Salle
Siniger, William.....	Galena.....	Jo Daviess
*Smelz, John.....	Maroa.....	Macon
Smiley, E. H.....	O'Fallon.....	St. Clair
*Smith, B. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Smith, F. B.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon
*Smith, J. E.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee
*Smith, Jerry B.....	Cuba.....	Fulton
*Smith, N. F.....	Hoopeston.....	Vermilion
*Smith, W. O.....	Crossville.....	White
Smith, Edward.....	Carrollton.....	Greene
Sohrbeck, G. Henry.....	Moline.....	Rock Island
Sohrbeck, George W.....	Moline.....	Rock Island
Sommer, Louis.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon
Sommer, L. F. W.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon
Speidel, C.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island
*Spillum, C. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Spilver, H. F. W.....	Mansfield.....	Piatt
*Spooner, P. B.....	Palmyra.....	Macoupin
*Sprague, E. G.....	Virden.....	Macoupin
*Sprague, O. N.....	Pawnee.....	Sangamon
Sprague, Theophilus ..	Sheffield.....	Bureau
*Spring, C. M.....	Beardstown.....	Cass
*Spring, F. H.....	Beardstown.....	Cass
Stacy, M. F.....	Hindsboro.....	Douglas
*Stahl, Ed. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Stahl, Hanby.....	Fowler.....	Adams
*Staman, A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Stamm, Andreas.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Stamm, D. M.....	Geneseo.....	Henry
Stark, W.....	Kirkwood.....	Warren
Starr, C. A.....	Durand.....	Winnebago
Starr, Geo. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Stafford, W. M.....	Freedom.....	La Salle
Starkey, Jno. B.....	Grayville.....	White
*State, J. E.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair
Stedman, W. E.....	Sullivan.....	Moultrie
*Steen, J. W.....	Rossville.....	Vermilion
*Steingoetter, H.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair
*Steinkraus, H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Steinmeyer, W. O.....	Carlinville.....	Macoupin
Stevenson, L. E.....	St. Joseph.....	Champaign
*Stewart, H. L.....	Humboldt.....	Coles
Stieber, F. Gus. J.....	Chicago.....	Cook

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Stillman, H. A.	Joliet	Will
*Stiles, J. S.	Chicago	Cook
*Stockdale, William M.	Altona	Knox
*Story, Miss Julia A.	McHenry	McHenry
*Strader, John C.	Geneva	Kane
*Strathman, C. A.	Metamora	Woodford
*Straw, John I.	Chicago	Cook
Strzyzowski, B. F.	Chicago	Cook
Stuchlik, Jno.	Chicago	Cook
Stuchlik, W. A.	Chicago	Cook
Stube, Louis F.	Danville	Vermilion
*Stumpf, Frank B.	Eureka	Woodford
*Sullivan, Thomas.	Dixon	Lee
Swannell, H.	Champaign	Champaign
*Swarts, George F.	Freeport	Stephenson
*Swearengen, W. W.	Chicago	Cook
*Sweetland, D.	Geneva	Kane
*Sylvester, R. G.	Carbondale	Jackson
*Tafel, Robert M.	Chicago	Cook
*Talbot, C. W.	Niantic	Macon
Tanzer, G. L.	Chicago	Cook
*Taylor, C. B.	Elkhart	Logan
*Teachenor, I. L.	Clayton	Adams
*Tegtmeyer, Geo.	Shiloh Hill	Randolph
*Temple, Alfred J.	Cameron	Warren
*Temple, S. C.	Fayette	Greene
Tesche, A. G.	Mendota	LaSalle
Thayer, Fred A.	Chicago	Cook
Theis, Arnold.	Chicago	Cook
*Thiele, Emil.	Chicago	Cook
Thometz, M. F.	Chicago	Cook
*Thompson, E. G.	Spring Valley	Bureau
Thompson, G. M.	Colchester	McDonough
*Thompson, Geo. W.	Decatur	Macon
*Thorburn, A. D.	Chicago	Cook
Thornhill, Geo.	Chicago	Cook
*Tischer, W. C.	Peoria	Peoria
*Tolman, J. C.	Gladstone	Henderson
Toomey, Sylvester.	Buda	Bureau
Town, E.	Easton	Mason
Town, J. S.	Easton	Mason
*Train, J. A.	Chicago	Cook
Travis, M. B.	Saybrook	McLean
*Trimen, J. W.	Chicago	Cook

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Troline, John E.....	Ferris.....	Hancock
Trout, W. A.....	Atwater.....	Macoupin
Truppel, R. S.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Tucker, S. C.....	Champaign.....	Champaign
Turnquist, C. M.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Tuttle, O. K.....	Wyanet.....	Bureau
*Tyler, Charles H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Uhrus, F. W.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Ulrich, Julius.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Vadakin, J. H.....	Bethany.....	Moultrie
Valentine, W. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Vandaveer, J. W.....	Mt. Erie.....	Wayne
*Vandenburg, R. L.....	Canton.....	Fulton
*Vandeveer, T. G.....	Effingham.....	Effingham
Van Dusen, C.....	Princeton.....	Bureau
Van Shaack, C. P.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Van Patten, E. B.....	Aurora.....	Kane
*Van Tuyl, E. A.....	Riverside.....	Cook
Vavre, V.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Venus, W. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Voge, Richard.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Vogt, A. W.....	West Union.....	Clark
Vogt, Henry.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Vogelsang, Robert.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Voiss, Arcadius.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Volkmar, L. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Vonachen, F. H.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Wagner, John.....	McLean.....	McLean
Waiss, F. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Wakefield, Thomas S.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Waldecker, F. J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Waller, A. L.....	Barrington.....	Cook
*Warner, Malvin E.....	Friendsville.....	Wabash
*Warnick, John B.....	Amboy.....	Lee
*Waskow, Otto G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Watson, C. W.....	Greenville.....	Bond
*Watson, F. O.....	Braidwood.....	Will
*Watson, G. M.....	Charleston.....	Coles
*Watson, J. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Watson, John S.....	Minooka.....	Grundy
*Watson, W. J.....	Braidwood.....	Will
*Weatherill, W. L.....	Elgin.....	Kane
Weaver, B. M.....	Pecatonica.....	Winnebago
*Weaver, H. D.....	Wyanet.....	Bureau



NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Weber, A. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Weber, Eugene.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Weber, Ewald.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Webster, B. E.....	Benton.....	Franklin
Webster, C. A.....	Canton.....	Fulton
Webster, C. C.....	Staunton.....	Macoupin
*Weihe, H. W.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Welmer, G. A.....	Lemont.....	Cook
Weingaertner, J. J.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair
*Weinkauff, Jacob.....	Peoria ...	Peoria
Weiss, D. K.....	Barry.....	Pike
Wells, James H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Wendell, Julius....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Werner, Benjamin C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Werner, O. E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Wessman, A. J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Westgate, W. R.....	Norwood Park.....	Cook
*Whiteacre, H. N.....	Creal Springs.....	Williamson
*White, George F.....	Blue Mound.....	Macon
*White, G. H.....	Decatur.....	Macon
Whitfield, Byron.....	Quincy.....	Adams
Whitfield, Thomas.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Whitley, W. W.....	Chatham.....	Sangamon
*Wiandt, James H.....	Trowbridge.....	Shelby
*Williamson, C. W.....	Clinton.....	DeWitt
*Wilson, C. B.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Wilson, T. A.....	Lebanon.....	St. Clair
Wilson, A. F.....	Neoga.....	Cumberland
Winstead, M. L.....	Wetaug.....	Pulaski
*Witherell, O. C.....	Knoxville.....	Knox
Woltersdorf, E. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Woltersdorf, Louis.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Wood, G. H.....	Anna.....	Union
*Wood, R. E.....	Cerro Gordo.....	Piatt
Wooten, T. V.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Wrede, Frederick.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Wright, A. S.....	Woodstock.....	McHenry
*Wright, J. E.....	Geneseo.....	Henry
*Wright, J. M.....	Chester.....	Randolph
Wright, S. B.....	Stanford.....	McLean
Wunderle, Emil.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Wyss, J. L.....	Alton.....	Madison
Xelowski, John H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Yaw, A. J.....	Belvidere.....	Boone

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Young, John H.....	Oakwood...	Vermilion
*Young, Nelson.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Yeomans, S. C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Zak, Joseph J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Zaleski, Joseph P.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Zerse, C. A.....	Danville.....	Vermilion
Ziegler, H. L.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Zimmerman, A. H.....	Athens.....	Menard
Zimmermann, Albert.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Zimmermann, C.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
Zimmermann, D. B.....	Roanoke.....	Woodford
*Zimmermann, Eugene.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Zimmermann, R.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Zindt, J. M.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Zinser, E. F.....	Washington.....	Tazewell
Zinser, I.....	Washington.....	Tazewell
Zinser, Solomon L.....	Minonk.....	Woodford
*Zobel, E. C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Zurawski, K. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook

# MEMBERS

## OF THE

### ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ARRANGED BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS  
AND COUNTIES.

#### FIRST TO SEVENTH DISTRICTS.

##### COOK COUNTY.

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ackermann, A., Chicago.      | *Biroth, Henry, Chicago.      |
| Adams, W. F., Chicago.       | *Bishop, S. E., Chicago.      |
| *Ade, S. F., Chicago.        | Blaeszer, Joseph, Chicago.    |
| *Ahlborn, F. H., Chicago.    | Blahnik, Mrs. Marie, Chicago. |
| Aisenstadt, A., Chicago.     | *Blahnik, V. L., Chicago.     |
| *Akin, W. D., Oak Park.      | *Blish, Gregory E., Chicago.  |
| Alex, Oscar, Chicago.        | Blood, I. W., Chicago.        |
| *Arend, A., Chicago.         | Bodemann, Wilhelm, Chicago.   |
| *Arens, Charles H., Chicago. | Bodenschatz, J. G., Lemont.   |
| Bachelle, R. von, Chicago.   | Boehm, John J., Chicago.      |
| *Bachmann, J. F., Chicago.   | *Bojenowski, H. S., Chicago.  |
| Baker, Charles W., Chicago.  | Borcherdt, J. C., Chicago.    |
| Baker, George R., Chicago.   | *Bowen, R. R., Chicago.       |
| *Ballowitz, W. C., Chicago.  | Bramstedt, H. L., Chicago.    |
| *Barber, Robert A., Chicago. | *Brandom, O. T., Chicago.     |
| *Bartz, N. B., Lemont.       | Braun, R. P., Chicago.        |
| *Bassett, G. R., Chicago.    | *Brauns, M. L., Chicago.      |
| Bate, Henry J., Chicago.     | *Breeves, Herman, Chicago.    |
| Batt, Bruno, Chicago.        | *Brendecke, A. G., Chicago.   |
| Bearcroft, J. H., Chicago.   | *Breves, Charles, Chicago.    |
| Behrens, P. J., Chicago.     | *Brody, Mortis, Chicago.      |
| Beinssen, William, Chicago.  | Brown, W. H., Chicago.        |
| *Berger, F. J., Chicago.     | Brown, R. L., Chicago.        |
| Bernhardt, A. P., Chicago.   | *Bruning, Lou, Chicago.       |
| *Beuerle, C. F., Chicago.    | *Brunn, N., Chicago.          |
| Bickhaus, Conrad, Chicago.   | Cain, H. E., Chicago.         |
| *Bierstadt, E. A., Chicago.  | Callvin, L. G., Chicago.      |
| *Bingel, Edward, Chicago.    | Case, George E., Chicago.     |

\*Star indicates delinquent in annual dues.

- \*Cerny, Joseph, Chicago.  
Chantler, H., Chicago.  
\*Christensen, F. O., Chicago.  
Christensen, H. A., Chicago.  
Christensen, L. A., Chicago.  
Clancey, C. L., Chicago.  
\*Class, F. L., Chicago.  
\*Colbert, Thomas F., Chicago.  
\*Coltzan, Otto, Chicago.  
Cooban, B. S., Chicago.  
Cramer, W. H., Chicago.  
Czerniewski, E., Chicago.  
\*Daigger, Andrew, Chicago.  
Dale, George, Chicago.  
Darcy, H. T., Chicago.  
\*Dattelzweig, M. F., Chicago.  
\*Day, W. B., Chicago.  
\*Doederlein, R. H., Chicago.  
\*Doerrlamm, Otto, Chicago.  
Dorner, E. A., Chicago.  
Dressel, Henry G., Chicago.  
Dumbeck, V. H., Chicago.  
\*Dyas, W. M., Arlington Heights.  
Dyche, W. A., Evanston.  
Dyer, Edward L., Waukegan.  
\*Eaton, John M., Chicago.  
\*Ebert, Albert E., Chicago.  
Eggers, G. A., Chicago.  
\*Egler, W. F., Chicago.  
\*Eichberg, Fred, Chicago.  
Eldred, W. H., Chicago.  
\*Elsner, C. F., Chicago.  
\*Empie, I. N., Chicago.  
Escher, Frank H., Desplaines.  
\*Evans, Nathan, Chicago.  
Falkenberg, F. E., Chicago.  
Faupel, A. A., Chicago.  
\*Feldkamp, C. L., Chicago.  
\*Fetherston, E. B., Ravenswood.  
\*Finckh, William, Chicago.  
\*Finninger, P. E., Chicago.  
\*Fischel, Emil, Chicago.  
Fischer, Carl F., Chicago.  
\*Fischer, E. J., Chicago.  
\*Fischer, James, Chicago.  
Fischer, O. F., Chicago.  
Fiske, James F., Chicago.  
\*Flannery, H. F., Chicago.  
\*Fleischer, A. T., Chicago.  
\*Fonda, D. B., Chicago.  
Forsyth, W. K., Chicago.  
Fowcek, C. G., Chicago.  
\*Fox, Francis M., Chicago.  
Fox, Harry M., Chicago.  
Forbrick, J. F., Chicago.  
\*Frankson, Benjamin, Chicago.  
Frerksen, R. C., Chicago.  
Frisch, Hans, Chicago.  
\*Fry, Herman, Chicago.  
\*Fry, Isaac H., Chicago.  
Gale, W. H., Chicago.  
\*Gardiner, W. S., Chicago.  
Garner, J. P., Austin.  
\*Gegenheimer, E., Chicago.  
\*Gerner, T. L., Chicago.  
\*Gieseler, Otto A., Winnetka.  
Gill, John J., Chicago.  
\*Gmelich, L. F., Chicago.  
\*Goetz, Albert, Chicago.  
\*Goetz, H., Chicago.  
\*Goll, B. H., Chicago.  
Goll, W. H., Chicago.  
\*Goosen, H. F., Chicago.  
Gorges, Albert, Chicago.  
\*Gough, J. W., Chicago.  
Grassly, C. W., Chicago.  
\*Gray, William, Chicago.  
\*Grenamier, J. T., Chicago.  
Grieben, M., Chicago.  
Grimes, F. H., Chicago.  
Grossman, F. A., Chicago.  
\*Grubb, J. E., Chicago.  
\*Grundh, C. H., Chicago.  
\*Haas, A., Chicago.  
Haeger, Fred, Chicago.  
Haering, G. V., Chicago.  
\*Hallberg, C. S. N., Chicago.  
Halverson, H. A., Chicago.  
Handtmann, C. A., Chicago.  
Hanke, R. H., Chicago.

- Hansson, Nils, Chicago.  
 \*Hartwig, Charles F., Chicago.  
   Hartwig, Otto J., Chicago.  
 \*Hartwig, R. W., Chicago.  
 \*Hasse, Frederick, Chicago.  
 \*Hasse, W. C., Chicago.  
   Haschenberger, E. O., Chicago.  
 \*Hauber, P. P., Chicago.  
 \*Haupt, William, Chicago.  
 \*Hays, Joseph A., Chicago.  
   Hecking, C., Chicago.  
 \*Heddens, C. H., Chicago.  
 \*Hedderich, Conrad, Chicago.  
 \*Heller, E. H., Chicago.  
   Hermann, E. von, Chicago.  
   Heiland, John, Chicago.  
   Hess, A. P., Chicago.  
   Hesselroth, Lawrence, Chicago.  
 \*Hibben, H. K., Chicago.  
   Hofmann, Henry, Chicago.  
 \*Hogan, L. C., Chicago.  
 \*Hogey, Julius H., Chicago.  
 \*Hollingshead, J. K., Chicago.  
   Horn, G. B. M., Chicago.  
   Hottinger, J. S., Chicago.  
 \*Huber, George, Chicago.  
 \*Imes, F. J., Chicago.  
 \*Isacowitz, Julius, Chicago.  
 \*Jacobus, J. S., Chicago.  
 \*Jamieson, T. N., Chicago.  
 \*Johnston, J. A., Chicago.  
 \*Jones, J. Morris, Chicago.  
   Josenhans, R. J. C., Chicago.  
 \*Jungk, J. F. C., Chicago.  
 \*Jungk, Louis, Chicago.  
 \*Kaczoraski, A. O., Chicago.  
 \*Kaerwer, Jacob A., Chicago.  
   Kallwach, F. Chicago.  
 \*Kampman, Cornelius, Chicago.  
 \*Kantzabedian, A. J., Chicago.  
 \*Kaplansky, D., Chicago.  
 \*Kaszynski, Jacob, Chicago.  
   Kaufmann, Fer'd, Jr., Chicago.  
   Kelly, C. C., Chicago.  
 \*Kennedy, J. G., Chicago.  
   Keys, P. B., Chicago.  
   Kidder, Grant L., Chicago.  
 \*Kiessling, J. C., Chicago.  
 \*Kinsey, C. B., Chicago.  
 \*Kirchgasser, W. C., Chicago.  
 \*Klein, George J., Chicago.  
   Klenze, William T., Chicago.  
   Klika, J. L., Chicago.  
   Klotz, A. E., Chicago.  
 \*Knefel, P. F., Chicago.  
   Knight, A. P., Chicago.  
   Knowles, F. J., Chicago.  
   Komie, E., Chicago.  
 \*Kossakowski, M. P., Chicago.  
 \*Kraft, John E., Chicago.  
   Krembs, M., Chicago.  
 \*Kremer, V. A., Chicago.  
   Kremers, Frank, Chicago.  
 \*Krivacsy, Geiza, Chicago.  
   Krueger, H. F., Chicago.  
   Krzeminski, C. E., Chicago.  
   Kvitek, Charles, Chicago.  
 \*Larson, J. S., Chicago.  
 \*Larsson, August, Chicago.  
   Lehman, Louis, Chicago.  
   Lemke, T. A. T., Chicago.  
   Leszczynski, J. Chicago.  
   Letzler, A. E., Chicago.  
 \*Lewke, Otto W., Chicago.  
 \*Liese, Frederick, Chicago.  
 \*Lindemann, C. L. D., Chicago.  
   Linke, R. A. G., Chicago.  
   Link, F. J., Chicago.  
 \*Lorenz, W. H., Chicago.  
 \*Lovett, LaMotte, Oak Park.  
   Lowenthal, Louis, Chicago.  
 \*Ludwig, A. A., Chicago.  
   Lund, Adolph W., Dolton.  
 \*Lutz, M. F., Chicago.  
 \*Mace, Amy T., Chicago.  
 \*Macy, E. B., Chicago.  
 \*Maerklin, Gus, Highland Park.  
 \*Mai, Herman, Chicago.  
   Marnitz, Louis, Chicago.  
   Marshall, C. E., Chicago.

- \*Marshall, N. R., Evanston.
- Mathison, S., Chicago.
- \*Mathews, C. E., Chicago.
- \*Maynard, H. S., Chicago.
- \*Mechener, F. W., Chicago.
- Mehl, William, Chicago.
- Meinung, Richard, Chicago.
- Mentz, Otto H., Chicago.
- Mertes, Jno. A., Chicago.
- \*Meyer, Albert, Blue Island.
- \*Meyer, Fritz, Chicago.
- Michalek, John, Chicago.
- Mikolasek, J. F., Chicago.
- Milburn, R. C., Dunning.
- \*Miller, A. J., Chicago.
- \*Miller, Charles, Oak Park.
- \*Miller, F. A., Chicago.
- Miller, G. A., Chicago.
- \*Miller, J. Ellison, Chicago.
- Miller, George S., Chicago.
- \*Millinger, R. J., Chicago.
- \*Montgomery, J. H., Chicago.
- \*Morris, W. G., Chicago.
- \*Morrison, F. W., Chicago.
- Moran, M. C., Chicago.
- \*Mosser, Robert, Palatine.
- Mrazek, L., Chicago.
- \*Mueller, F. L., Chicago.
- Murback, J. E., Chicago.
- \*Murphy, Owen, Chicago.
- Mygdal, Thorkil, Chicago.
- McClure, U. G., Chicago.
- \*McInnery, T. H., Chicago.
- \*McLean, John, Chicago.
- McLean, Claire F., Chicago.
- McQuillen, F., Chicago.
- Nilsson, Peter, Chicago.
- \*Nonamaker, S. S., Chicago.
- \*Nordhem, I. B., Chicago.
- Novak, John, Chicago.
- Okoniewski, Max, Chicago.
- Parker, F. C., Oak Park.
- Parsons, John, Chicago.
- \*Patterson, T. H., Chicago.
- Peiffer, W. C., Lemont.
- \*Perlau, W. G., Chicago.
- Pfeiffer, Charles, Chicago.
- Phipps, L. H., Chicago.
- Pierron, J. J., Chicago.
- \*Platt, I., Chicago.
- Porges, Otto, Chicago.
- \*Powell, Medford, Evanston.
- Prince, James, Chicago.
- \*Pritzker, Nicholas J., Chicago.
- \*Puchner, W. A., Chicago.
- \*Rausch, W. A., Chicago.
- \*Reuter, Henry, Chicago.
- Rhode, R. E., Chicago.
- \*Rimmele, Charles, Chicago.
- Robin, Isaac, Chicago.
- Robin, Luba J., Chicago.
- Robinson, Henry C., Chicago.
- \*Rosenwald, Aaron, Chicago.
- Ross, Lewis W., Chicago.
- \*Rudwick, P. F. A., Chicago.
- \*Rund, Vaclav, Chicago.
- Rutherford, A. E., Chicago.
- \*Sacks, Hyman, Chicago.
- \*Sanstrom, David, Chicago.
- \*Schaefer, P. F., Chicago.
- Schapper, F. C., Chicago.
- \*Scheffcik, J. F., Chicago.
- \*Scheidig, George C., Chicago.
- \*Schembs, F. H., Chicago.
- Scherer, Andrew, Chicago.
- \*Schimek, J. I., Chicago.
- \*Schmeling, F., Chicago.
- \*Schmidt, Ernest A., Chicago.
- Schmidt, F. C., Chicago.
- Schmidt, F. J., Chicago.
- Schmidt, F. M., Chicago.
- Schmidt, G. A., Riverdale.
- \*Schmidt, Herman, Chicago.
- Schmidt, O. F., Chicago.
- \*Schmitz, E. A., Chicago.
- Schnitzins, Fred, Austin.
- \*Schulze, William, Chicago.
- Scott, A. H., Chicago.
- \*Scott, James M., Chicago.
- Scott, I. M., Chicago.

- \*Sempill, W. M., Chicago.
- \*Senn, Thomas C., Chicago.  
Sexauer, Samuel G., Wilmette.
- \*Shaner, G. G., Chicago.
- \*Smith, B. F., Chicago.
- \*Spellum, C. L., Chicago.
- \*Stahl, Ed. L., Chicago.
- \*Staman, A., Chicago.
- \*Stamm, Andreas, Chicago.  
Starr, George F., Chicago.
- \*Steinkraus, H., Chicago.  
Stieber, Gus J., Chicago.
- \*Stiles, J. S., Chicago.
- \*Straß, John I., Chicago.  
Strzyzonski, B. F., Chicago.
- Stuchlik, John, Chicago.
- Stuchlik, W. A., Chicago.
- \*Swearengen, W. W., Chicago.
- \*Tafel, Robert M., Chicago.  
Tanzer, G. L., Chicago.
- Thayer, Fred A., Chicago.
- Theis, Arnold, Chicago.
- \*Thiele, Emil, Chicago.
- Thometz, M. F., Chicago.
- \*Thorburn, A. D., Chicago.
- \*Train, J. A., Chicago.
- \*Trimen, J. W., Chicago.  
Truppel, R. S., Chicago.
- Turnquist, C. M., Chicago.
- \*Tyler, C. H., Chicago.  
Uhrus, F. W., Chicago.
- Valentine, W. G., Chicago.
- Van Schaack, C. P., Chicago.
- \*Van Tuyl, E. A., Riverside.  
Vavre, V., Chicago.
- \*Venus, W. A., Chicago.
- \*Voge, Richard, Chicago.
- Vogt, Henry, Chicago.
- Voglesang, Robert, Chicago.
- Voiss, Arcadius, Chicago.
- Volkner, L. G., Chicago.
- Waiss, F. G., Chicago.
- Wakefield, Thomas S., Chicago.
- Waldecker, F. J., Chicago.
- Waller, A. L., Barrington.
- \*Waskow, Otto G., Chicago.
- \*Watson, J. A., Chicago.
- \*Weber, A. L., Chicago.  
Weber, Ewald, Chicago.
- \*Weber, Eugene, Chicago.
- \*Weihe, H. W., Chicago.
- \*Weimer, G. A., Lemont.  
Wells, James H., Chicago.
- \*Wendell, Julius, Chicago.
- \*Werner, Benjamin C., Chicago.
- \*Werner, O. E., Chicago.
- \*Wessman, A. J., Chicago.
- \*Westgate, W. R., Norwood Park.  
Whitfield, Thomas, Chicago.
- \*Wilson, C. B., Chicago.
- Woltersdorf, E. H., Chicago.
- \*Woltersdorf, Louis, Chicago.  
Wooten, T. V., Chicago.
- \*Wrede, Frederick, Chicago.
- \*Wunderle, Emil, Chicago.  
Xelowski, John H., Chicago.
- \*Young, Nelson, Chicago.  
Yeomans, S. C., Chicago.
- Zak, Joseph, jr., Chicago.
- Zaleska, Joseph P., Chicago.
- \*Zindt, J. M., Chicago.
- \*Zobel, E. C., Chicago.
- \*Zurawski, K. A., Chicago.

## LAKE COUNTY.

- Dyer, Edward L., Waukegan.
- Hollstein, C. H., Waukegan.
- Knaak, T. L., Deerfield.
- Lagler, J. C., Highwood.
- Pearce, W. W., Waukegan.
- \*Roberts, George C., Wauconda.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

## DEKALB COUNTY.

Bodman, C. G., DeKalb.	*Kennedy, W. J., Shabbona.
Dean, C. C., Somonauk.	Lawtenslager, A. W., Malta.
Dean, W. E., Waterman.	Munger, M. J., Lee.
Johnson, F. A., DeKalb.	*Shaffer, L. C., Kingston.

## DU PAGE COUNTY.

*Ellsworth, Louis, Wheaton.	McGee, W. E., Hinsdale.
Guild, E. C., Wheaton.	Simonson, Vigho, Downers Grove.
McCarthy, R., Itasca.	

## GRUNDY COUNTY.

*Augustine, John, Braceville.	Melhnish, J. H., Mazon.
Campbell, A. J., Mazon.	*Pool, J. A., Morris.
*Cassingham, F. W., Gardner.	Watson, John S., Minooka.

## KANE COUNTY.

Baumann, H. J., Dundee.	*Mathewson, A. T., Elburn.
*Day, Elmer E., Elgin.	*Richmann, A. F. W., Elgin.
Gerlach, H. G., Maple Park.	*Strader, John C., Geneva.
*Hatch, A. P., Aurora.	*Sweetland, D., Geneva.
Holmes, A. E., Aurora.	VanPatten, E. B., Aurora.
*Holmes, J. S., Aurora.	*Weatherill, W. L., Elgin.
*Holmes, W. E., Aurora.	

## KENDALL COUNTY.

*Bogardus, H. E., Plano	Foster, S. E., Millington.
-------------------------	----------------------------

## M'HENRY COUNTY.

*Alexander, A. R., Richmond.	Hoy, L. T., Woodstock.
Churchill, C. E., Algonquin.	*Story, Julia A., McHenry.
Goodman, F. M., McHenry.	*Wright, A. S., Woodstock.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

## BOONE COUNTY.

Lewis, L. C., Belvidere.	Yaw, A. J., Belvidere.
--------------------------	------------------------

## CARROLL COUNTY.

*Edwards, F. G., Mt. Carroll.
-------------------------------

## JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

*Hall, Robert L., Apple River.	*McNeill, Thomas, Galena.
*Hall, William, Apple River.	*Rockey, R. M., Nora.
*Hubbard, J. A., East Dubuque.	Siniger, William, Galena.
*Maynard, M., Apple River.	



## MEMBERS OF THE

## LEE COUNTY.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| *Barley, James O., Dixon. | Leach, W. J., Ashton.     |
| Briggs, J. S., Amboy.     | *Sullivan, Thomas, Dixon. |
| Green, W. A., Amboy.      | *Warnick, John B., Amboy. |

## OGLE COUNTY.

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| *Artz, Lydia B., Byron.      | *Hartong, A. W., Rochelle. |
| *Brayton, A. W., Mt. Morris. | Jewett, Thos. A., Oregon.  |
| Haller, E. E., Forrester.    | Robbins, H. C., Creston.   |

## STEPHENSON COUNTY.

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| *Fleck, J. N., Freeport.       | *Metz, John, Lena.            |
| Gheen, George G., Orangeville. | *Metz, Robert, Lena.          |
| *Houser, C. F., Lena.          | Moogk, H. J., Freeport.       |
| Jungkunz, Louis, Freeport.     | *Naughton, J. M., Winslow.    |
| Jungkunz, W. F., Freeport.     | Richart, Henry, Cedarville.   |
| *Kaufman, Bert S., Lena.       | *Swarts, George F., Freeport. |

## WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| *Caswell, S. J., Rockford.     | Porter, H. C., Rockford.   |
| *Ilg, Joseph E., Rockford.     | *Sawyer, W. W., Rockford.  |
| Keeling, J. H., Rockford.      | .Starr, C. A., Durand.     |
| *Lawson, Charles A., Rockford. | Weaver, B. M., Pecatonica. |
| *Palmer, W. T., Rockford.      |                            |

## TENTH DISTRICT.

## HENRY COUNTY.

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| *Brown, B. F., Galva.     | *Sherwood, H. H., Woodhull. |
| McFerson, Grant, Kewanee. | *Stamm, D. M., Geneseo.     |
| *Payne, C. W., Kewanee.   | *Wright, J. E., Geneseo.    |

## KNOX COUNTY.

- |                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| *Brewer, J. S., Knoxville.  | *Morris, E. V. D., Galesburg.   |
| Codding, M. B., Galesburg.  | Sayre, C. A., Victoria.         |
| *Cole, John, Williamsfield. | *Stockdale, William M., Altona. |
| *Foltz, F. P., Abingdon.    | *Witherell, O. C., Knoxville.   |
| *Heller, W. H., Abingdon.   |                                 |

## MERCER COUNTY.

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bishop, Isaiah, Eliza.        | Lemon, F. M., Aledo.          |
| Crosby, Henry, Viola.         | *Martin, Thomas R., Sherrard. |
| Hadley, Weymouth, Keithsburg. | *Martin, W. B., Cable.        |

## ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| *Coyne, C. C., Port. Byron.      | Rudert, Otto, Rock Island.   |
| *Hill, Athony J., Rock Island.   | Sandstrom, H., Moline.       |
| *Koechritz, H. von, Rock Island. | Schmidt, L. A., Rock Island. |
| Koehler, Emil, Rock Island.      | Sohrbeck, G. Henry, Moline.  |
| Lindvall, Gus, Moline.           | Sohrbeck, George W., Moline. |
| Rasmussen, A. S., Rock Island.   | Speidel, C., Rock Island.    |
| Riess, Adolph J., Rock Island.   |                              |

## STARK COUNTY.

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| *Cover, John F., Toulon. | *Harvey, William, Bradford. |
| *Davis, G. G., Wyoming.  |                             |

## WHITESIDE COUNTY.

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| *Brown, Catherine B., Sterling. | *Foster, A. A., Morrison.    |
| Chamberlain, Susannah, Albany.  | Mosher, J. H., Prophetstown. |
| Cunningham, J. M., Erie.        |                              |

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

## BUREAU COUNTY.

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| *Arnold, J. M., Ohio.          | Sprague, Theophilus, Sheffield.  |
| LaDue, E. A., Spring Valley.   | *Thompson, E. G., Spring Valley. |
| *Mercer, W. A., Walnut.        | Toomey, Sylvester, Buda.         |
| *Nussle, O. C., Walnut.        | *Tuttle, O. K., Wyanet.          |
| Pinkley, J. C., Spring Valley. | Van Dusen, C., Princeton.        |
| *Reed, E. A., La Moille.       | *Weaver, H. D., Wyanet.          |

## LA SALLE COUNTY.

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| *Adamick, G. H., Peru.       | *Harvey, W. R., Dana.     |
| *Allen, J. H., Marseilles.   | Nadler, Charles, Peru.    |
| Corbus, W. F., La Salle.     | Pritchett, R. M., Dana.   |
| *Danz, Martin, Peru.         | Schulte, F. J., Ottawa.   |
| Deearth, E. A., Grand Ridge. | *Singer, A. C., La Salle. |
| Duncan, W. S., La Salle.     | Stafford, W. M., Freedom. |
| *Griggs, C. W., Leland.      | Tescher, A. G., Mendota.  |

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| *Bangs, E. A., Chatsworth.   | Murphy, J. S., Pontiac.    |
| Caldwell, J. A., Pontiac.    | *Oughton, John R., Dwight. |
| Crum, B. E., Fairbury.       | *Oxley, W. H., Strawn.     |
| *Dow, Benjamin B., Saunemin. | *Payne, C. E., Fairbury.   |
| *Hare, H. J., Odell.         | *Ramsey, H. J., Fairbury.  |
| *Lutyen, L. F., Pontiac.     | *Root, M. H., Pontiac.     |

## WOODFORD COUNTY.

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| *Dunn, D., El Paso.         | *Strathman, C. A., Metamora. |
| Fry, John, Benson.          | *Stumpf, Frank B., Eureka.   |
| Herman, Chas. C., Secor.    | Zimmerman, D. B., Roanoke.   |
| *Michael, John B., El Paso. | Zinser, Solomon L., Minonk.  |

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

## IROQUOIS COUNTY.

- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| *Arnold, Thomas S., Watseka.      | *Forsyth, Francis J., Loda.  |
| Brokaw, W. H., Sheldon.           | *Muehlenpfort, Aug., Ashkum. |
| Cailloutte, Godfrey, Beaverville. | *McClain, W. H., Onarga.     |
| *DeVeling, J. D., Chebanse.       |                              |

## KANKAKEE COUNTY.

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| *Allison, J. W., Essex.        | Kurrasch, O. C., Kankakee.   |
| Culver, A. A., Momence.        | *McVicker, George, Kankakee. |
| *Fries, Franklin S., Kankakee. | *Rogers, H. H., Kankakee.    |
| *James, Huntington, Herscher.  | Schubert, J. J., Kankakee.   |
| *Jeffrey, Joseph, Hospital.    | Sines, E. W., Grant Park.    |
| Kurrasch, A. A., Kankakee.     | *Smith, J. E., Kankakee.     |

## VERMILION COUNTY.

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Baum, W. F., Danville.       | Nash, W. R., Fairmount.    |
| Baumgart, F. W., Danville.   | Oetzel, Will A., Danville. |
| *Cowan, W. C., Georgetown.   | Post, G. H., Fithian.      |
| *Esslinger, A., Danville.    | Smith, N. F., Hoopeston.   |
| *Frantz, J. S., Danville.    | Steen, J. W., Rossville.   |
| *Irwin, F. G., Danville.     | Stube, Louis F., Danville. |
| Kespler, Frank E., Danville. | Young, John H., Oakwood.   |
| Marple, B. F., Potomac.      | Zerse, C. A., Danville.    |
| *Maury, Daniel, Rossville.   |                            |

## WILL COUNTY.

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bacon, C. H., Lockport.         | Keyes, John, Joliet.           |
| *Bucholz, E. A., Joliet.        | Leiss, John, Jr., Joliet.      |
| Cassingham, E. W., Wilmington.  | *Meyer, Peter C. S., Lockport. |
| *Clippinger, I. A., Plainfield. | Mount, John B., Joliet.        |
| *Harrison, D. W. C., Joliet.    | McGuffin, W. R., Joliet.       |
| *Henry, R. H., Peotone.         | Rohe, Charles J., Crete.       |
| Horn, N. J., Joliet.            | Rohe, W. H., Crete.            |
| *Johns, George W., Joliet.      | Stillman, H. A., Joliet.       |
| *Jump, David W., Plainfield.    | *Watson, F. O., Braidwood.     |
| *Keith, W. F., Elwood.          | *Watson, W. J., Braidwood.     |

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

## CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bennett, G. M., Urbana.       | Morris, M. H., Ivesdale.      |
| Cassingham, O. W., Champaign. | *McKinley, William, Ogden.    |
| *Clinkenbeard, G. W., Sidney. | *Oldham, H. D., Urbana.       |
| Cole, W. R., Rantoul.         | *Palmer, J. O., Fisher.       |
| Faulkner, W., Champaign.      | Stevenson, L. E., St. Joseph. |
| *Flagg, Edmund, Ludlow.       | Swannell, H., Champaign.      |
| Hess, Fred C., Philo.         | *Tucker, S. C., Champaign.    |
| *Knowlton, E. M., Urbana.     |                               |

## DE WITT COUNTY.

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| *Corder, George W., Clinton. | *Graham, S. A., Waynesville. |
| *Craig, W. M., Kenney.       | *Lake, J. J., Kenney.        |
| Garver, B. F., Farmer City.  | *Williamson, C. W., Clinton. |

## DOUGLAS COUNTY.

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| *Bennett, A. C., Newman.   | *Jarman, Allen, Camargo.   |
| *Boyd, W. P., Arcola.      | *Kannaly, J. M., Arcola.   |
| *Burtnett, W. H., Camargo. | Klink, George, Garrett.    |
| Feild, J. A., Tuscola.     | Magnusson, Albert, Arcola. |
| Foster, R. J., Tuscola.    | Stacy, M. F., Hindsboro.   |

## FORD COUNTY.

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Coomes, Ammon, Paxton.         | Helmer, J. F. G., Paxton. |
| Culbertson, S. D., Piper City. |                           |

## M'LEAN COUNTY.

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| *Chewning, J., Bloomington.    | Lester, George F., Arrowsmith. |
| Coen, G. H., Normal.           | Little, J. R., Bloomington.    |
| *Dillman, A. R., McLean.       | *Loar, A. D., Bloomington.     |
| Ellis, Milton, Ellsworth.      | *Mattocks, H. E., Chenoa.      |
| Gaffron, E. R., Bloomington.   | *Miller, J. M., Bloomington.   |
| *Garver, Jno. N., Bloomington. | Robb, Hugh, Heyworth.          |
| *Gerbrick, M., Stanford.       | *Rockhold, J. Stanford.        |
| Green, H. H., Bloomington.     | *Schuirmann, Carl, Chenoa.     |
| Green, M. A., Colfax.          | *Shores, E. H., Saybrook.      |
| Haering, T. H., Bloomington.   | Travis, M. B., Saybrook.       |
| *Howard, G. W., Towanda.       | *Wagner, John, McLean.         |
| *Kuhlman, E. H., Bloomington.  | Wright, S. B., Stanford.       |
| *Kavanaugh, T. J., Saybrook.   |                                |

## PIATT COUNTY.

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bishop, Ernest, Bement.       | *Hott, John F., Monticello.    |
| *Bodman, S. K., Bement.       | *Spilver, H. F. W., Mansfield. |
| *Caldwell, W. B., Monticello. | Wood, R. E., Cerro Gordo.      |

## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

## FULTON COUNTY.

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| *Clayberg, S. S., Avon.         | *Rust, George M., Canton.   |
| Fawcett, C. M., Astoria.        | Saville, Oliver, Canton.    |
| *Herlocker, D. A., Table Grove. | *Smith, Jerry B., Cuba.     |
| *Loar, George F., Cuba.         | *Vandenburg, R. L., Canton. |
| Meyer, Peter, Farmington.       | Webster, C. A., Canton.     |
| Plattensburg, P. W., Canton.    |                             |

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| *Athay, A. J., Sparland. | Miller, A. Wayland, Varna. |
| Evans, J. W., Varna.     |                            |

## MASON COUNTY.

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| *Bradley, Allen, Mason City. | *Martz, C. H., Topeka.    |
| Coat, H. H., Mason City.     | *Pfetzing, C. J., Havana. |
| Glass, C. E., Mason City.    | Town, E., Easton.         |
| *Harmison, D. C., Havana.    | Town, J. S., Easton.      |

## PEORIA COUNTY.

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Alyea, Thos. A., Princeville,  | McArthur, F. H., Peoria.     |
| *Bourscheidt, P. J., Peoria.   | McDougall, H. H., Peoria.    |
| Bowman, C. A., Peoria.         | *McDougall, R. D., Peoria.   |
| Campen, A. F., Peoria.         | *Ohl, William, Peoria.       |
| *Coffinberry, Sam, Peoria.     | Ossenbeck, C. A., Peoria.    |
| *Davis, Samuel C., Hanna City. | Pierce, Edgar C., Peoria.    |
| *Eichenberger, W. S., Peoria.  | Quigley, S. R., Elmwood.     |
| Fahnestock, A. L., Glasford.   | Reen, A. W., Peoria.         |
| Farrell, H. G., Peoria.        | *Rowcliffe, J. F., Peoria.   |
| *Fisher, W. N., Peoria.        | Schmid, E. A., Peoria.       |
| Fritsch, P. R., Peoria.        | *Tischer, W. C., Peoria.     |
| Gabriel, Ernest, Elmwood.      | *Ulrich, Julius, Peoria.     |
| Hawver, W. P., Monica.         | Vonachen, F. H., Peoria.     |
| Heschong, J. F., Peoria.       | *Weinkauff, Jacob, Peoria.   |
| *Huber, J. E., Peoria.         | Ziegler, H. L., Peoria.      |
| Kneer, John, jr., Peoria.      | Zimmermann, Albert, Peoria.  |
| *Lemon, Albert, Peoria.        | *Zimmermann, C., Peoria.     |
| Lilly, C. F., Peoria.          | *Zimmermann, Eugene, Peoria. |
| Lorenz, Adolph D., Peoria.     | *Zimmermann, R., Peoria.     |
| Lueder, Fritz, Peoria.         |                              |

## PUTNAM COUNTY.

- McCormick, G. A., Hennepin.

## TAZEWELL COUNTY.

Alphonso, A. Washington.	Lawton, L. W., Delavan.
*Conibear, J. C., Morton.	Moshel, J. W., Morton.
Ehrlicher, H. M., Pekin.	*Sheibley, J. T., Minier.
Ehrlicher, O. D., Pekin.	Zinser, E. F., Washington.
*Ewing, B. N., Minier.	Zinser, I., Washington.
*Hodson, W. F., Delavan.	

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

## ADAMS COUNTY.

Achelpohl, C. H., Quincy.	Reed, Henry T., Camp Point.
Aumann, Henry, Quincy.	Reed, John W., Quincy.
*Barr, G. W., Quincy.	Schmiedeskamp, W. H., Quincy.
Bartells, George C., Camp Point.	Schmitt, Leonard M., Quincy.
Carley, C. E., Quincy.	Sellner, Albert, Quincy.
*Cozine, J. R., Quincy.	*Stahl, Hanby, Fowler.
Germann, H., Quincy.	*Teachenor, I. L., Clayton.
Miller, B. H., Quincy.	Whitfield, Byron, Quincy.

## BROWN COUNTY.

Miller, S. D., Mound Station.

## HANCOCK COUNTY.

Abernathy, Alex., Pontoosuc.	Horn, John C., Dallas City.
*Aldridge, S. H., Plymouth.	Marsh, C. C., Bowen.
*Cain, Laban, Carthage.	Marsh, H. B., Bowen.
*Hession, P. J., Hamilton.	McGee, Samuel, Burnside.
*Holt, K. S., Ferris.	*Trolin, John E., Ferris.

## HENDERSON COUNTY.

Harter, I. F., Stronghurst.	*Tolman, J. C., Gladstone.
McKee, John, Biggsville.	

## M'DONOUGH COUNTY.

Decker, Augustine, Macomb.	*James, John E., Good Hope.
*Fields, R. B., Colchester.	Pond, Dell L., Macomb.
Hendel, R. W., Colchester.	Thompson, G. M., Colchester.
*James, Elder E., Prairie City.	

## SCHUYLER COUNTY.

\*Finch, Marshal, Rushville.

## MEMBERS OF THE

## WARREN COUNTY.

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| *Brewer, M., Monmouth.        | *Prouty, J. W., Roseville.   |
| *Canode, G. B., Monmouth.     | *Rayburn, G. W., Roseville.  |
| *Davidson, John P., Kirkwood. | Roberts, M. B., Swan Creek.  |
| *Dunbar, J. C., Monmouth.     | Stark, W., Kirkwood.         |
| Johnson, Frank O., Monmouth.  | *Temple, Alfred J., Cameron. |

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

## CASS COUNTY.

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ayres, D. E., Ashland.          | *Spring, C. M., Beardstown. |
| *Reynolds, John W., Beardstown. | *Spring, F. H., Beardstown. |

## GREENE COUNTY.

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mytinger, F. M., Whitehall. | Smith, Edward, Carrollton. |
| Saylor, C. W., Greenfield.  | *Temple, S. C., Fayette.   |
| Saylor, W. A., Greenfield.  |                            |

## JERSEY COUNTY.

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| *Barry, E. L. H., Jerseyville. | Knox, W. T., Jerseyville. |
| *Cowan, H. S., Jerseyville.    |                           |

## MACOUPIN COUNTY.

- |                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| *Budd, Harry R., Bunker Hill. | *Schmidt, F. W., Mount Olive.   |
| *Clark, George H., Piasa.     | *Spooner, P. B., Palmyra.       |
| Cummings, L. A., Bunker Hill. | *Sprague, E. G., Virden.        |
| Deck, L. C., Girard.          | Steinmeyer, W. O., Carlinville. |
| Dickerson, L. M., Brighton.   | Trout, W. A., Atwater.          |
| Gary, W. A., Chesterfield.    | Webster, C. C., Staunton.       |
| Loehr, T. C., Carlinville.    |                                 |

## MORGAN COUNTY.

- |                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| *Alexander, C. W., Jacksonville. | Hatch, H. L., Jacksonville.    |
| *Bradley, M. M., Waverly.        | Kuechler, R. A., Jacksonville. |
| *Hamilton, J. W., Jacksonville.  | McKenney, F. P., Chapin.       |

## PIKE COUNTY.

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| *Atkinson, H. B., New Canton. | Garrison, G. B., Pearl.        |
| Barber, J. H., Pittsfield.    | *Hyde, D. W., Pittsfield.      |
| *Fish, W. H., Baylis.         | Shoemaker, Thos., Griggsville. |
| *Garrison, W. H., Pearl.      | Weiss, D. K., Barry.           |

## SCOTT COUNTY.

- Frost, E. J., Winchester.

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

## CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Bauer, J. T., Stonington.   | Hogan, M. J., Taylorville.   |
| *Campbell, I., Assumption.  | *Long, Isaac L., Assumption. |
| *Eichelberger, W. H., Pana. |                              |

## LOGAN COUNTY.

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| *Angell, Charles F., Atlanta.   | *Reed, Katherine M., Lincoln.  |
| Beckman, H. O., Emden.          | *Reed, Charles C., Lincoln.    |
| *Beidler, S. L., Mount Pulaski. | Sayfer, John W., Mt. Pulaski.  |
| *Cull, J. F., Lincoln.          | Schuler, John L., Mt. Pulaski. |
| Kirby, W. H., Chestnut.         | *Taylor, C. B., Elkhart.       |

## MACON COUNTY.

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| *Drinkall, T. C., Decatur.   | *Moore, Frank E., Decatur.     |
| Hickman, B. T., Niantic.     | *Smelz, John, Maroa.           |
| *Horn, F. L., Decatur.       | *Talbott, C. W., Niantic.      |
| *Irwin, S. M., Decatur.      | *Thompson, George W., Decatur. |
| Krone, N. L., Decatur.       | *White, George F., Blue Mound. |
| *Matthew, J. B., Blue Mound. | White, Geo. H., Decatur.       |

## MENARD COUNTY.

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Duncan, O. L., Petersburg.     | *Zimmerman, A. H., Athens. |
| Luthringer, G. F., Petersburg. |                            |

## SANGAMON COUNTY.

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| *Baumann, C. T., Springfield.   | *Ralston, W. B., Springfield.  |
| *Baumann, G. E., Springfield.   | *Rauth, F. W., Springfield.    |
| *Clark, Alfred H., Springfield. | *Ryan, Charles, Springfield.   |
| Diller, R. W., Springfield.     | *Smith, F. B., Springfield.    |
| Dodds, R. N., Springfield.      | Sommer, Louis, Springfield.    |
| Fleury, Frank, Springfield.     | Sommer, L. F. W., Springfield. |
| *Laugemann, W. G., Springfield. | *Sprague, O. N., Pawnee.       |
| *Price, W. B., New Berlin.      | Whitley, W. W., Chatham.       |

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

## BOND COUNTY.

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Oudyn, M. S., Greenville. | Watson, C. W., Greenville. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|

## FAYETTE COUNTY.

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| *Graham, E. E., Ramsey.    | Rode, S. W., Brownstown.   |
| *Lindhorst, W. F., Ramsey. | Rode, William, Brownstown. |



## MADISON COUNTY.

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ballweg, Edward, Edwardsville. | Judd, John B., Edwardsville.     |
| Barth, G. F., North Alton.     | Kempff, Frederick, Highland.     |
| *Bucknell, S. E., Alhambra.    | *Marsh, E., Alton.               |
| Chamberlain, H. W., Alton.     | *Marsh, G. E., Alton.            |
| Eckart, R. J., Collinsville.   | *Marsh, W. H., Upper Alton.      |
| *Gerding, E. G., Collinsville. | Mueller, Adolph, Highland.       |
| Harnist, W. D., Edwardsville.  | *Schoettle, G. C., Collinsville. |
| Heck, J. P., Alton.            | *Wyss, J. L., Alton.             |

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Altom, J. L., Coffeen.      | Preston, C. A., Raymond. |
| *Milnor, F. P., Litchfield. |                          |

## MOULTRIE COUNTY.

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| *Hollingsworth, Guy, Sullivan. | Stedman, W. E., Sullivan. |
| *Pogue, J. R., Sullivan.       | *Vadakin, J. H., Bethany. |

## SHELBY COUNTY.

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| *Humphreys, A. J., Lakewood.    | McHenry, B. H., Moweaqua.      |
| *Keiser, C. W., Moweaqua.       | Saylor, J. H., Herrick.        |
| *Knox, John W., Stewardson.     | *Wiandt, James H., Trowbridge. |
| *Knox, Victoria A., Stewardson. |                                |

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

## CLARK COUNTY.

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Barnes, E. R., Martinsville. | *Owen, M. G., Westfield.  |
| *Bland, P. L., Marshall.     | *Vogt, A. W., West Union. |

## COLES COUNTY.

- |                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Blair, E. J., Charleston. | Hilligoss, E. P., Charleston. |
| Dunlap, Con., Mattoon.    | *Stewart, H. L., Humboldt.    |
| *Elwell, W. L., Mattoon.  | *Watson, G. M., Charleston.   |

## CRAWFORD COUNTY.

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Cullop, Samuel, West York. | Jones, H. F., Flat Rock.  |
| *Grube, C. H., Robinson.   | Martin, J. A., Palestine. |

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Casey, F. R., Toledo. | Wilson, A. F., Neoga. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|

## EDGAR COUNTY.

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Honn, S. H., Metcalfe. | *Payne, V. A., Paris. |
|------------------------|-----------------------|

## EFFINGHAM COUNTY.

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| *Cornwell, L. M., Effingham. | Hall, J. W., Edgewood.       |
| Florin, William, Altamont.   | *Hutchison, John P., Mason.  |
| Hall, Lawrence L., Edgewood. | *Vandever, T. G., Effingham. |

## JASPER COUNTY.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| *Chapman, J. C., Wheeler. | Devall, E. O., Rose Hill. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|

## LAWRENCE COUNTY.

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| *Dale, W. R., Sumner. | Martin, C. A., Bridgeport. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|

## RICHLAND COUNTY.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| *Bower, G. W., Olney. | Bower, William, Olney. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

## CLAY COUNTY.

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| *McLaughlin, D. M., Flora. | Porter, A. H., Xenia. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|

## EDWARDS COUNTY.

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| *Merrit, N. P., Ellery. | Michels, Berry F., Albion. |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

- |                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| *Harrison, F. O., Christopher. | Webster, B. E., Benton. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|

## GALLATIN COUNTY.

- \*McCaleb, E. H., Equality.

## HARDIN COUNTY.

- Martin, W. R., Elizabethtown.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

- Robinson, I. W., Waltonville.

## WABASH COUNTY.

- |                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| *Baird, F. M., Mount Carmel. | McIntosh, A. J., Allendale.       |
| Bower, E. Z., Mount Carmel.  | *Warner, Malvin E., Friendsville. |

## WAYNE COUNTY.

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| *Bradford, W. E., Six Mile.   | Jacobson, F. Q., Wayne City.   |
| Carrothers, W. G., Fairfield. | *Vandaveer, J. W., Mount Erie. |

## WHITE COUNTY.

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| *Mootz, Herman, Carmi.     | Starkey, John B., Grayville. |
| *Smith, W. O., Crossville. |                              |

## TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

## CLINTON COUNTY.

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Berger, G. H., Carlyle. | Gissy, C. E., Breese.        |
| *Carr, W. T., Trenton.  | *Hord, George Y., Keyesport. |

## MARION COUNTY.

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| *Altom, S. E., Patoka.      | Prickett, C. F., Centralia. |
| Blythe, Will J., Centralia. | Schwartz, B., jr., Salem.   |
| Irwin, J. A., Iuka.         | Schwartz, Frank, Salem.     |
| *Pfaff, J. J., Centralia.   | Schwartz, Joseph, Salem.    |

## MONROE COUNTY.

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Eilbracht, W. E., Waterloo. | *Schauffert, J. G., Columbia. |
| Nixon, M. G., Columbia.     |                               |

## PERRY COUNTY.

- |                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| *Brookings, C. M., DuQuoin.     | Kugler, M. L., Pinckneyville. |
| Campbell, T. S., Pinckneyville. | Marlow, J. T., Tamaroa.       |

## RANDOLPH COUNTY.

- |                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| *Heitman, Louis, Chester.   | Simmons, S. Z. T., Rockwood.     |
| Moulic, William, Percy.     | *Tegtmeyer, George, Shiloh Hill. |
| Pantler, C. D., Evansville. | *Wright, J. M., Chester.         |
| Rhodes, O. H., Baldwin.     |                                  |

## ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Boch, G. C., Smithton.           | *Kring, A. O., East St. Louis.   |
| *Clark, A. T., Belleville.       | Smiley, E. H., O'Fallon.         |
| Gain, J. W., East St. Louis.     | *State, J. E., East St. Louis.   |
| *Harris, W. B., East St. Louis.  | *Steingoetter, H., Belleville.   |
| *Henrich, George, Mascoutah.     | Weingaertner, J. J., Belleville. |
| Knoebel, Thomas, East St. Louis. | *Wilson, T. A., Lebanon.         |

## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

## ALEXANDER COUNTY.

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| *Ireland, W. W., Unity. | Schuh, Paul G., Cairo. |
| Metzger, M. C., Cairo.  |                        |

## JACKSON COUNTY.

- |                               |                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Davis, G. B., DeSoto.         | *Post, P. M., Murphysboro.         |
| Neill, Ed. R., Murphysboro.   | *Rainbow, J. C., jr., Murphysboro. |
| Patten, Eustis, Carbondale.   | *Sylvester, R. G., Carbondale.     |
| *Post, J. F. H., Murphysboro. |                                    |

## JOHNSON COUNTY.

Simpson, W. C., Vienna.

## MASSAC COUNTY.

Humma, H. J., Metropolis.

## POPE COUNTY.

King, William, Rosebud.

## PULASKI COUNTY.

Conner, John L., Beechwood.      Winstead, M. L., Wetaug.

\*Fellenstein, J., New Grand Chain.

## SALINE COUNTY.

\*Grace, J. H., Harrisburg.

## UNION COUNTY.

Hall, S. C., Anna.

Rixleben, Thomas, Jonesboro.

\*Parks, G. C., Anna.

Scarsdale, F. E., jr., Lick Creek.

\*Price, Jonathan, West Saratoga.      \*Wood, G. H., Anna.

## WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

Anderson, D. S., Creal Spring.

\*Kelley, Joseph, Carterville.

\*Fowler, J. M., Crab Orchard.

\*Whitacre, H. N., Creal Springs.

\*Hampton, R. H. H., Carterville.

# INDEX.

	PAGE.
<i>Address of—</i>	
Welcome, Hon. D. R. Sparks, Alton, . . . . .	25
Response, Mr. W. A. Dyche, Chicago, . . . . .	28
President, Mr. Paul G. Schuh, Cairo, . . . . .	29
<i>Affidavits—</i>	
Messrs. E. von Hermann and Richard C. Frerksen . . . . .	195
Mr. John J. Boehm, . . . . .	200
Mr. Ewald Weber, . . . . .	201-217
Mr. Peter Nilsson, . . . . .	201
Mr. Albert C. Martens, . . . . .	202
Mr. F. M. Taylor, . . . . .	203
Mr. Chas. Lange, . . . . .	204
Mr. Geo. S. Bronson, . . . . .	205
Messrs. Hugo F. Baur, Iver L. Quales, and John J. Boehm, . . . . .	205-206
Mr. W. C. Ballowitz, . . . . .	207
Mr. E. E. Behlke, . . . . .	208
Mr. Alex Collins, . . . . .	208
Mr. William J. Voltmer, . . . . .	209
Mr. Kitt Gould, . . . . .	248
<i>Answer of Board of Pharmacy—</i>	
To charges preferred by Mr. Richard C. Frerksen, . . . . .	218-254
To charges preferred by Mr. Soren Mathison, . . . . .	242
To charges preferred by Mr. C. S. N. Hallberg, . . . . .	244-254
<i>Attendance—</i>	
Nineteenth Annual Meeting at Clifton Terrace, . . . . .	121
<i>Board of Pharmacy—</i>	
Members of, . . . . .	18
Annual Report of, . . . . .	106
<i>By-laws—</i>	
Illinois Pharmaceutical Association . . . . .	13
Amendments to . . . . .	106
<i>Charges Preferred Against Board of Pharmacy—</i>	
By Mr. Richard C. Frerksen . . . . .	189
By Mr. H. R. Hanke . . . . .	197
By Mr. Soren Mathison . . . . .	211
By Mr. C. S. N. Hallberg . . . . .	214

# INDEX.

321

<i>Committees (Standing)—</i>	PAGE
For the Year 1897-98 . . . . .	5
For the Year 1898-99 . . . . .	124
<i>Committees (Special)—</i>	
To Report Desirable Changes in Constitution and By-laws	105
To Investigate Methods of Board of Pharmacy in Bringing Suits and Handling Fines . . . . .	107
<i>Constitution—</i>	
Illinois Pharmaceutical Association . . . . .	11
<i>Delegates—</i>	
For the Year 1898, . . . . .	7
For the Year 1899, . . . . .	126
<i>Discussions on—</i>	
Report of Committee on Arrangements. . . . .	41
Resolution relative to War Revenue Bill, . . . . .	42
Report of Committee on Legislation, . . . . .	48-144
“Should druggists organize in opposition to manufacturing pharmacists and chemists who seek physicians’ trade, and who induce them to dispense their own prescriptions,” . . . . .	84
“What Legislation, if any, should the druggists seek,” . . . . .	84
Report of Committee on Trade Interests, . . . . .	91
Report of Committee on Prize Essays . . . . .	91
Report of Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records . . . . .	98
Report of Committee on Apprenticeship. . . . .	102
Arrearages in Annual dues of members . . . . .	104
Annual Report of Board of Pharmacy . . . . .	106
Expenses of Delegate to Pure Food Congress . . . . .	110
Resolution Commending National Association of Retail Druggists . . . . .	143
Report of Special Committee to Investigate the Methods of Board of Pharmacy in Bringing Suits and Handling Fines . . . . .	257
<i>Elections—</i>	
Member of Board of Pharmacy . . . . .	112
Member of Advisory Committee, Department of Pharmacy, University of Illinois . . . . .	114
Officers, 1898-99 . . . . .	115
<i>Executive Committee—</i>	
Meeting of, . . . . .	127
<i>Greetings to Other State Associations, . . . . .</i>	42

<i>Letters From—</i>	PAGE
Hon. S. M. Cullom, . . . . .	45
Hon. W. E. Mason, . . . . .	46
Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, . . . . .	111
Prof. W. B. Day, . . . . .	273
Mr. C. S. N. Hallberg, . . . . .	274
<i>Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association—</i>	
Arranged Alphabetically, . . . . .	277
Arranged Alphabetically by Congressional Districts and Counties, . . . . .	302
New Members, . . . . .	117
Associate Members, . . . . .	121
<i>Officers—</i>	
For the year 1897-98, . . . . .	4
For the year 1898-99, . . . . .	115-123
Installation of, . . . . .	118
<i>Officers, since Organization, . . . . .</i>	8
<i>Paper by—</i>	
Prof. W. B. Day, University of Illinois, on 'The Micro- scopic Study of Vegetable Drugs,' . . . . .	63
Prof. David L. Davoll, Northwestern University, on "The Modern Presentation of Chemistry," . . . . .	66
Mr. Soren Mathison, on "What Legislation, if any, Should the Druggist Seek," . . . . .	81
Mr. Wilhelm Bodemann, on "Is it Advisable for the Drug- gist to Cease Handling 'Patent Medicines' Which Are Advertised to the Public" . . . . .	83
Mr. Wilhelm Bodemann, on "What Legislation, if Any, Should the Druggist Seek" . . . . .	83
<i>Pharmacy Law, . . . . .</i>	19
<i>Reports of Committees—</i>	
Executive . . . . .	38
On Arrangements . . . . .	38
On Legislation . . . . .	47-144
On Resolution Relative to War Revenue Bill . . . . .	62
On Papers and Queries . . . . .	63
On United States Pharmacopeia . . . . .	87
On Trade Interests . . . . .	91-136
Supplementary Report . . . . .	140
On Adulteration . . . . .	91
On Prize Essays . . . . .	91
On Unofficial Formulas . . . . .	91

<i>Reports of Committees—Continued.</i>	PAGE
On Pharmacy Law, . . . . .	92
On Deceased Members, . . . . .	97
On Board of Pharmacy Records, . . . . .	98
On Apprenticeship, . . . . .	99
On President's Address, . . . . .	102
On Annual Report of Secretary and Treasurer, . . . . .	104
To Investigate Methods of Board of Pharmacy in Bring- ing Suits and handling Fines, . . . . .	147
<i>Reports of Delegates—</i>	
To American Pharmaceutical Association, . . . . .	108
To Illinois Medical Association, . . . . .	109
To Pure Food Congress, . . . . .	109
<i>Report of Philo P. Judson, Accountant, on Board of Pharmacy Records, . . . . .</i>	179
<i>Reports of Officers—</i>	
The Secretary, . . . . .	35.
The Treasurer, . . . . .	37
<i>Resolutions—</i>	
War Revenue Bill, . . . . .	42
Deprecating Policy of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers in Selling Medicines and Tablets at such Low Prices to Physicians, . . . . .	103
Of Thanks to Retiring President, . . . . .	119
Commending National Association of Retail Druggists, . . . . .	142
Commending Garnishment Law, . . . . .	147
Of Thanks to Special Investigating Committee, . . . . .	269
<i>Time and Place of Next Meeting . . . . .</i>	117
<i>Voting Card—</i>	
For Member of Board of Pharmacy, 1898 . . . . .	16
For Member of Board of Pharmacy, 1899 . . . . .	274
For Member of Advisory Committee, Department of Phar- macy, University of Illinois, (Chicago College of Phar- macy), 1898 . . . . .	17
For Member of Advisory Committee, Department of Phar- macy, University of Illinois, (Chicago College of Phar- macy), 1899 . . . . .	275



